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OF

GREEK AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

ABACAENUM—HYTANIS.

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ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

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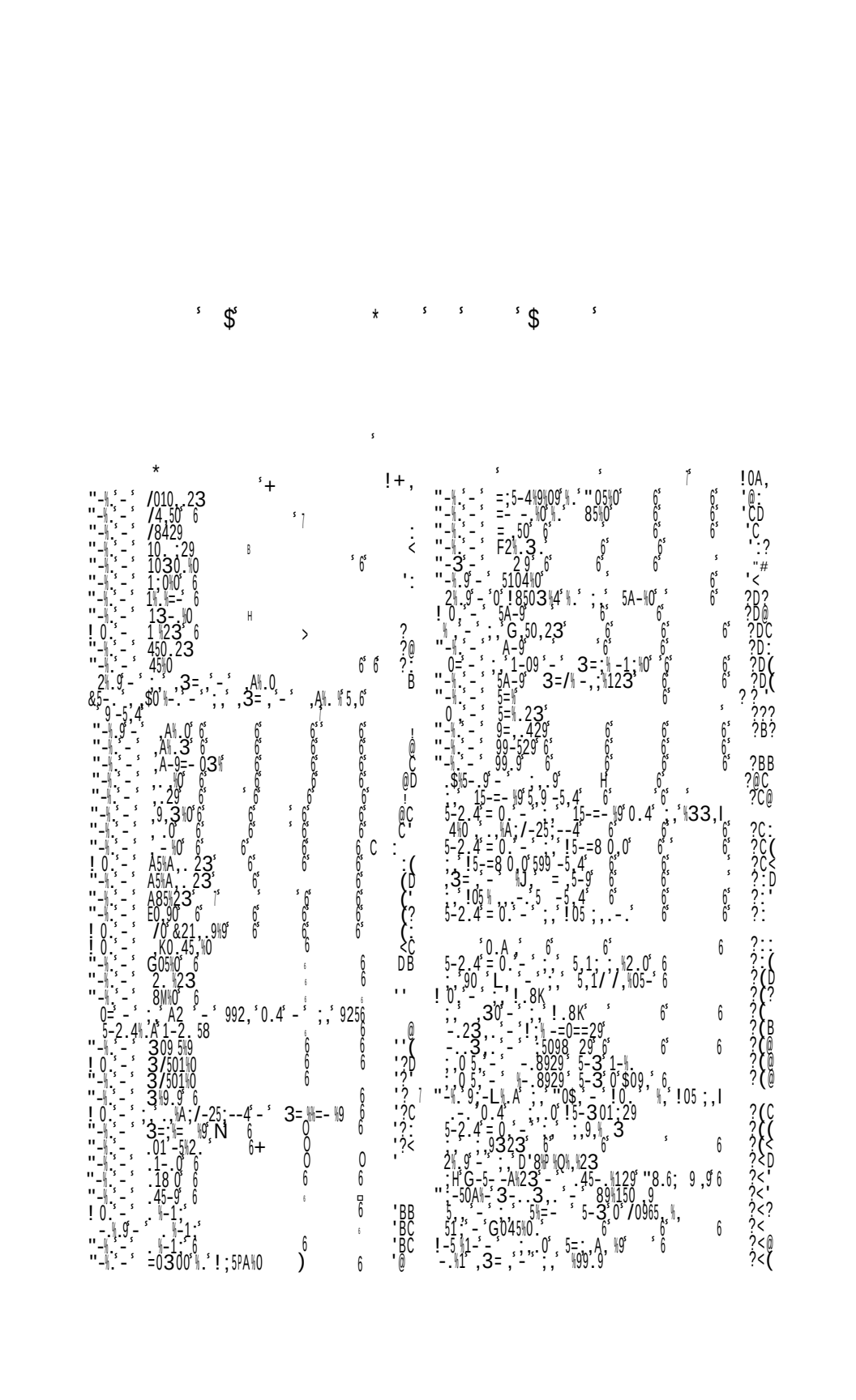
M.DCCC.LIV.



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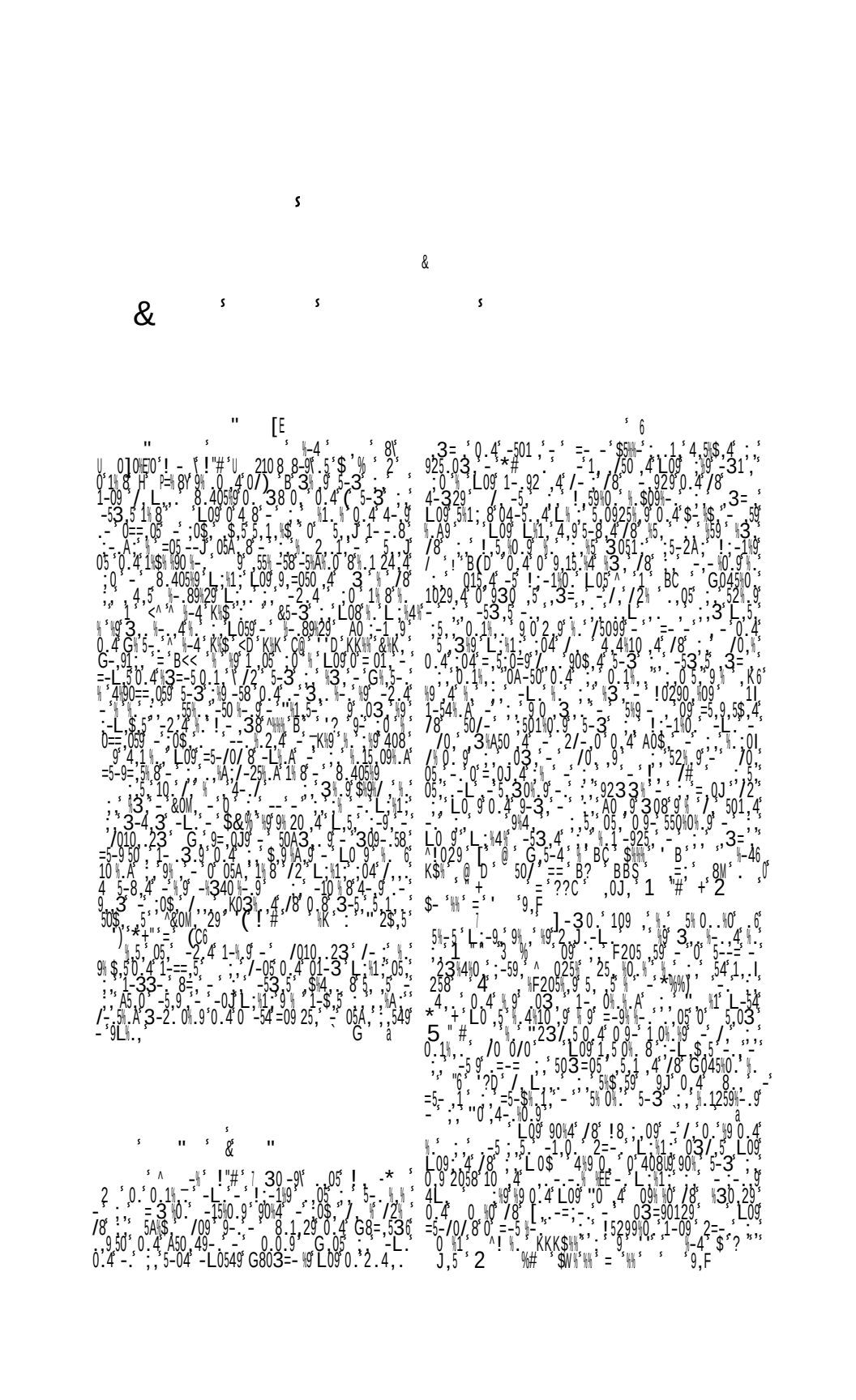

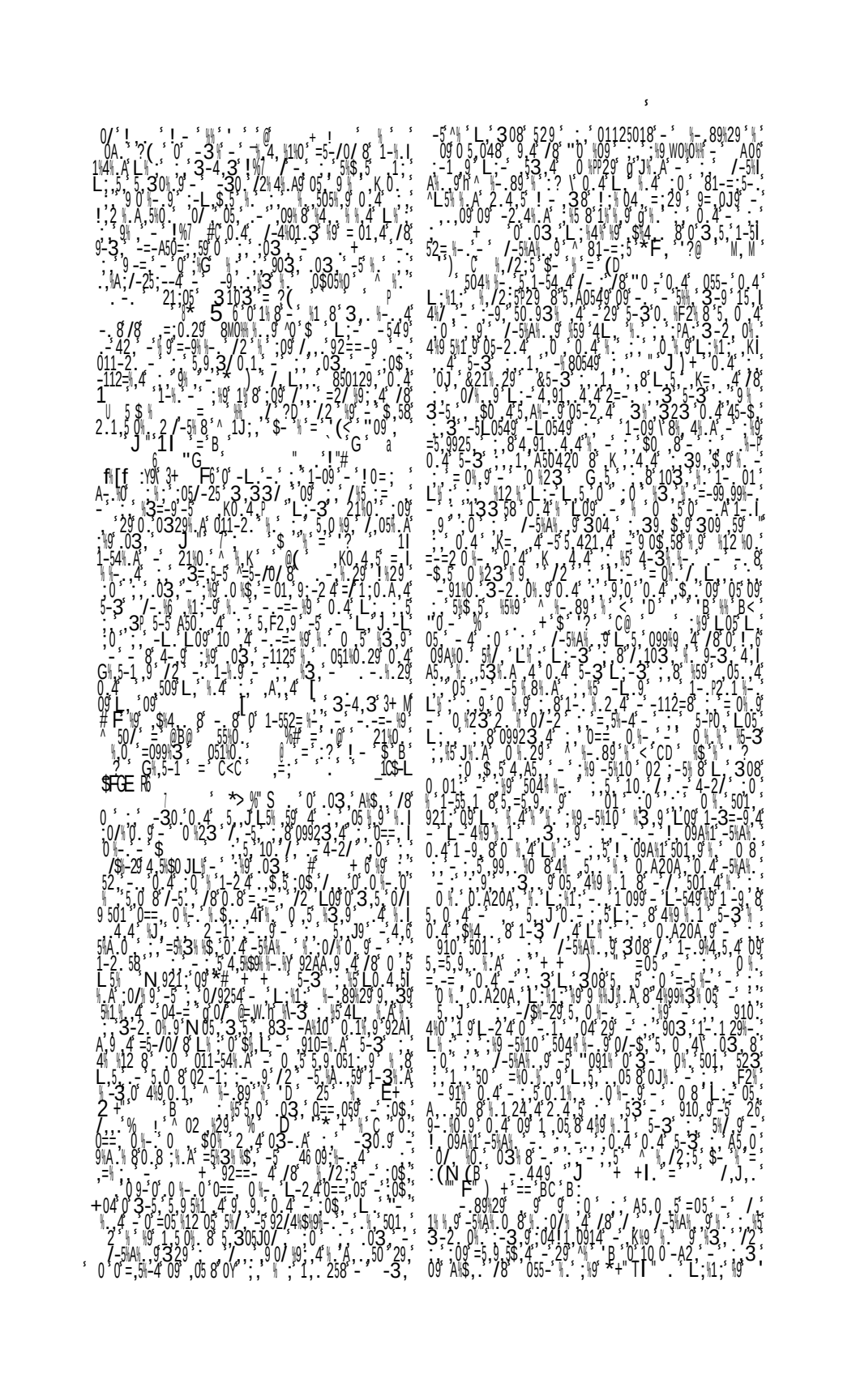

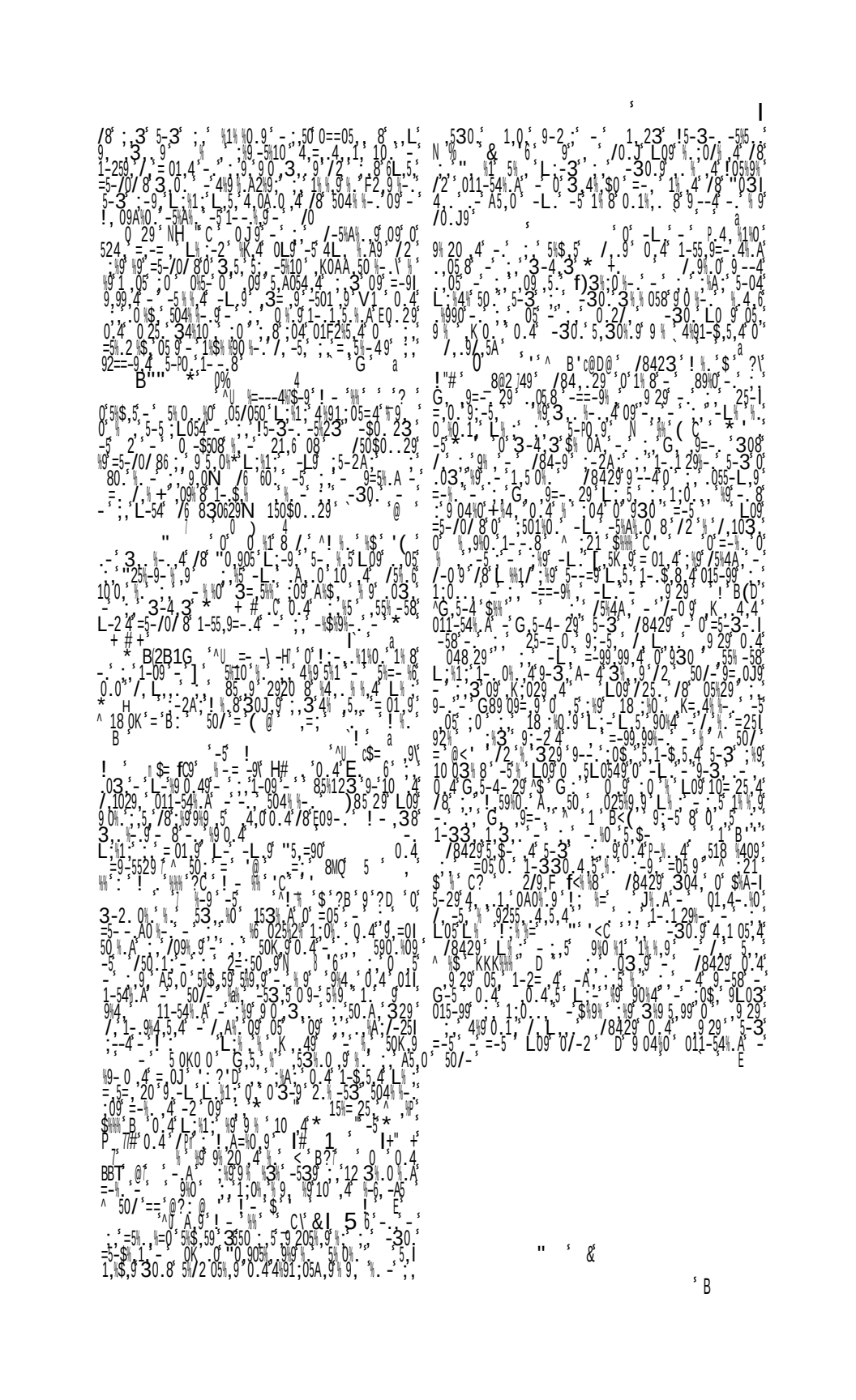

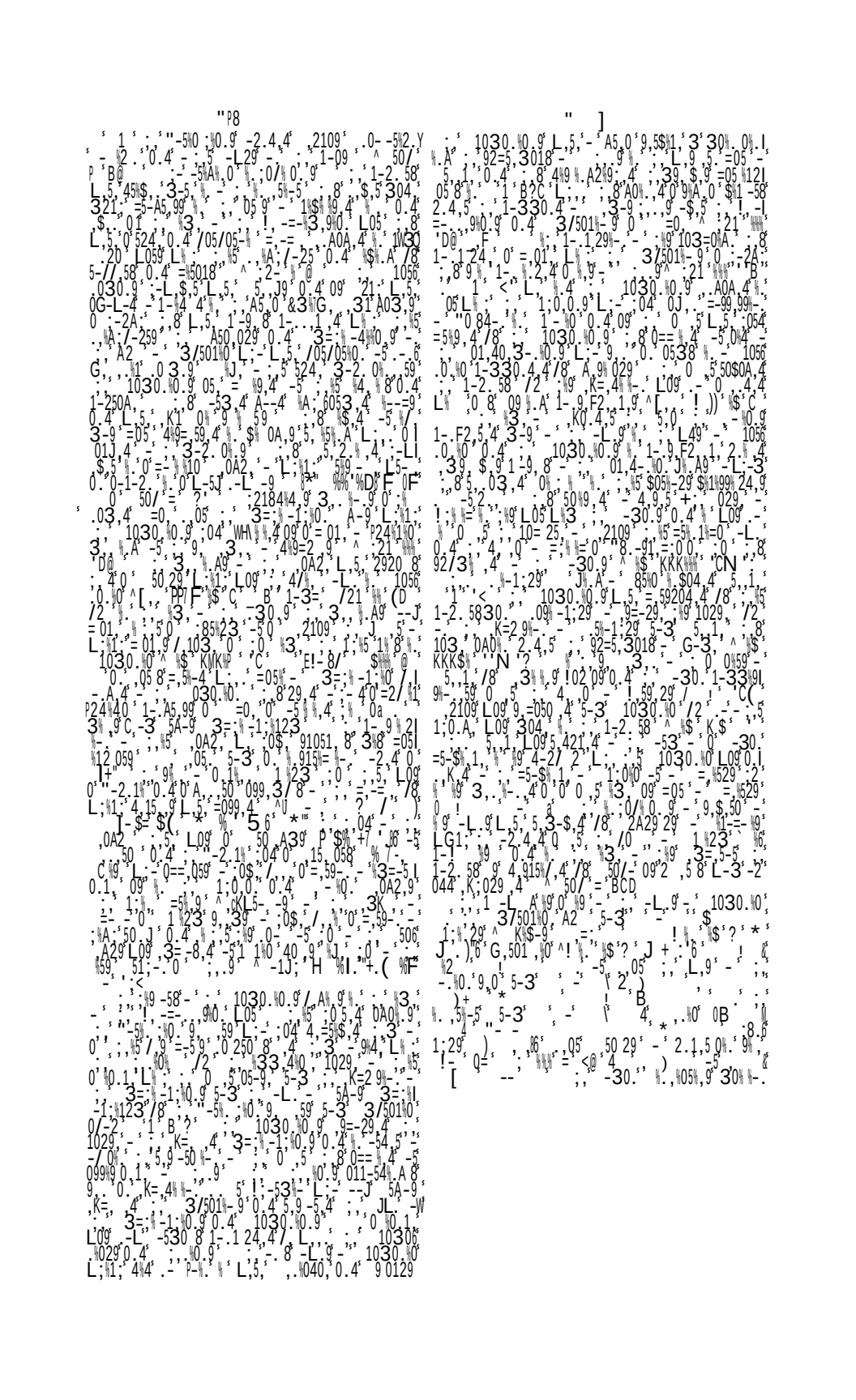

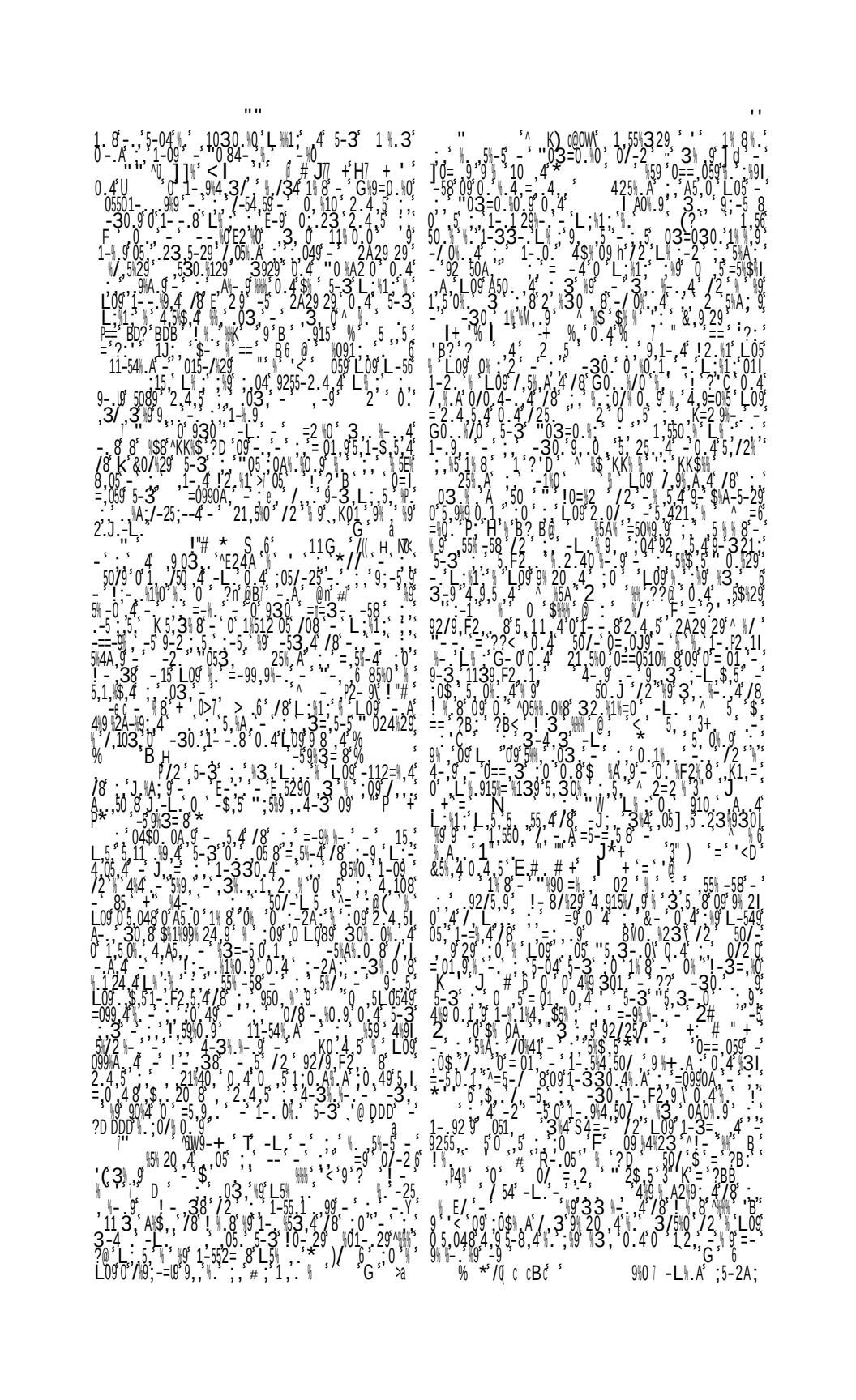

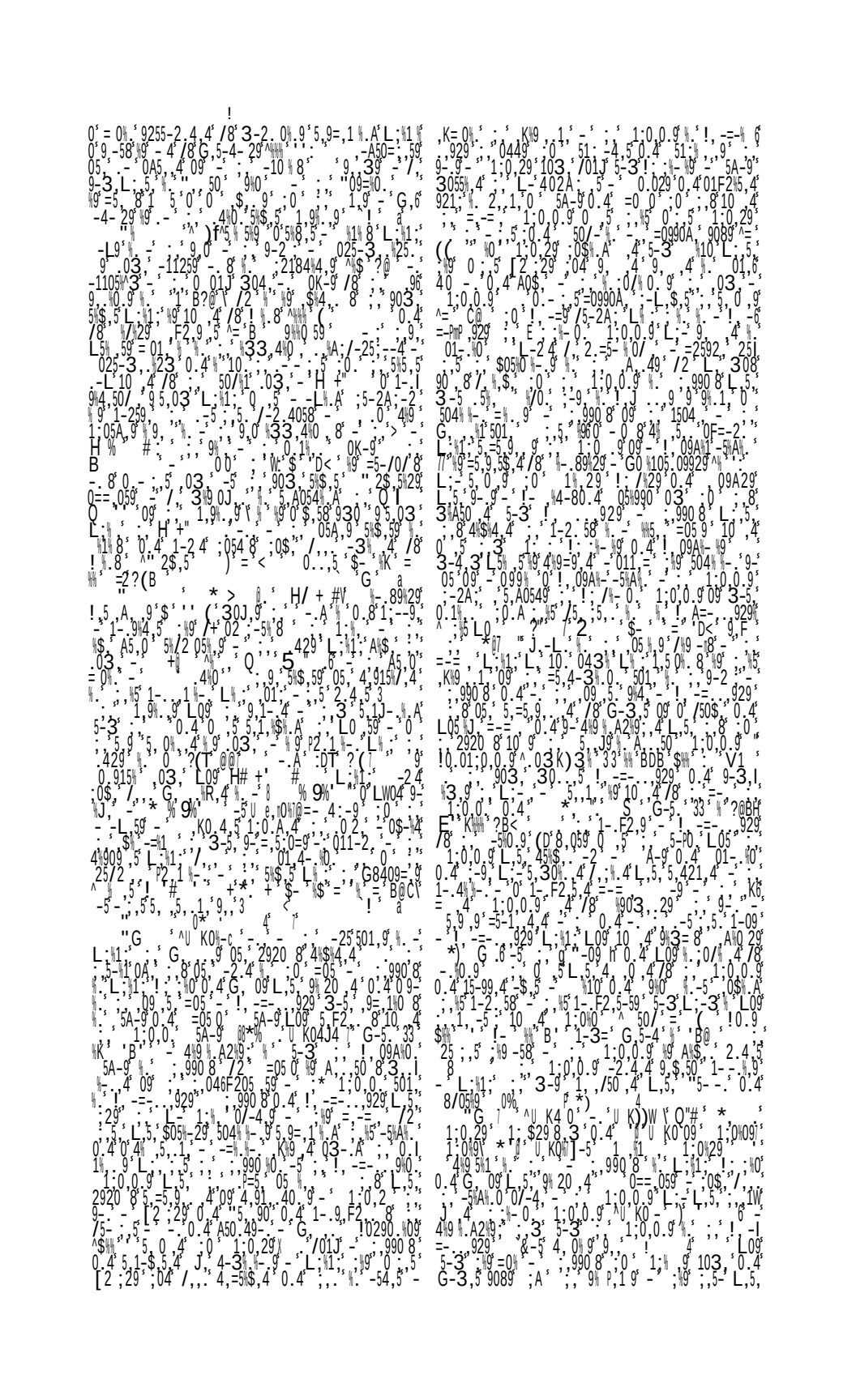

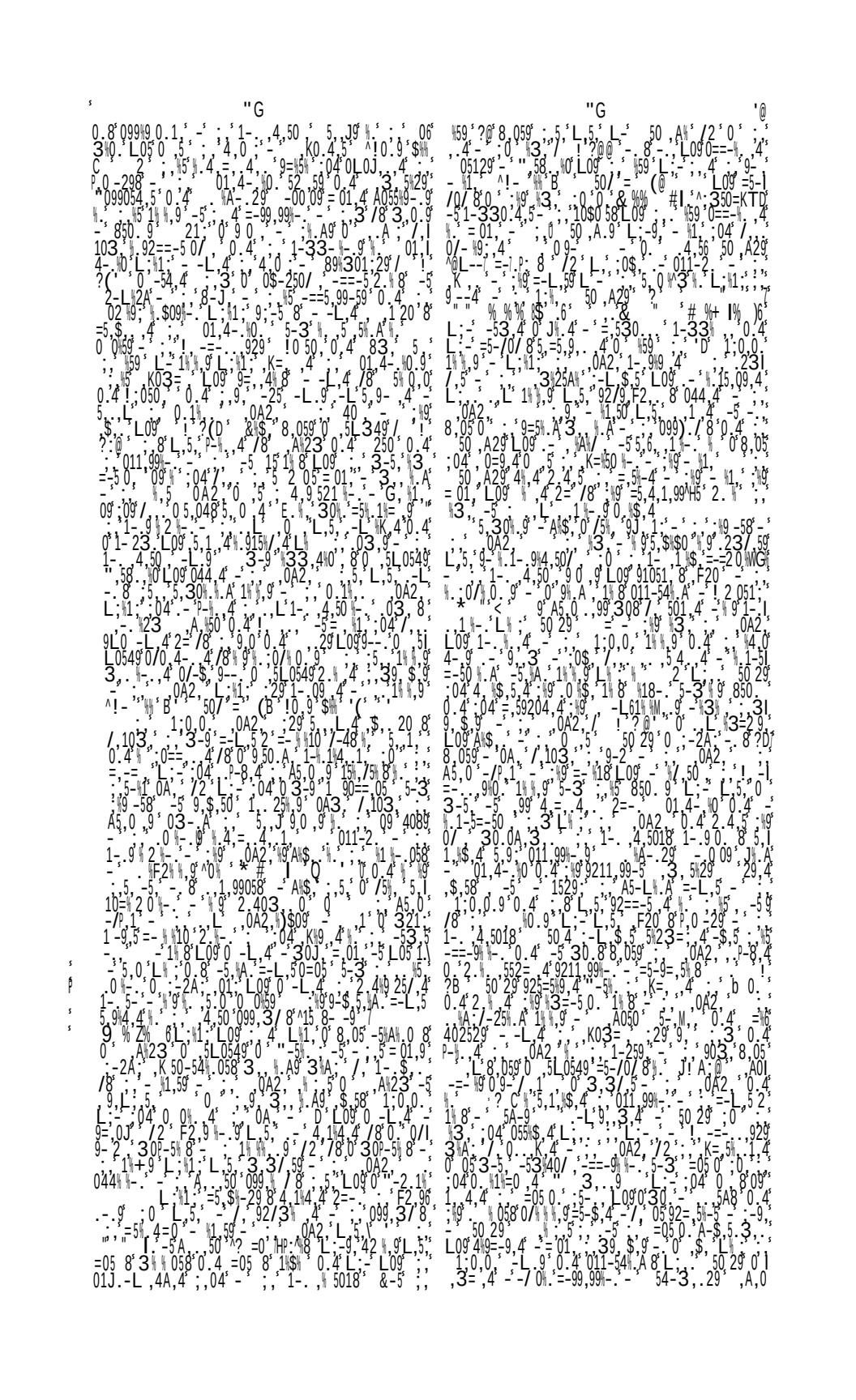

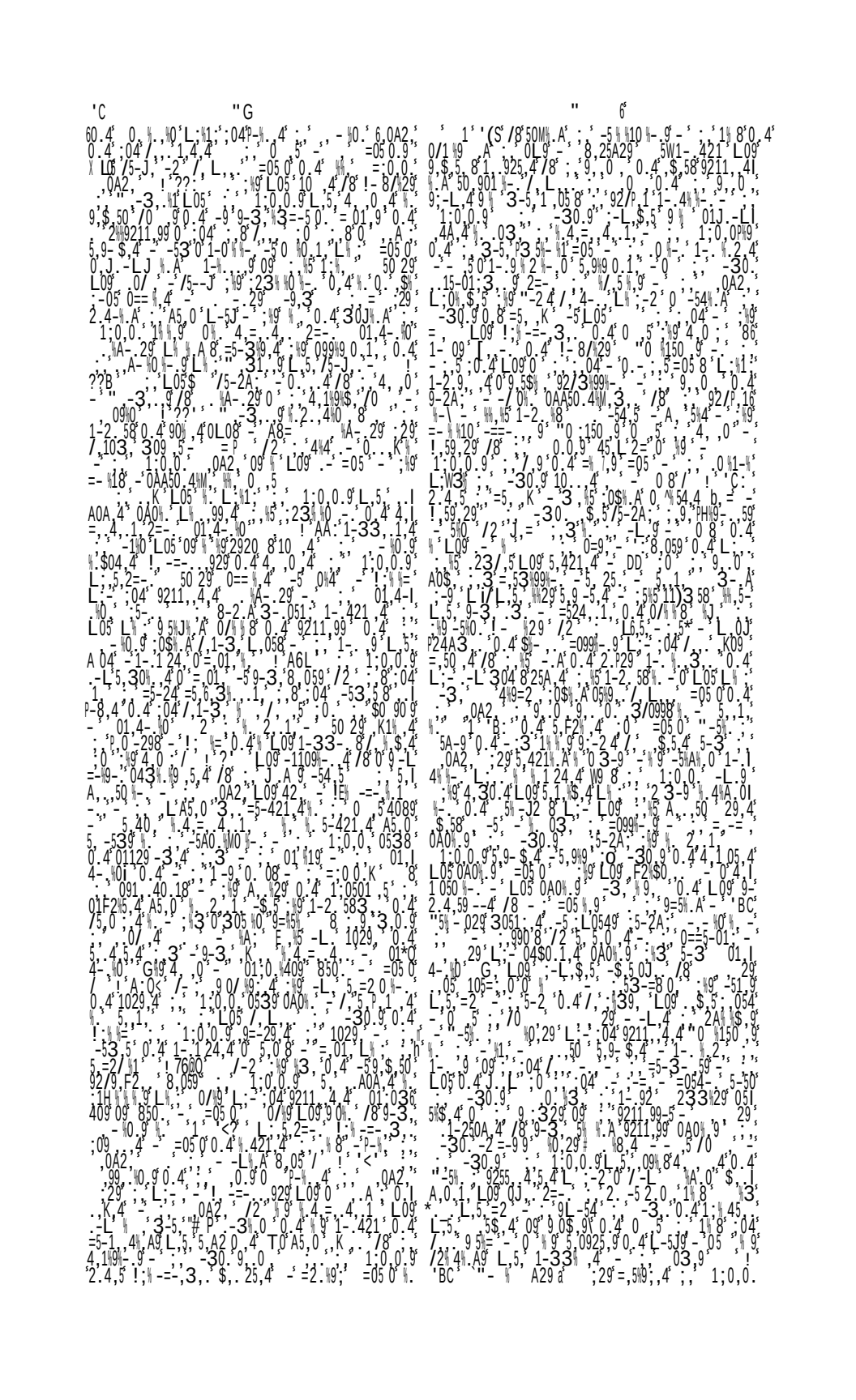

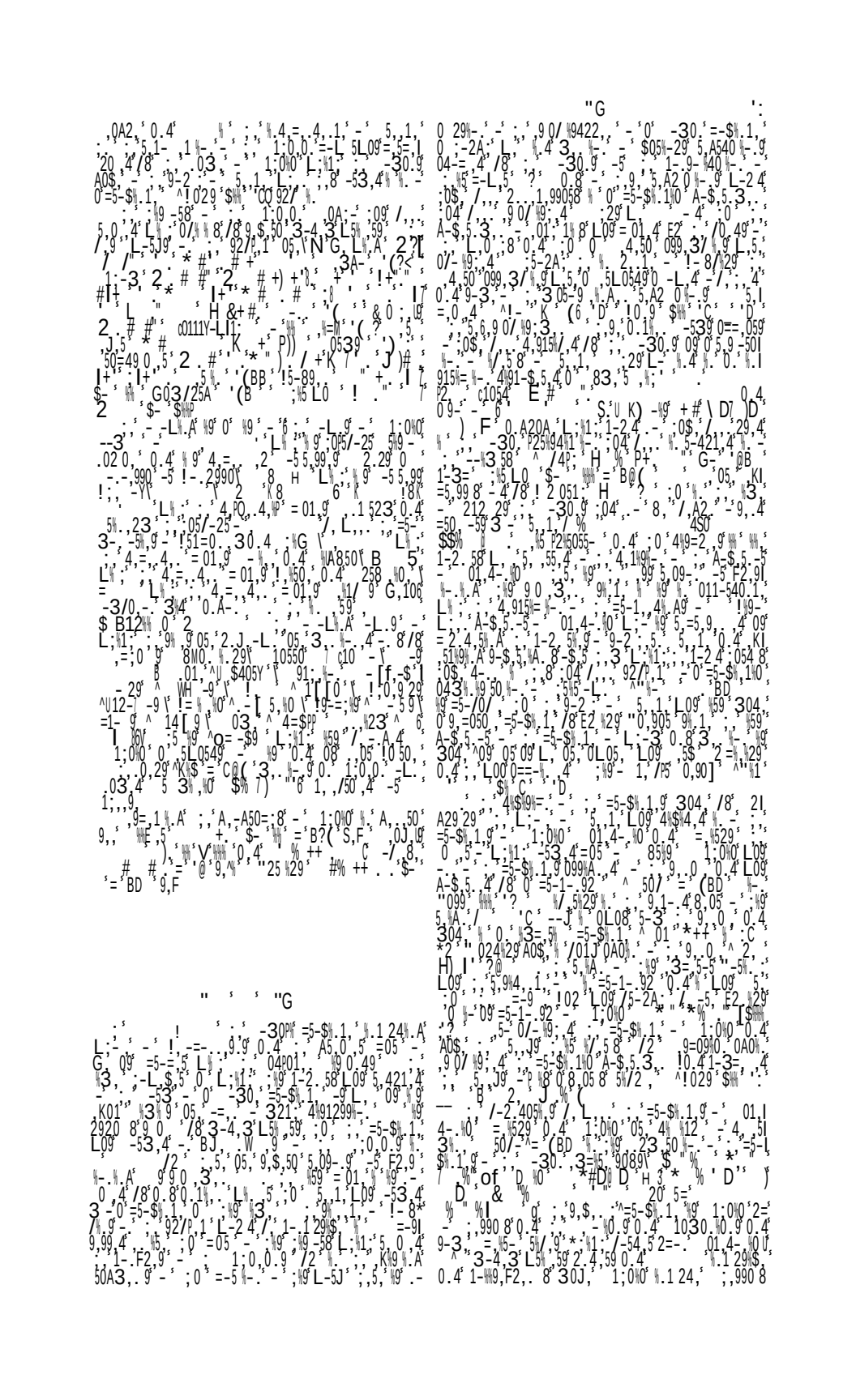

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.- 0'0. 4' 1030. 0' :' 5 .,5=5. 0 -. 1- I
3. 4' /8 0' =0990A' 01' 29' L' 1 -=-
=' 3' 0' 10' /8' 01' 29' N*++
2' ' 0' 1' 8' 1: 0\0' /. -- 321. 9 5. 99' 329'
- /' 0\4' 2=-0' :' =0990A' 0' 01' 29' 308' -
:05' 29. 4' 1: 0\0' 9' L\4, 9' 9\A. \10 -' 09'
,F2\$0 2' - 5 1, 1']' 0' - 1 29\8,
. ,3\8' - 0' 0. 4' 1030. 0' 329' /' 099\A. 4'
5' L' - 8' - 01. 4- .\0' - 5' =05' 8' - 01. 4- .\0'
0. 4' =05' 8' - i 529' - 38' ^' ? ' 9, F 0'
:0' 4\$\9\ - ' '' 5, 1' 099\A. 0' : 990' 8' - 01. I
4- .\0' 1030. 0' - P J29' 0. 4' ; - 0' - 1: 0\0'
0. 4' 0' =5-/0/ ' : 0' :0' 5, =5. 9' : 0' - =- ' \10'
4\$\9\ - . - ' ' ,-4. 58' 0' 3' ,0' L' 1' ; - \$, 4'
/ - ! 1: 0\0' 1-. ' 2, 4' -' / 0' -30. =5- I
\$. 1' A-\$, 5. 4' /8' ROK 1- .92' 9' 4- L' - ' ; 3, -'
E29' \0. ']. 529') ? ' \$- ' = @ :
"G ' K4=1' 0' 0' \$' 0A' - ' 84\0'
- ' ' 5-04' ; -5. 50' 9' 890' L' : 0' ! 2 - \23'
-50' ' 3= ' ' I 2 - 0. 4' 0' 10\$' .03. 4' '' 05-323'
L' ; 5' 9 9' JL' 5' ; 0' 4' 2. 4' 5' 4\5, 1 - . -
' ' =5\ 9 9' ^ 50/' 4\$' == CB< ' C@D
"G '] ^ K)*) 0' \6 ' K -=\$ \5P 1: 056
. 0. 29' = \$# K)- =\$ \145' ' ' =5\ 6'
1 4, 329' \10' / - ' ' ' 9' 0. 4' 1- 9. I
L0\9 \20. 4' CD' 9. 04\0' - ' ' ' ' ' J'
F2 8' - 05. 5-3' - ' ' ' !05' 9' ' L0\9'
5-3' ; L--49' - ' 9' 3-2. 0' : 0' ' 1: 056'
\0. 9' L' 5' 0' / 4' ; 8' L' 5' - 10558' 3' : 0' 50' 1' 1. ' 1: 05\
1-0' -5' L' 1' ; 8' L' 5' - 4 03' - A' : \0. 9'
^ 49 - =' * ' # ' ? ' - ' 5' 0. 4' L0\9' ' 5'
. \$ =-' -2. 0' - ' L0\9' 5-2A' 0. 4' L 05' J' 0. 4' ' 8'
25' 9' 4' 0' ' ; 1-33' 1, 3' ' ' ' L' - ' - ' \0.
L 05' DD' - =' ' 9' -5' 0' ' ' ' L' - ' 0' 56'
- ' 5, =2/ 1' ' ' 8' =-99. 99. 4' 90. 1 205' 9' -5'
0 059' - ' =- - A2' 09' - G' 501' 9' - ' 0'
G8A' \0' - ' 4' G==\0' - ' -. 89' 9' - ' =-3' ' 29'
0. 4' - ' -. 8829' ' '\9929' 9- 10. 4' / 1029' - '
1. 03\0. 9' 90\4' . ;0' ' \$8' 59' A5, L' ' \9'
4, 329' - ' = 089' - E' - ' 0' ' /05' . \9'
. 03' - ' . ' ; ' 1' 03\0. 9' - ' 0J' 928-9' 9' 0'
/50. 1' ; - ' ; ' ; = 0\. - ' . ' 9' L' 1' V' 1 24. 4'
/ L' 1' - ' ; ' ' - ' - ' - ' A0' - 9' 9. 5. 1' . A' . 09 I
L 054' 5-3' . ' ; - 5' 53' 0' - ' 0' 3-2. I
0\. ' - 0\$' ' / ' 4\9 5\1' - ' 4, 329' 1: 0\0' ' ,
4\9 1-\$, 5, 4' - 3' G' - ' 1' 5, 30\0' 9' 9\ 20. 4' - ' 0'
3\ - ' - ' L, 9 L 054' - ' + # ' 0 A' 50. 8'
/ ' 0J' - ' - 9 - ' 51/0' 0' '] ' ^ 21' 1
3-5' ; =5-/0/ 8' 0' 1-52= - ' - \$ ' ^ 21' 1
' <N ? ' 21\0' 3' ' ' + % ' ' (' ' ! ' 4'
1 ' ? @' ; \029' ' - ' ' ; = ? B'
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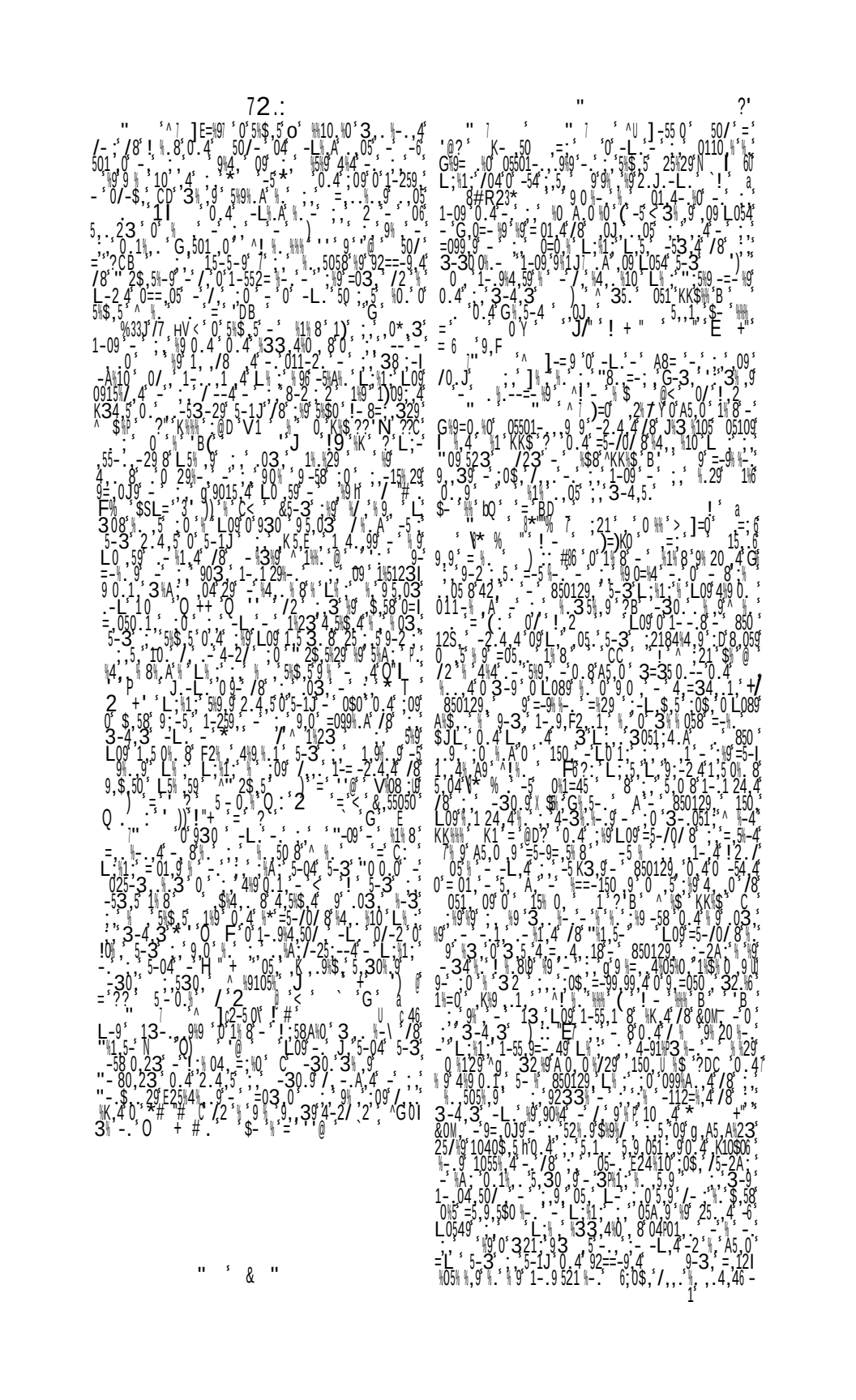

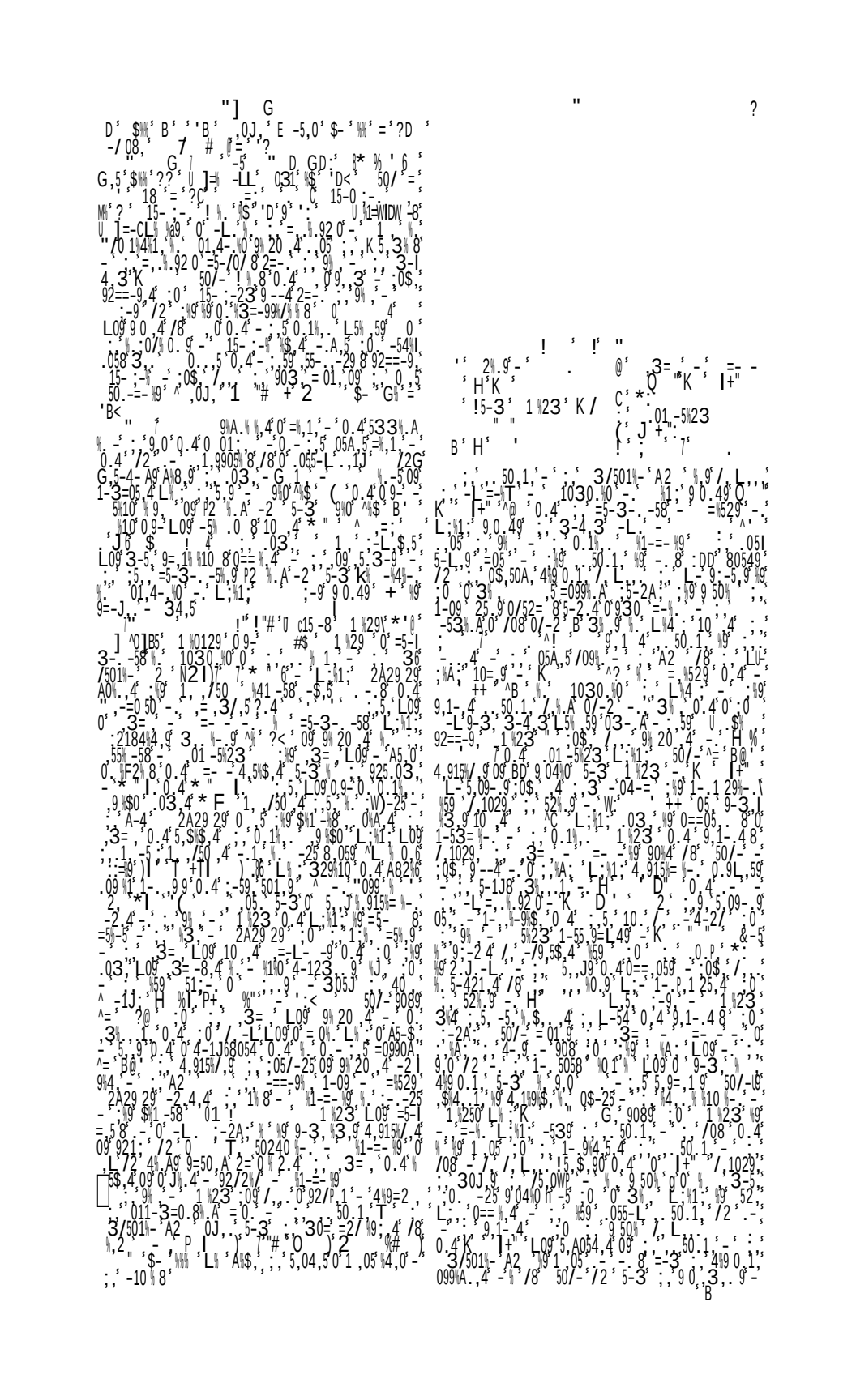

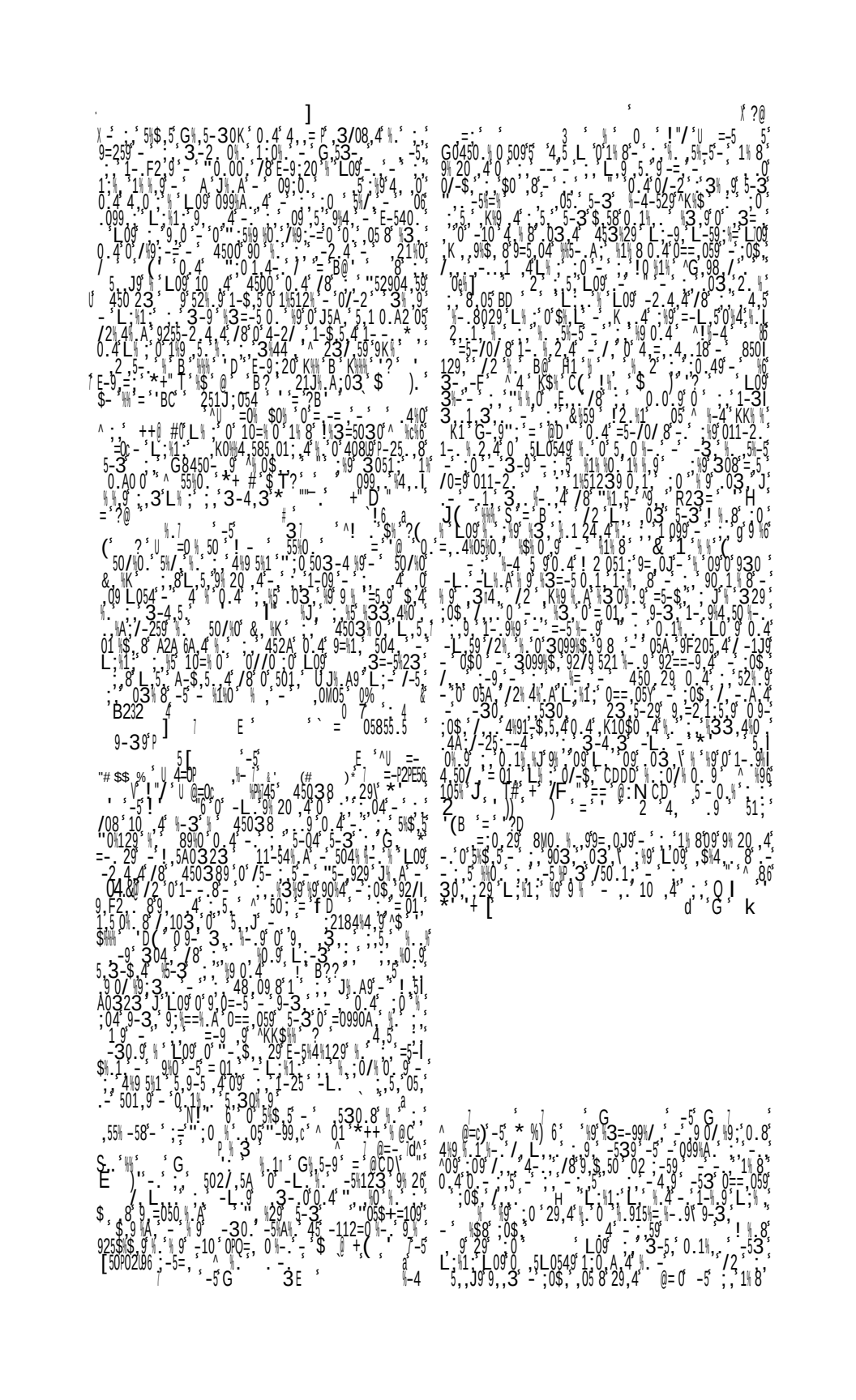

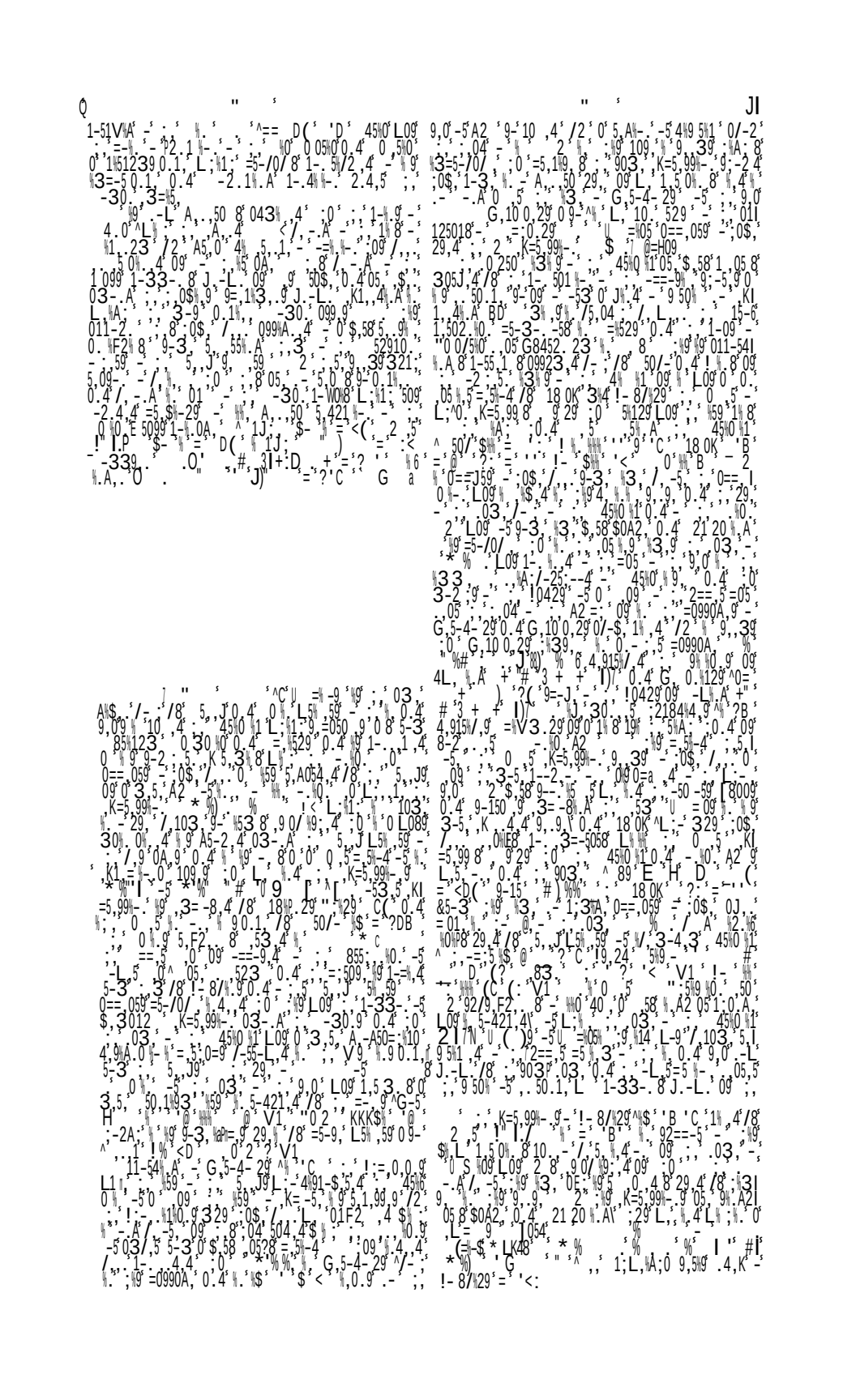

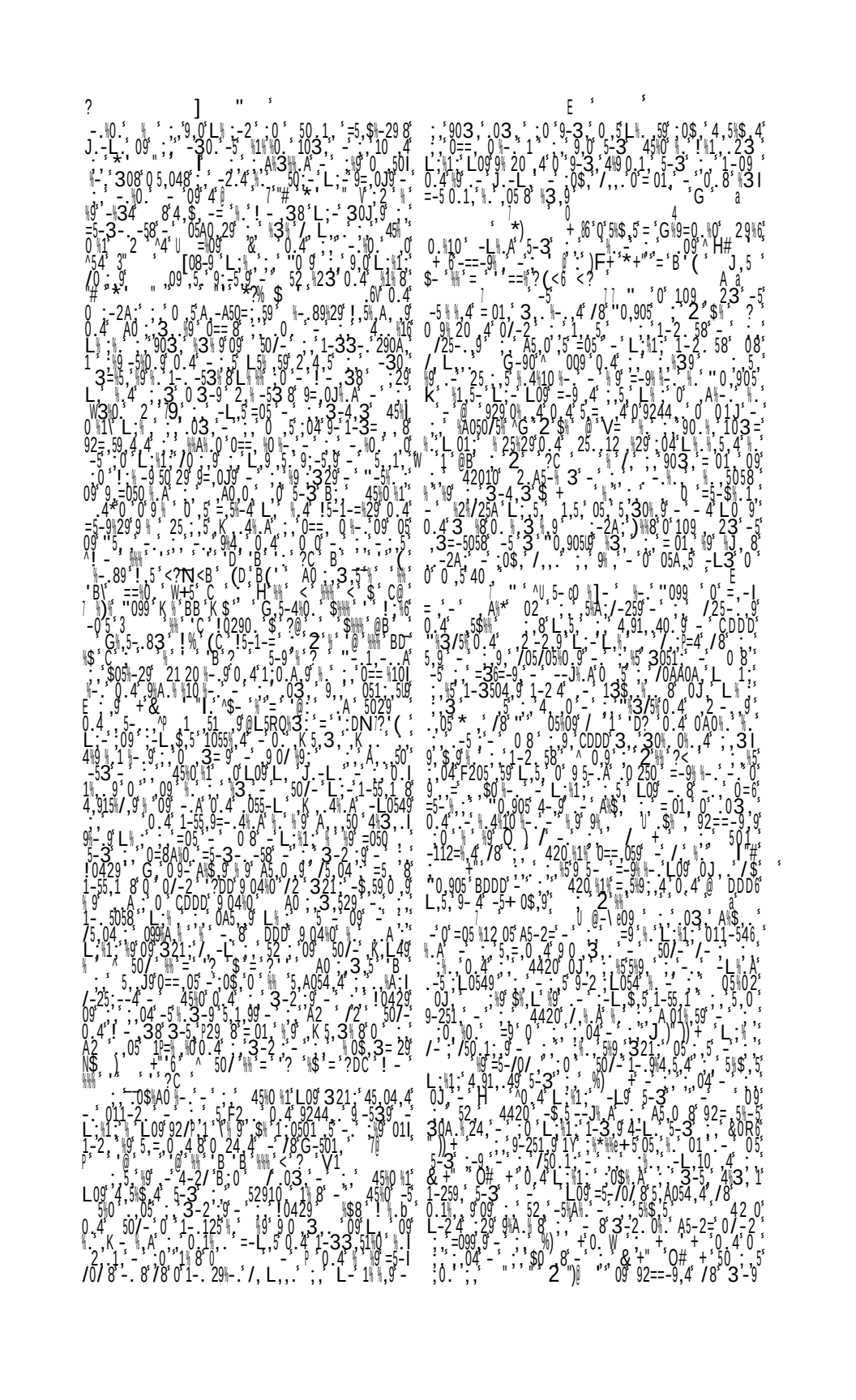

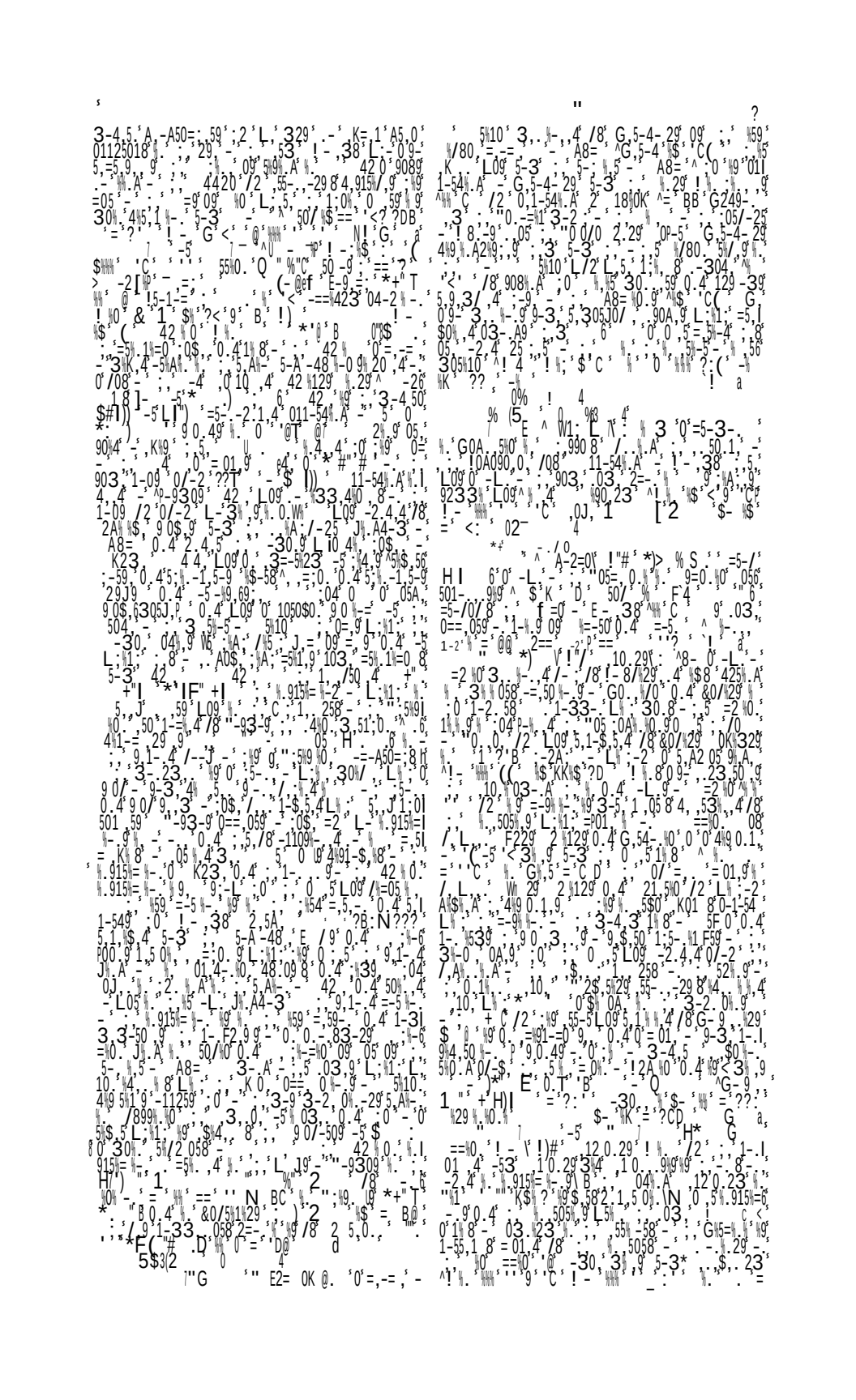

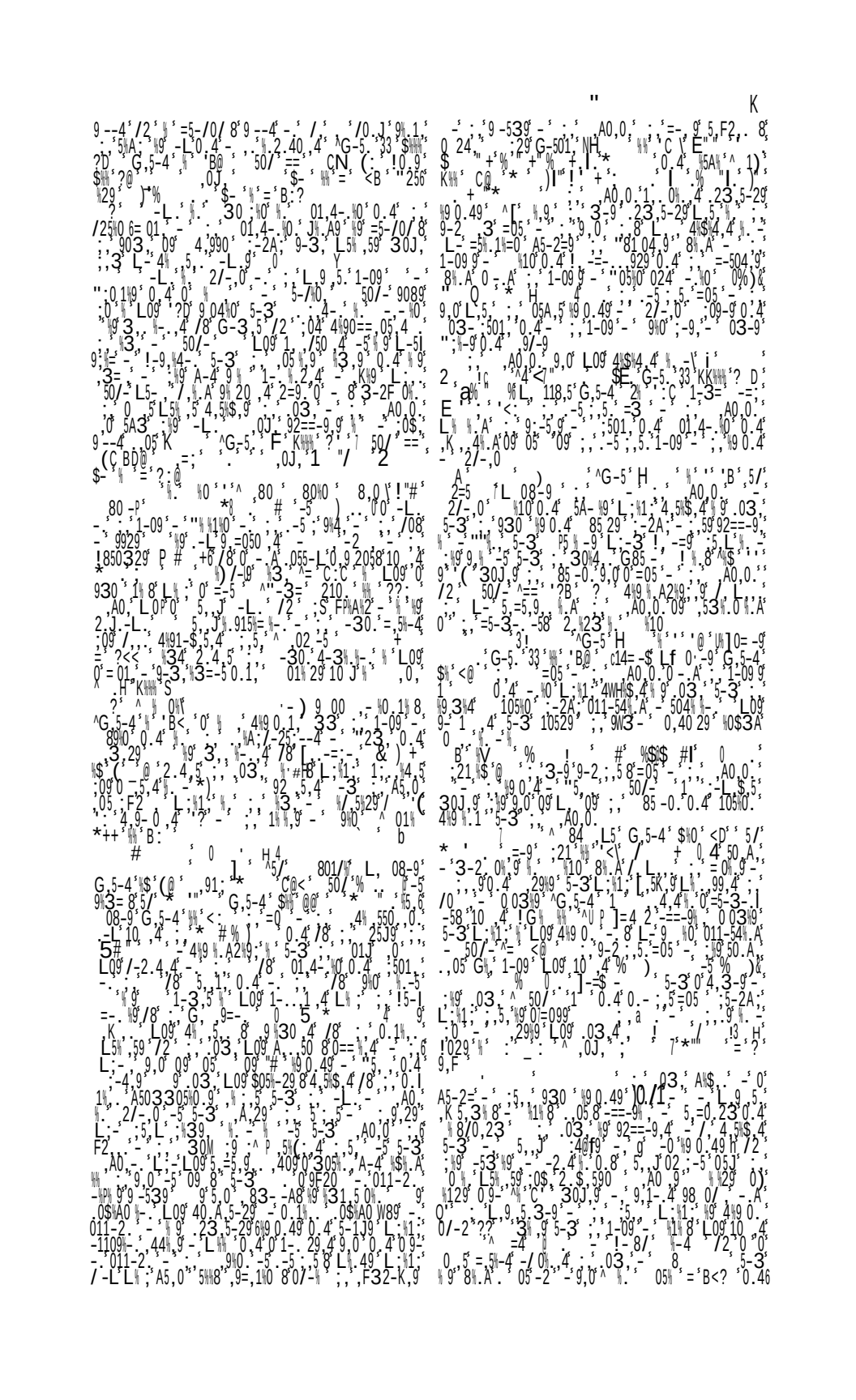

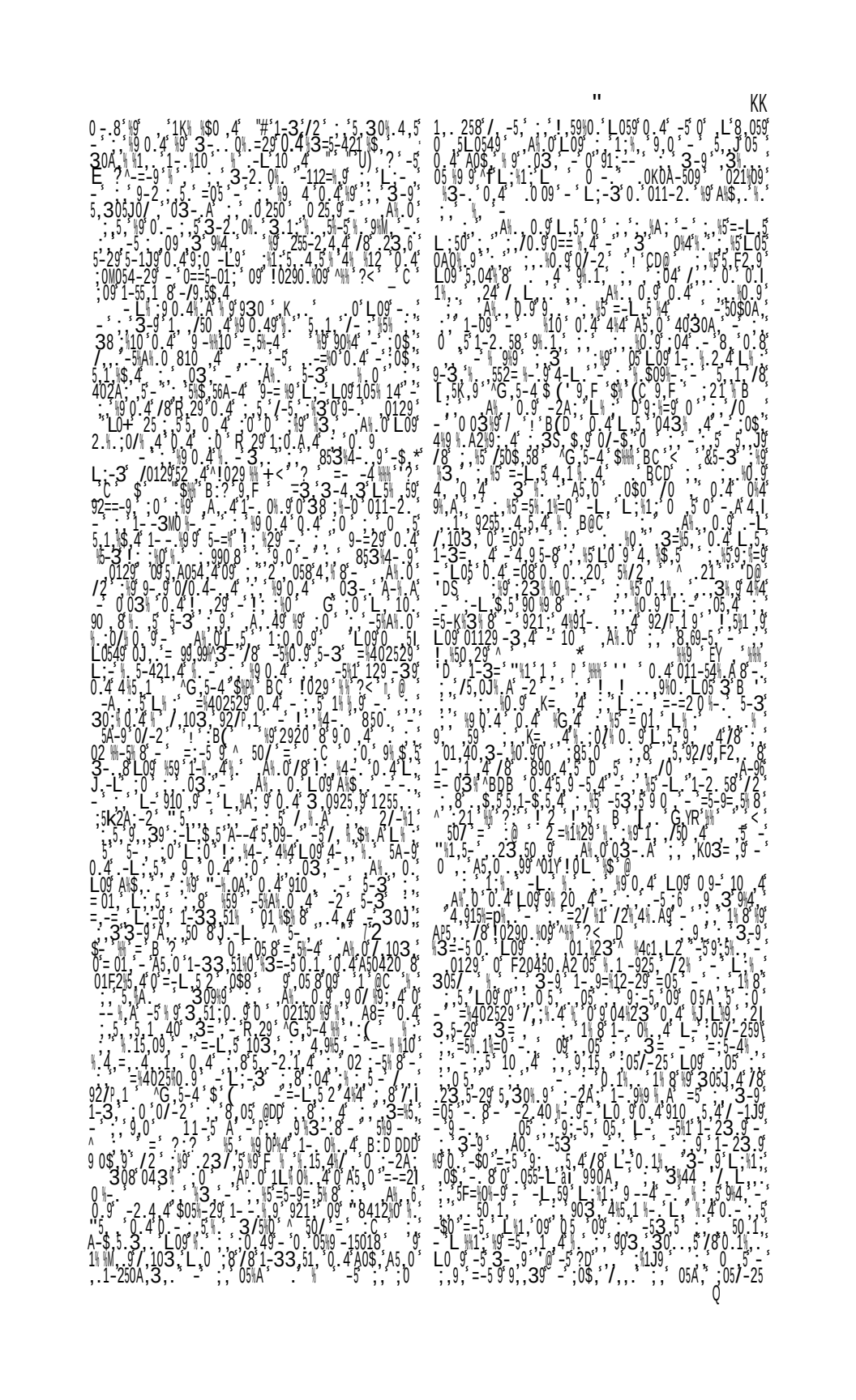

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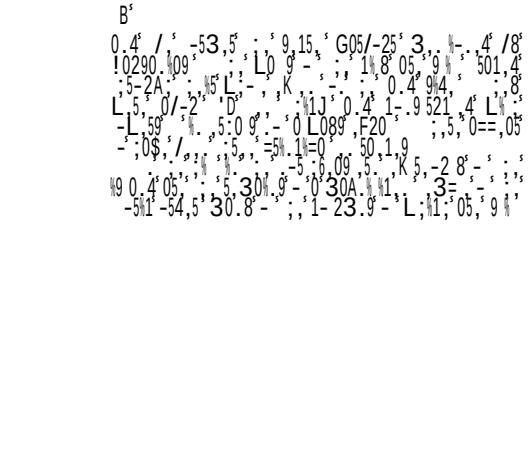

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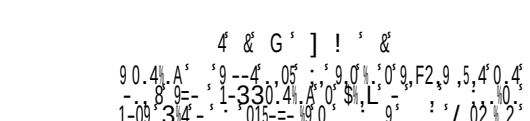

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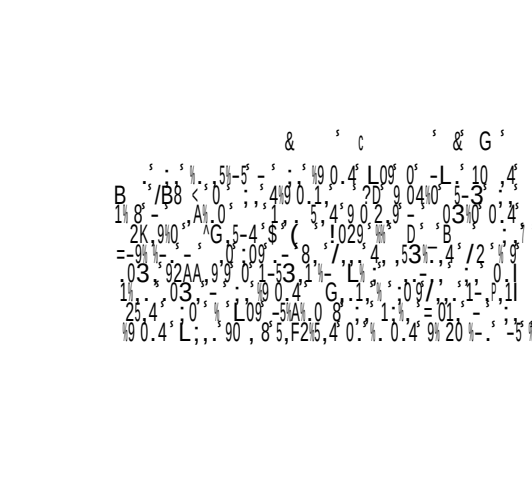

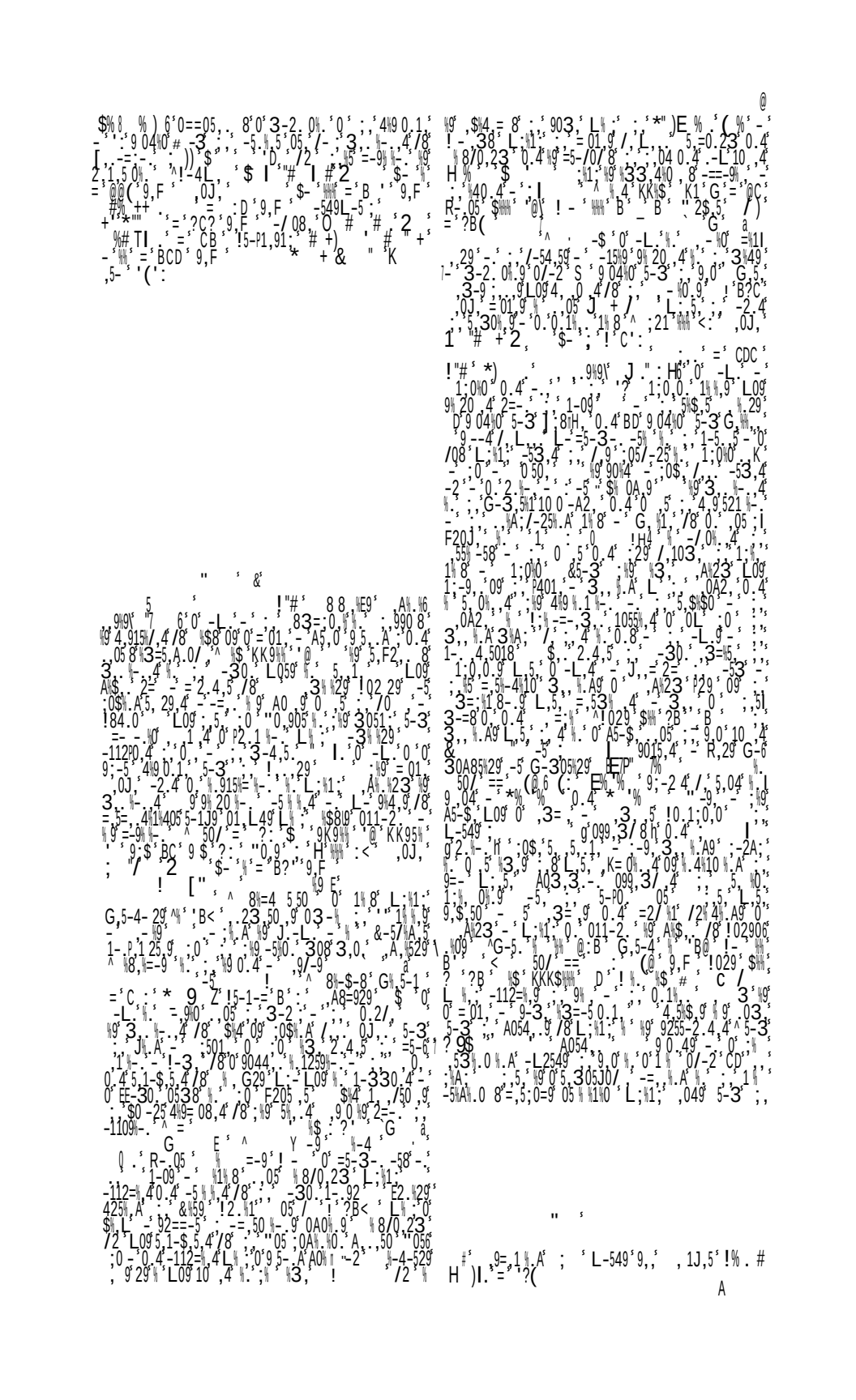

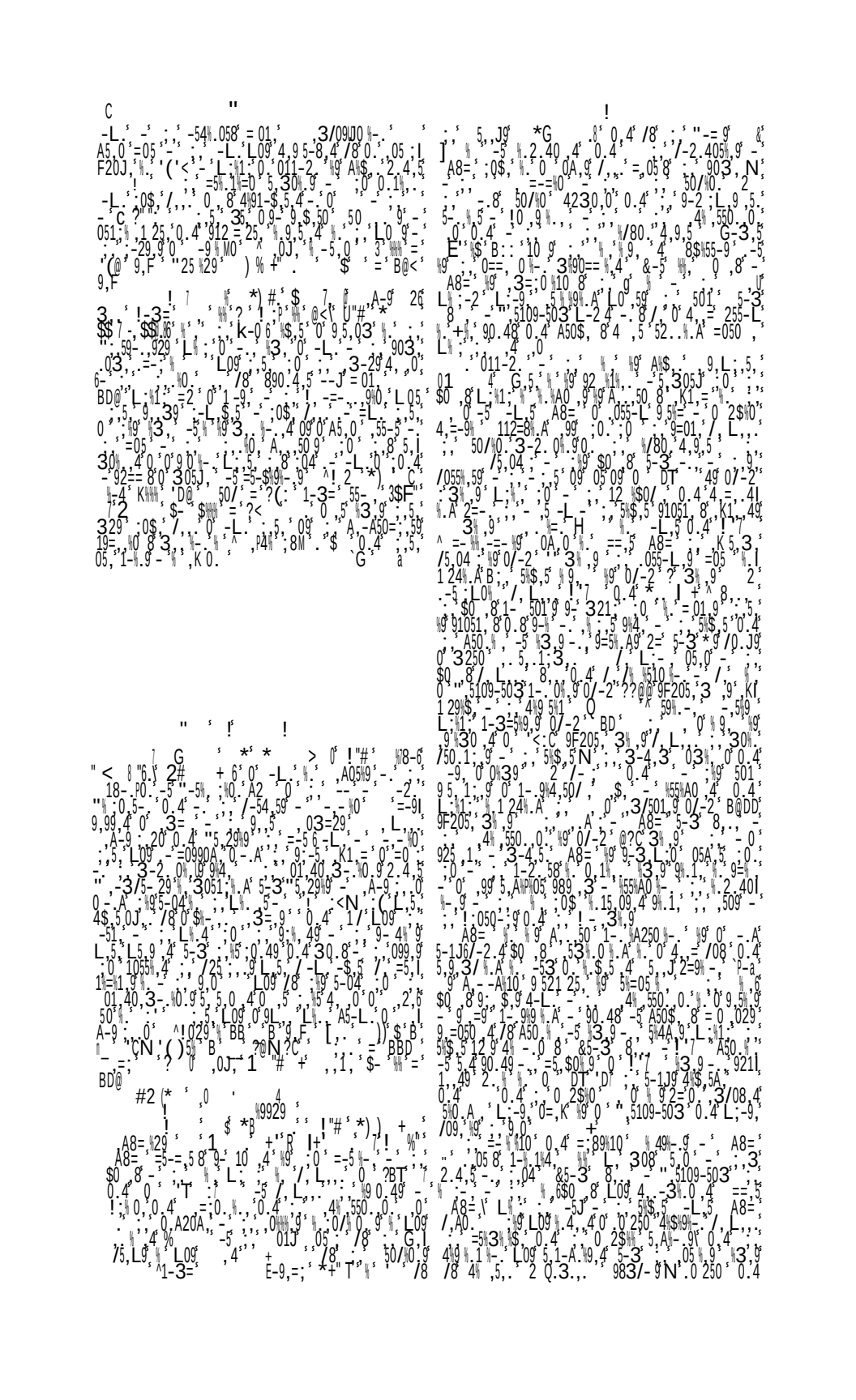

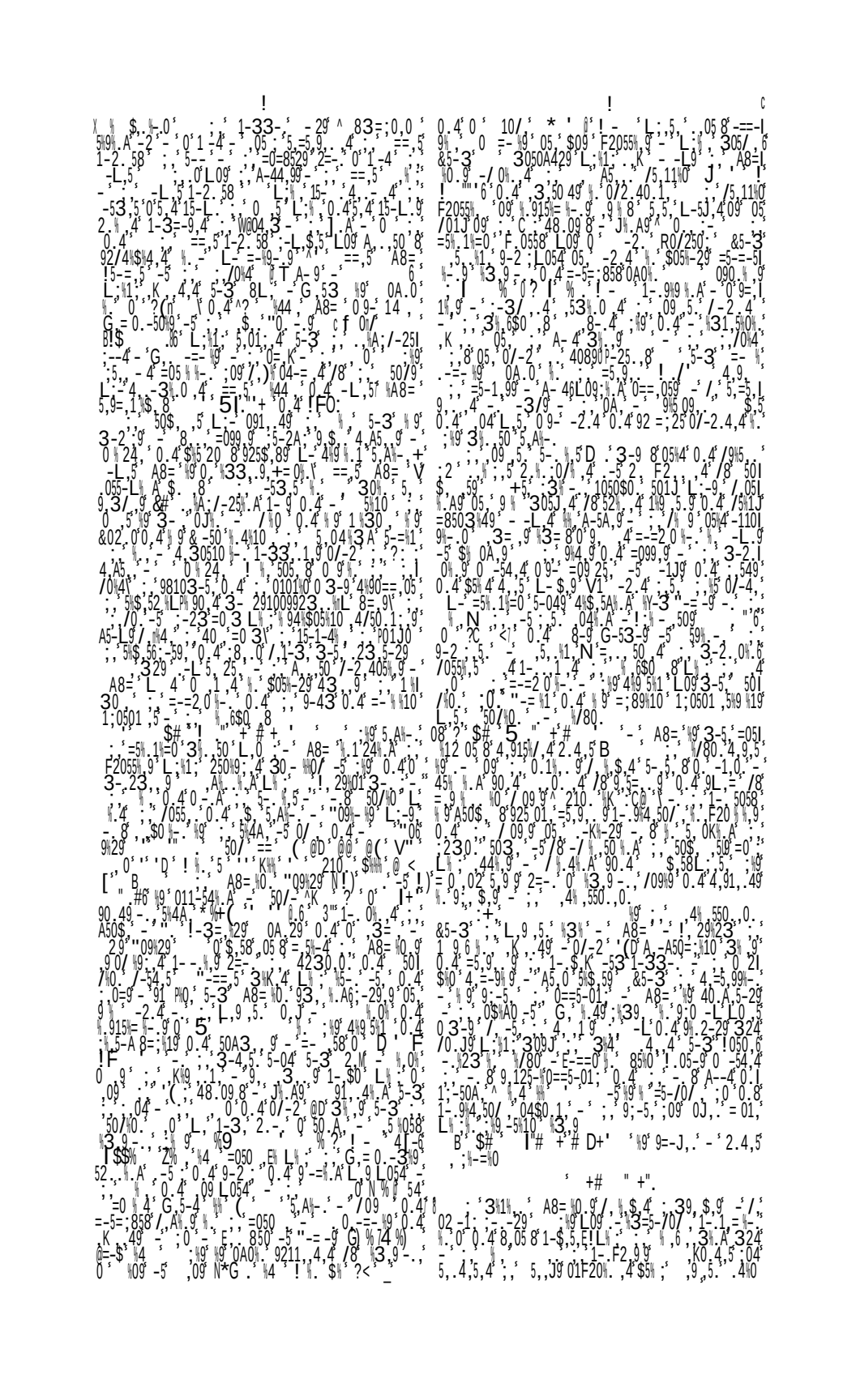

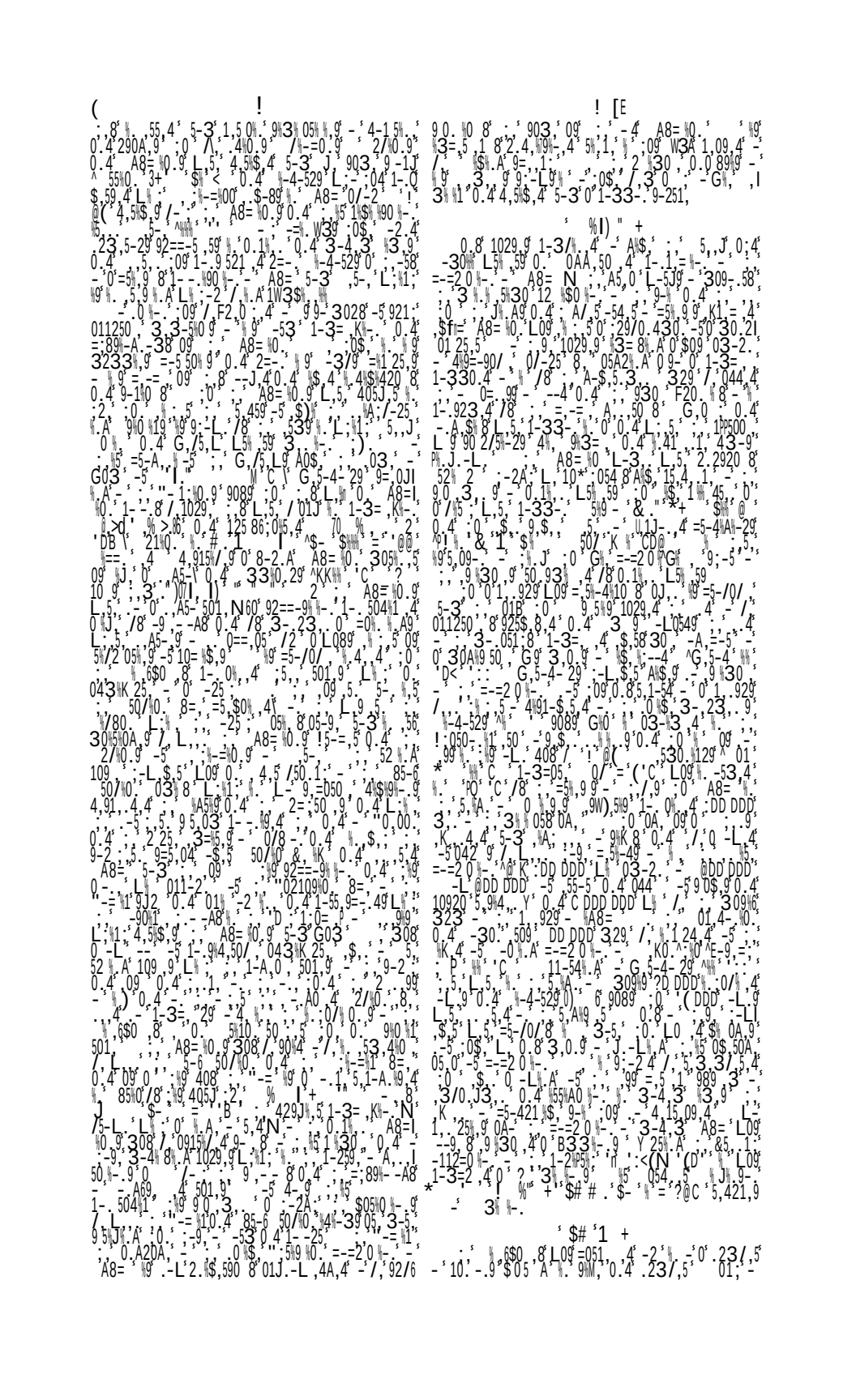

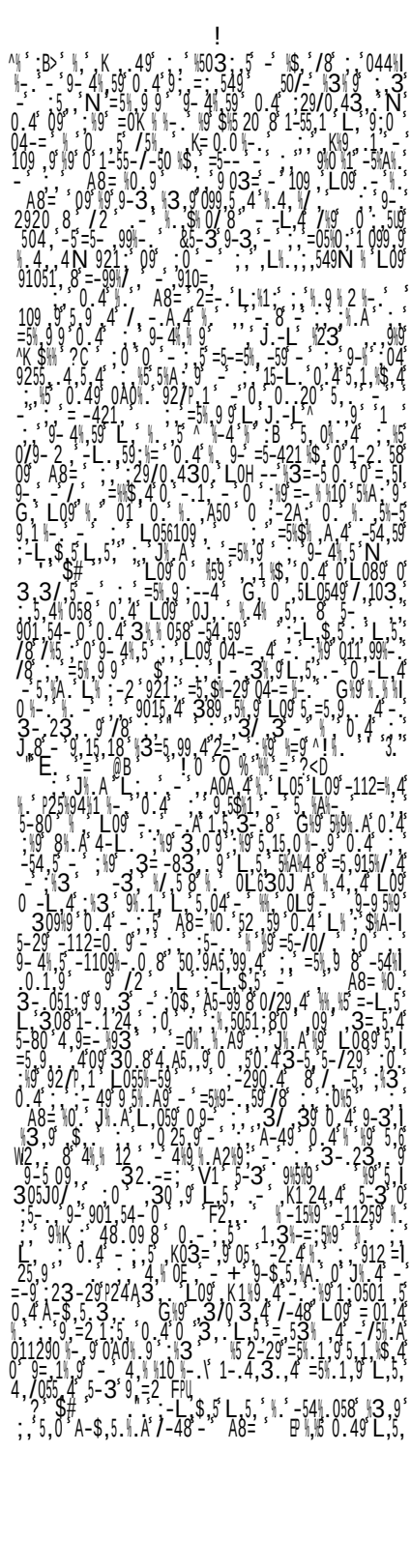

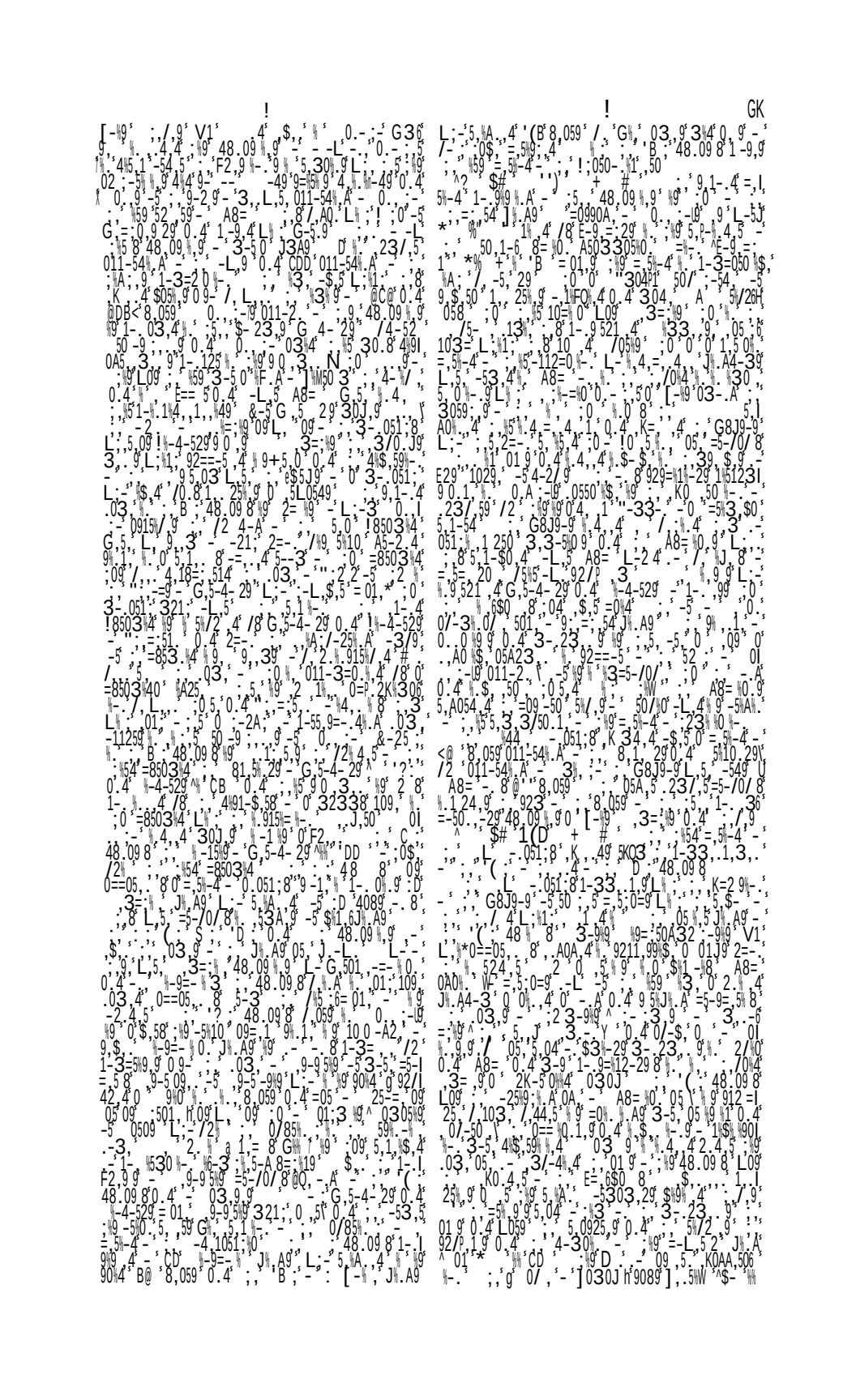

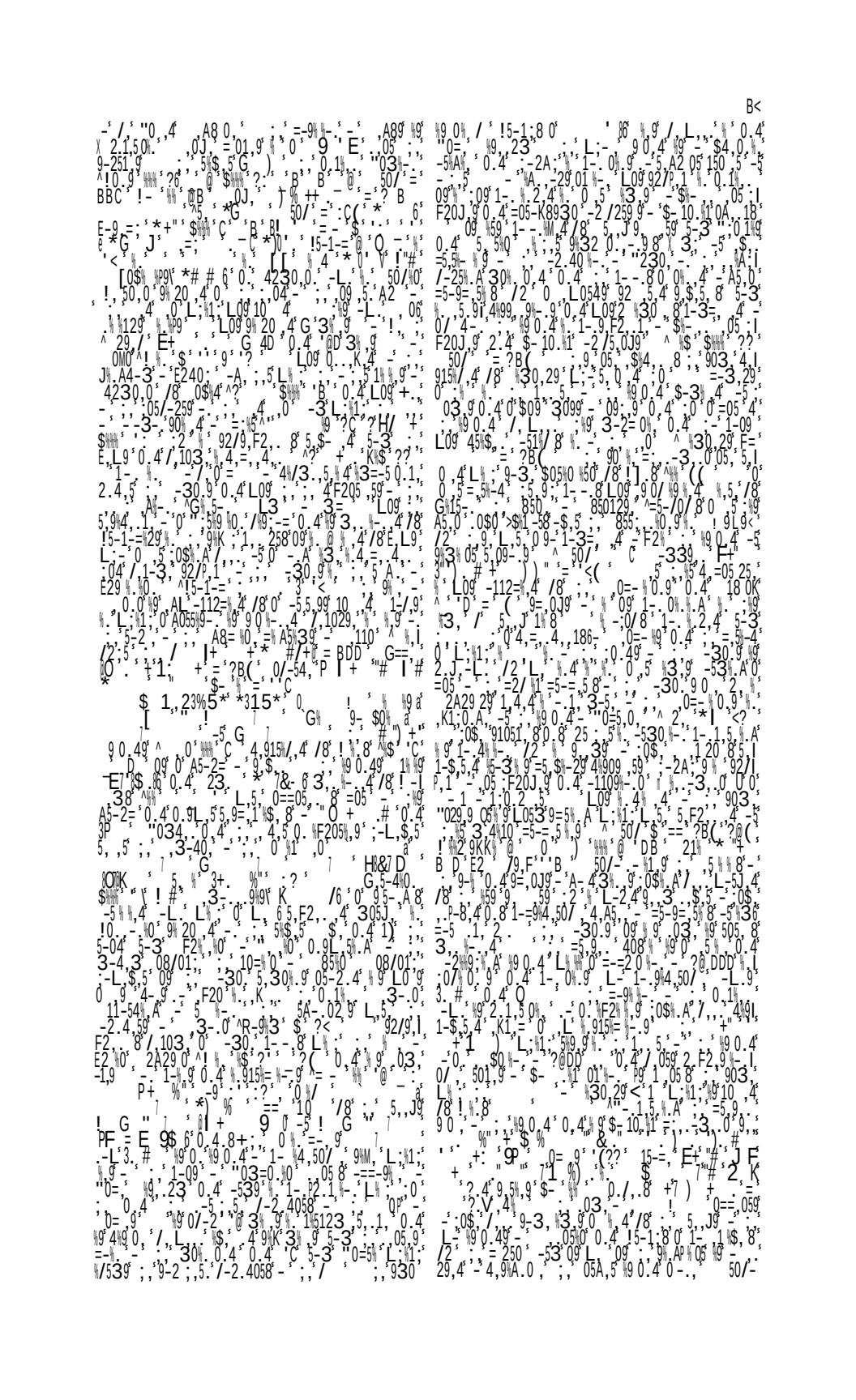

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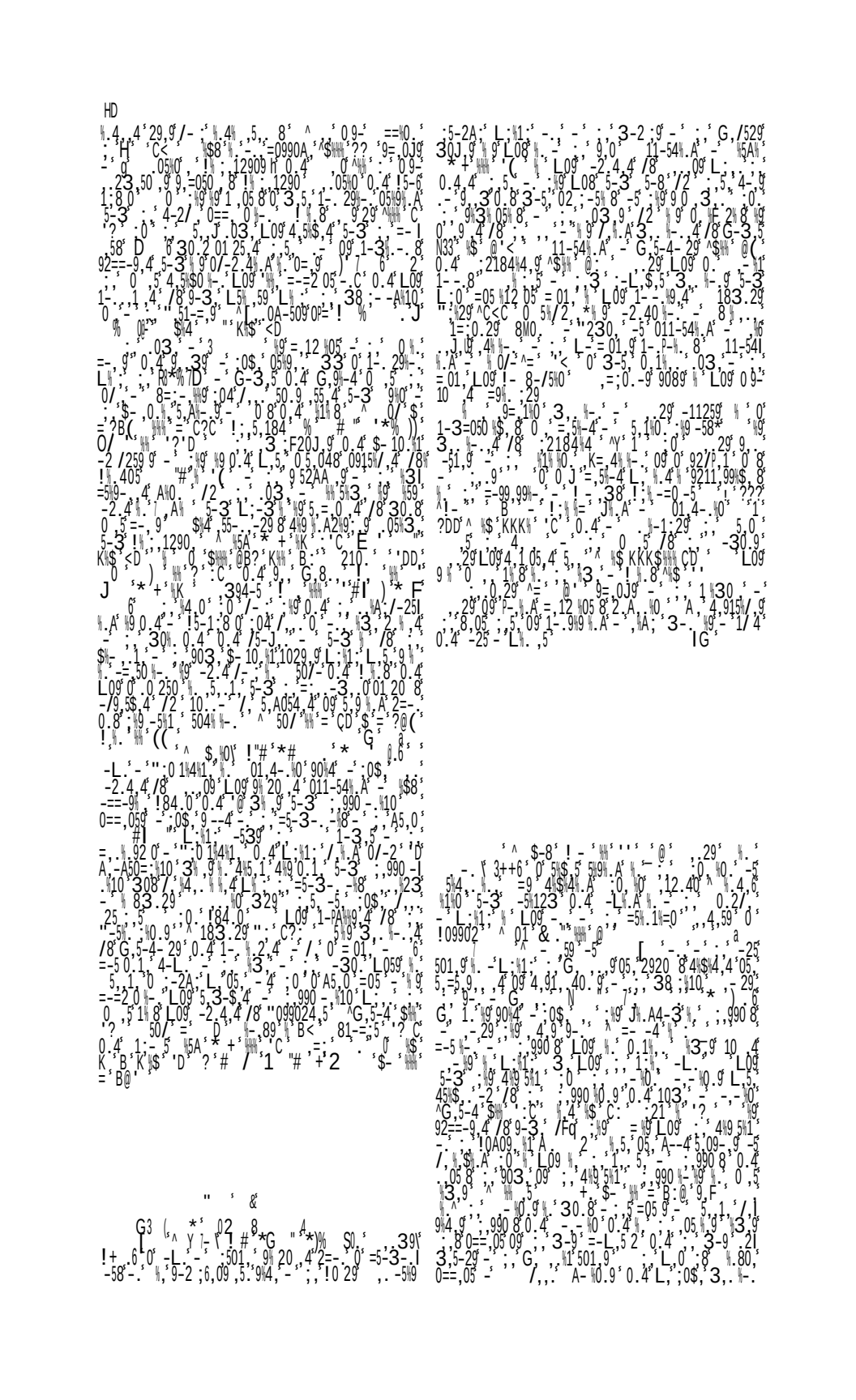

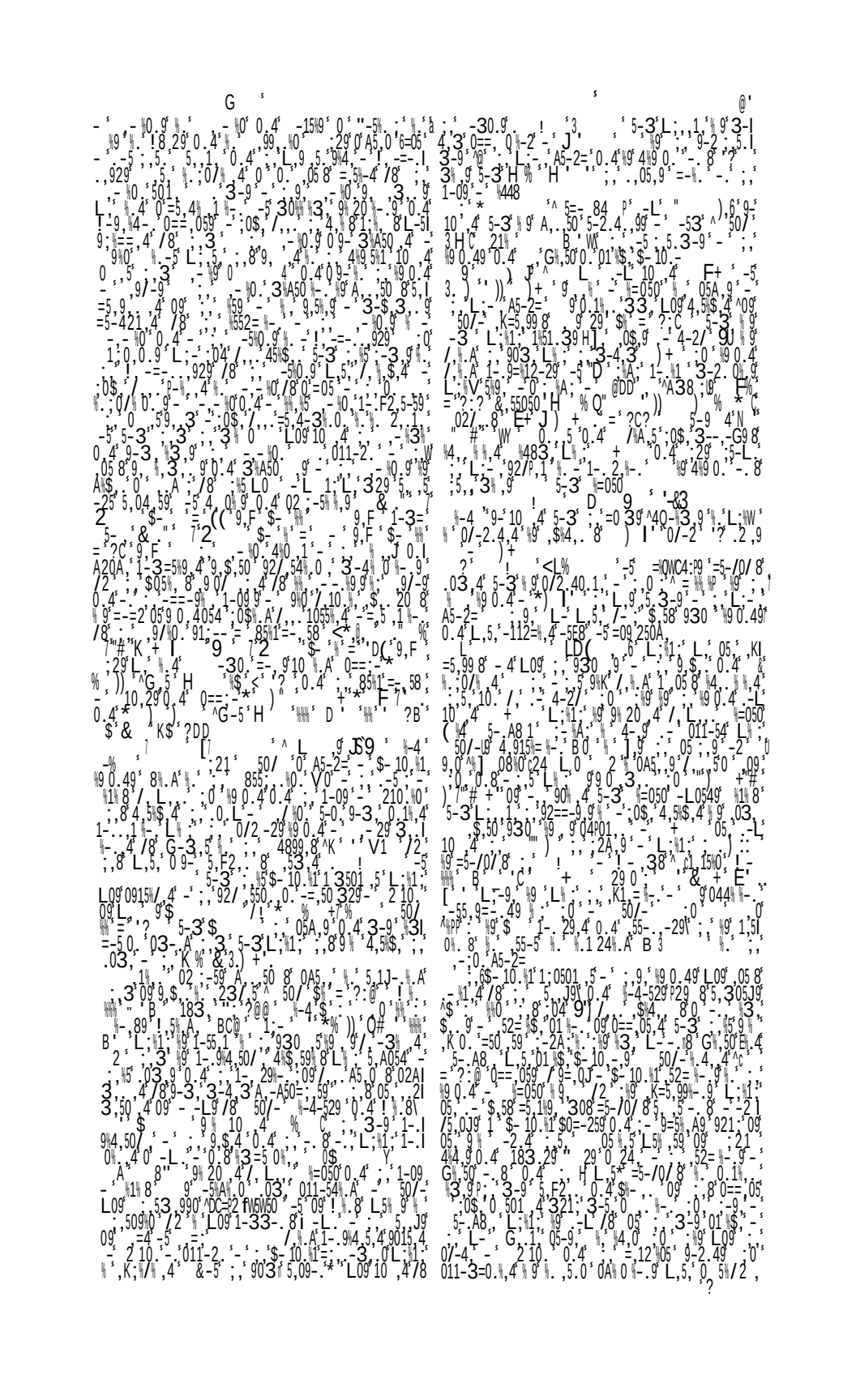

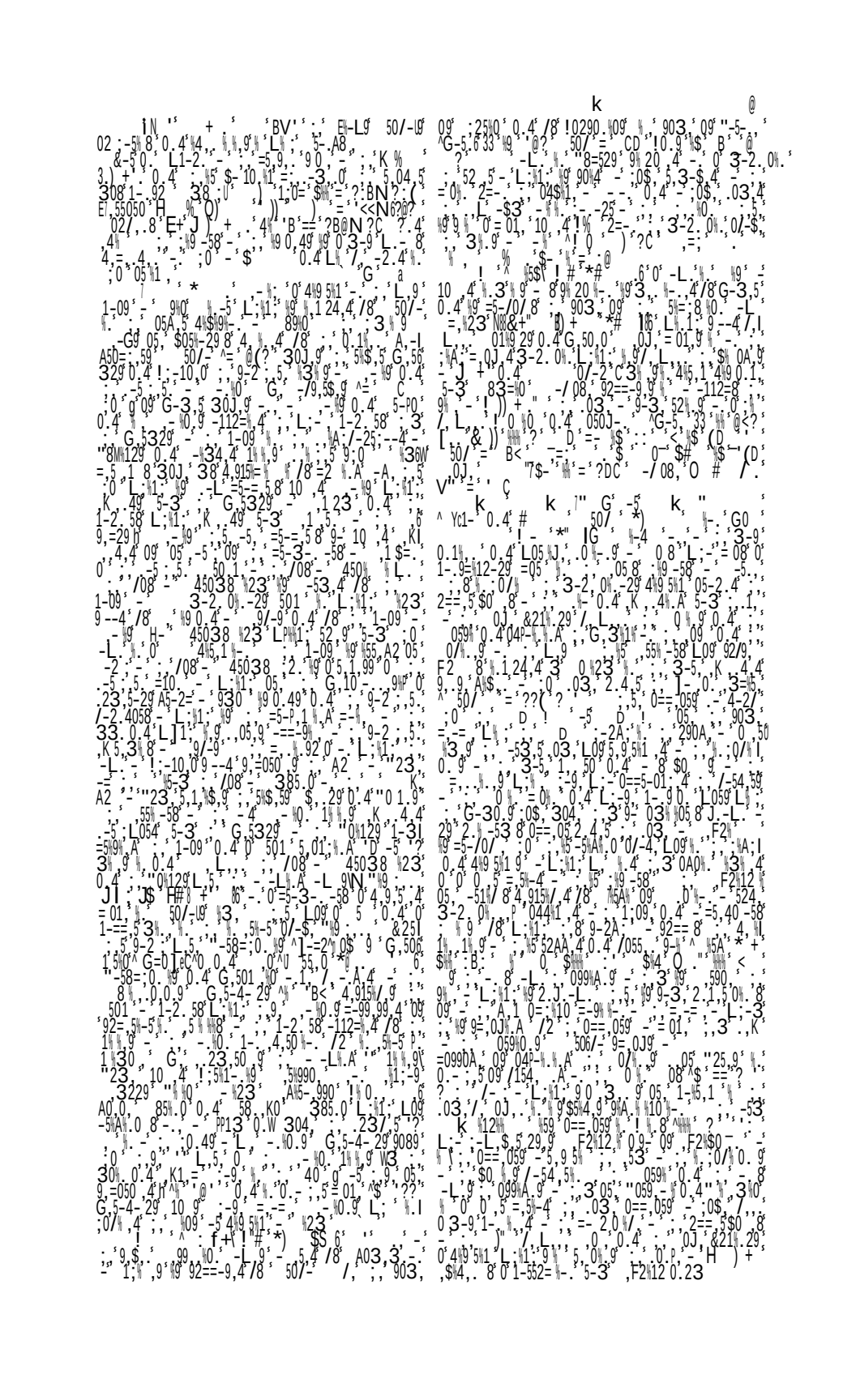

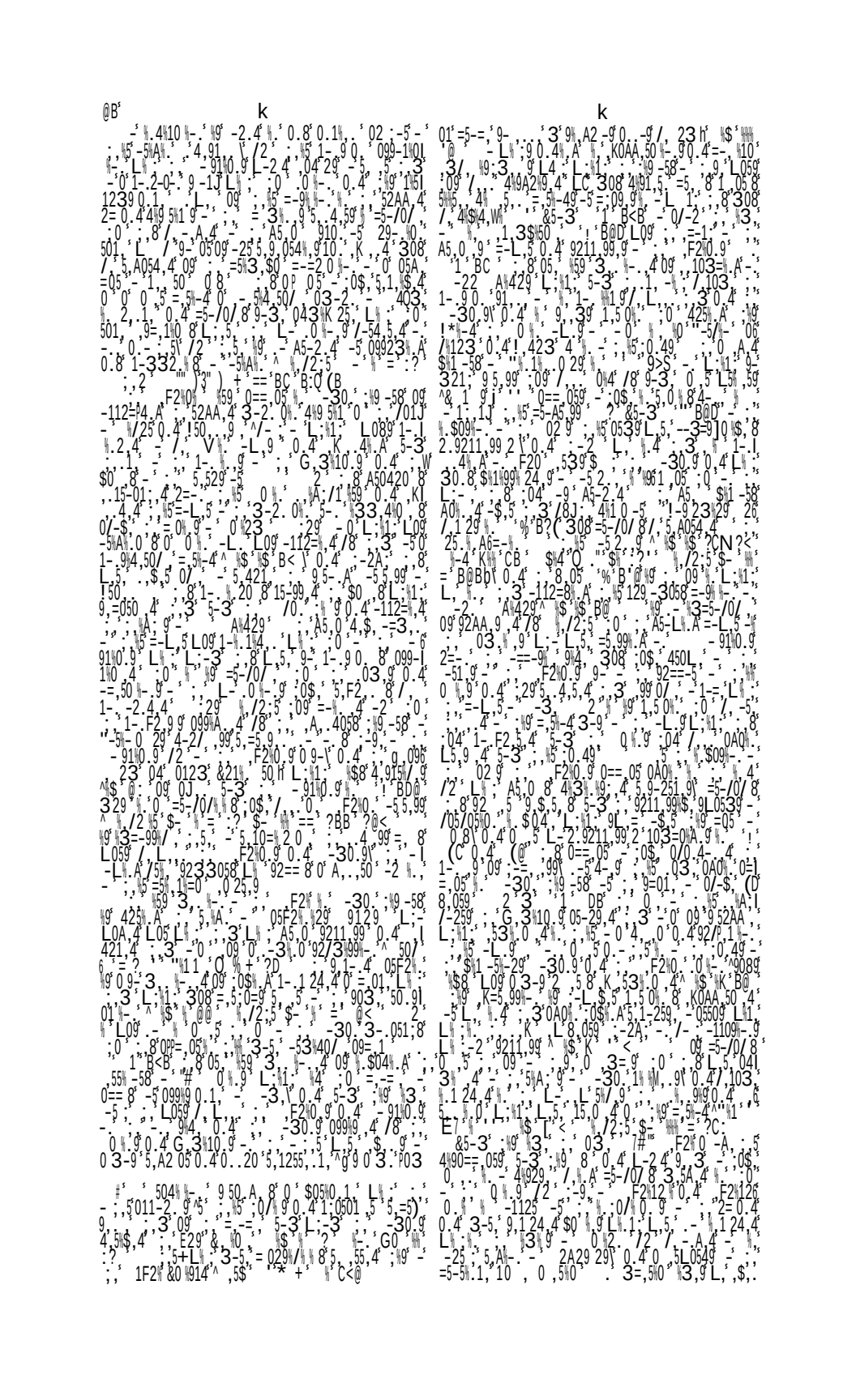

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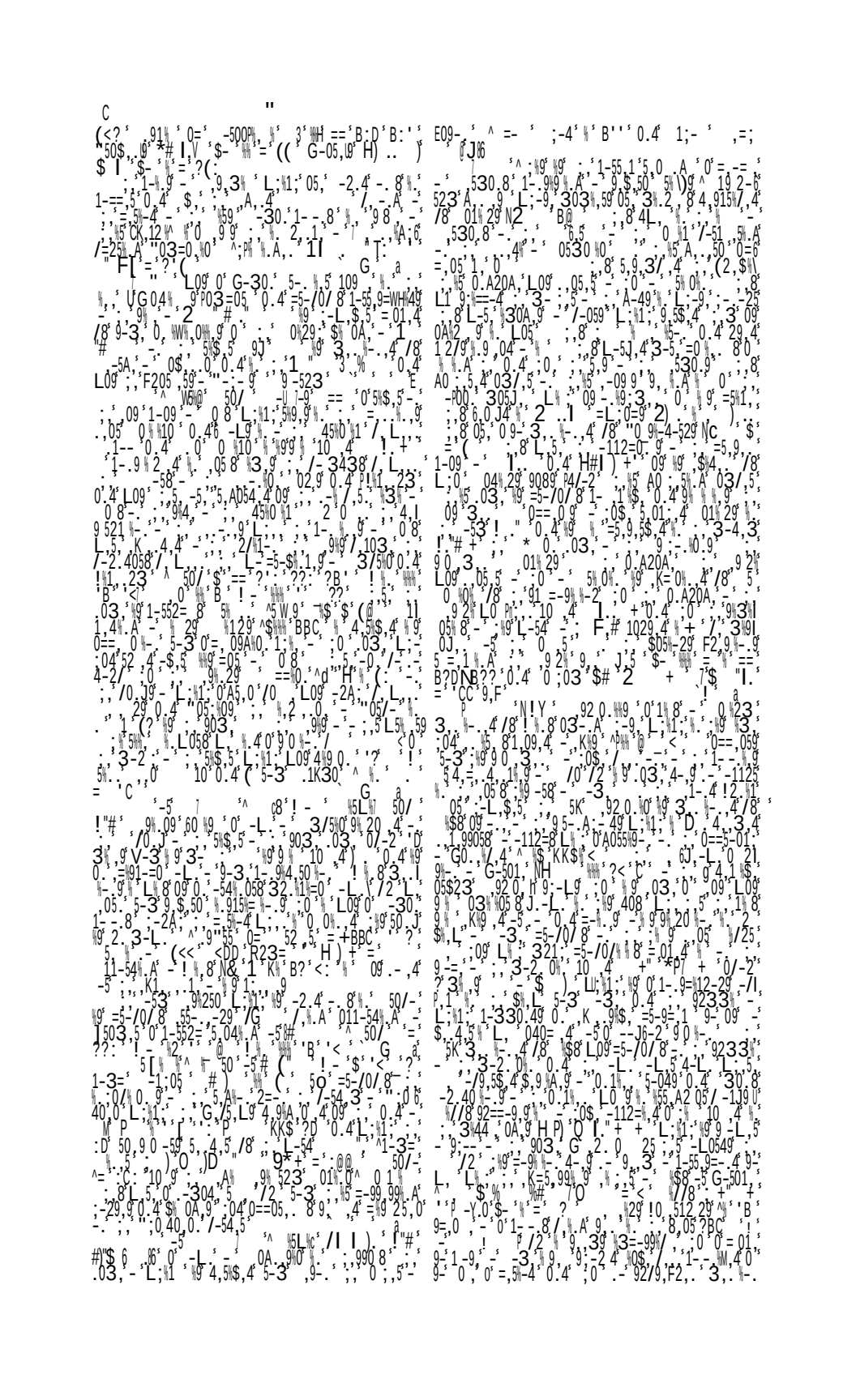

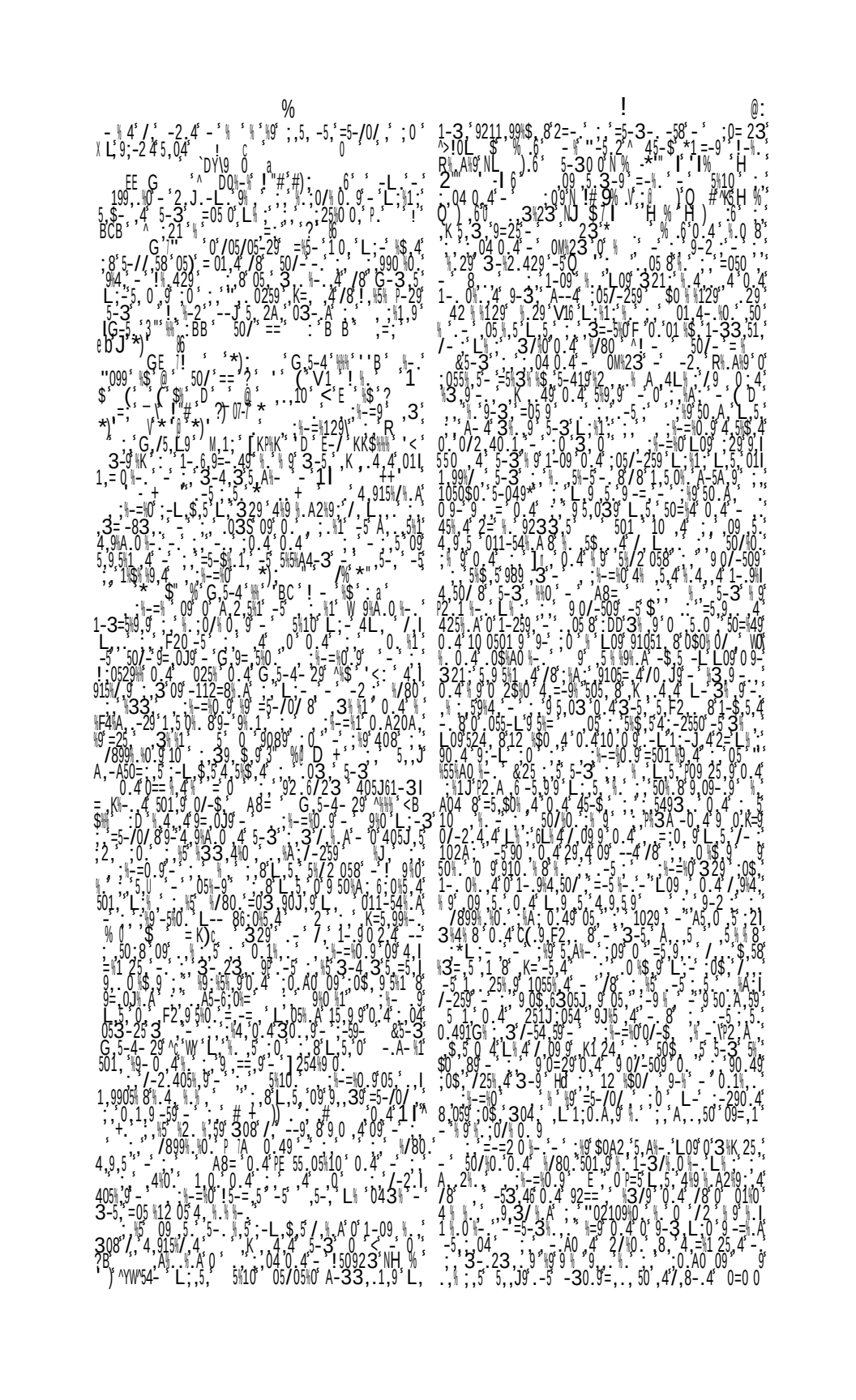

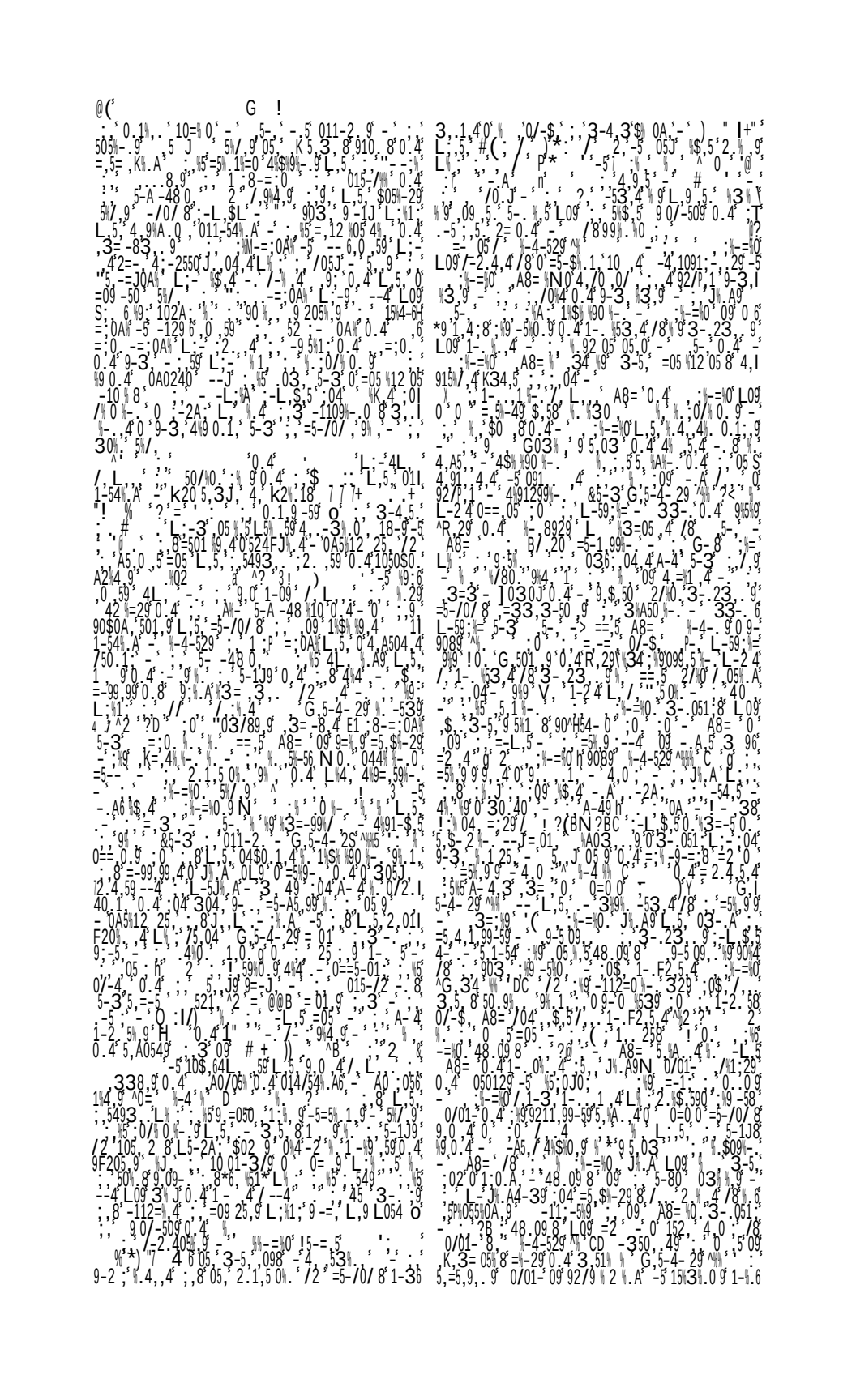

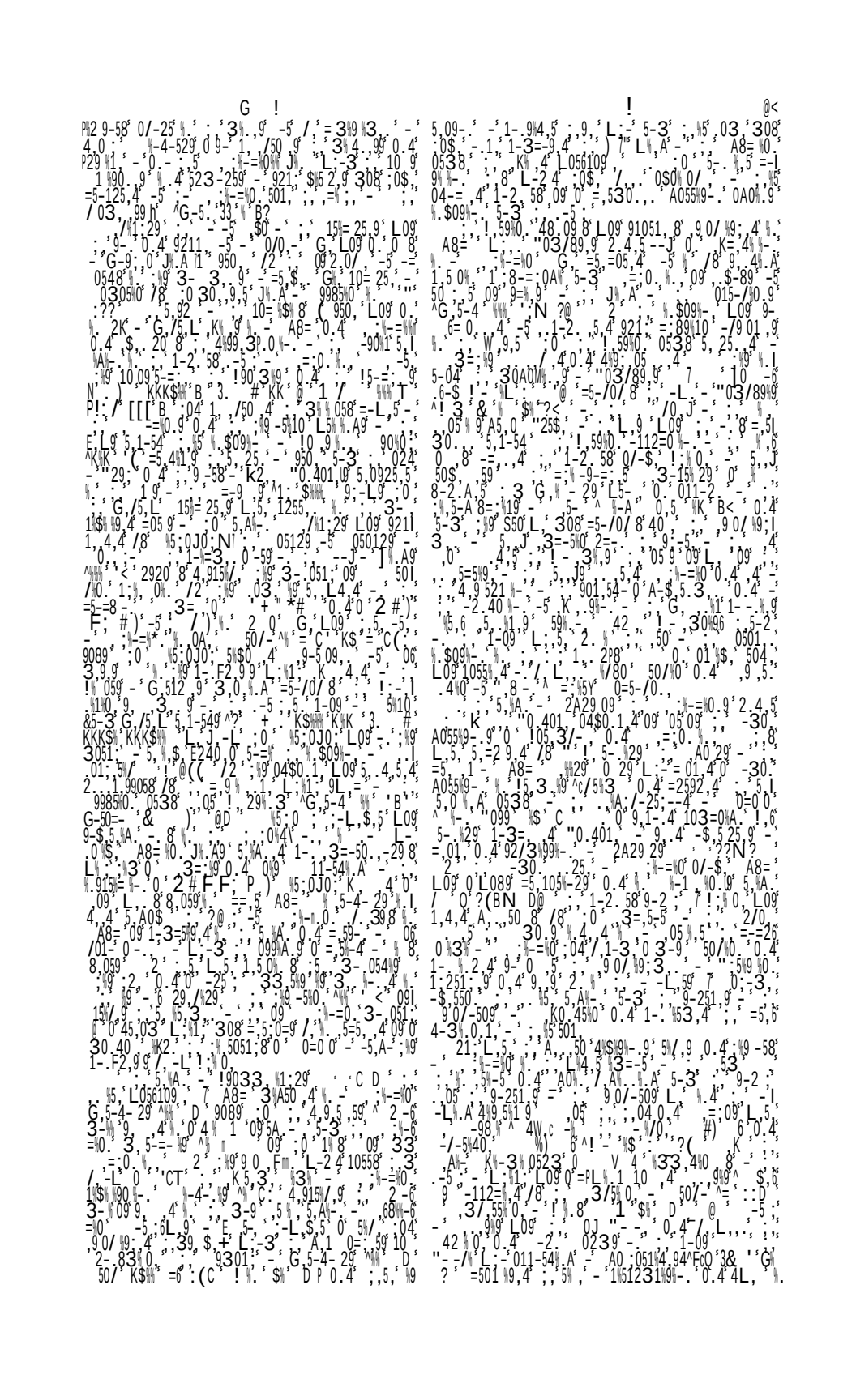

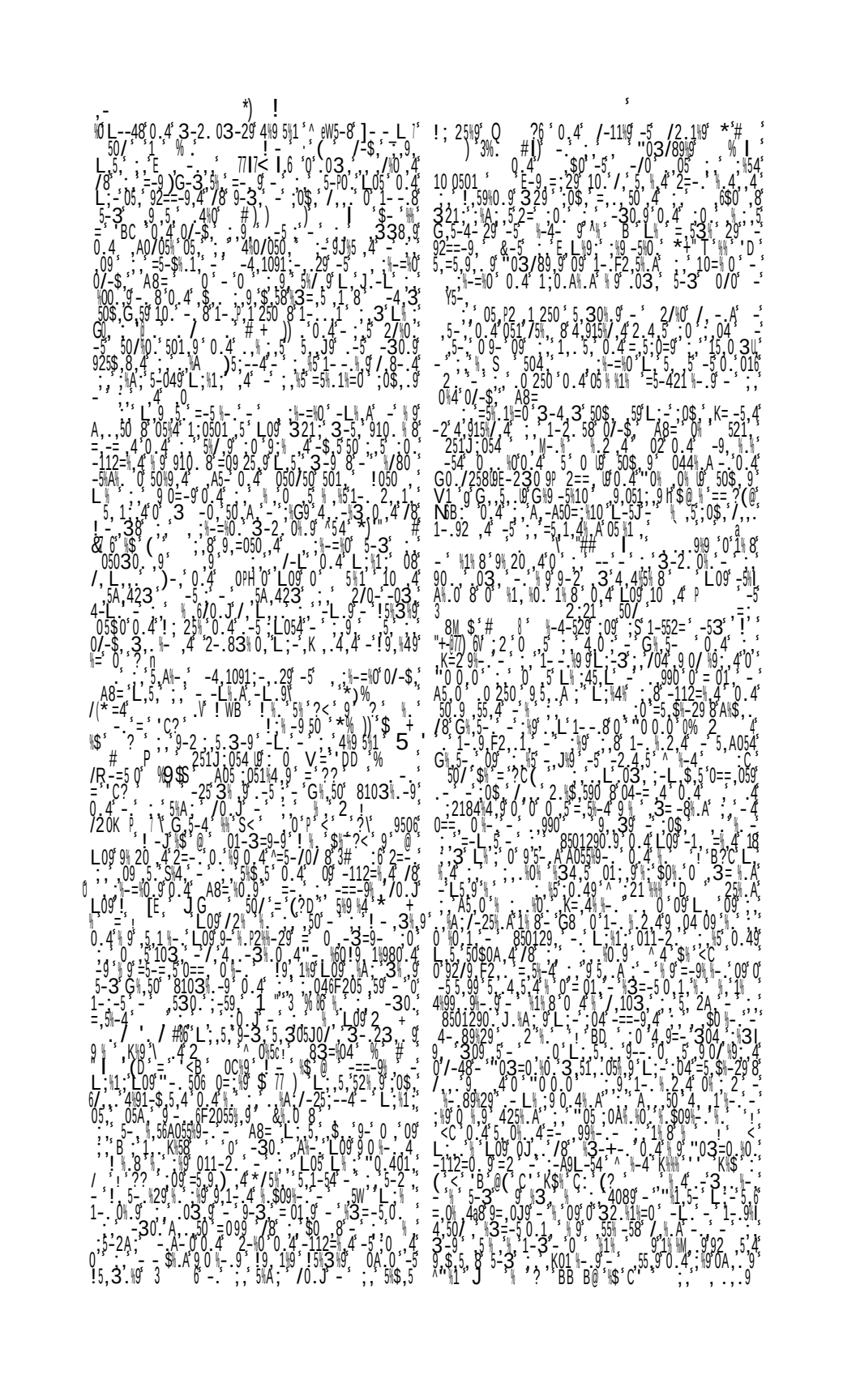

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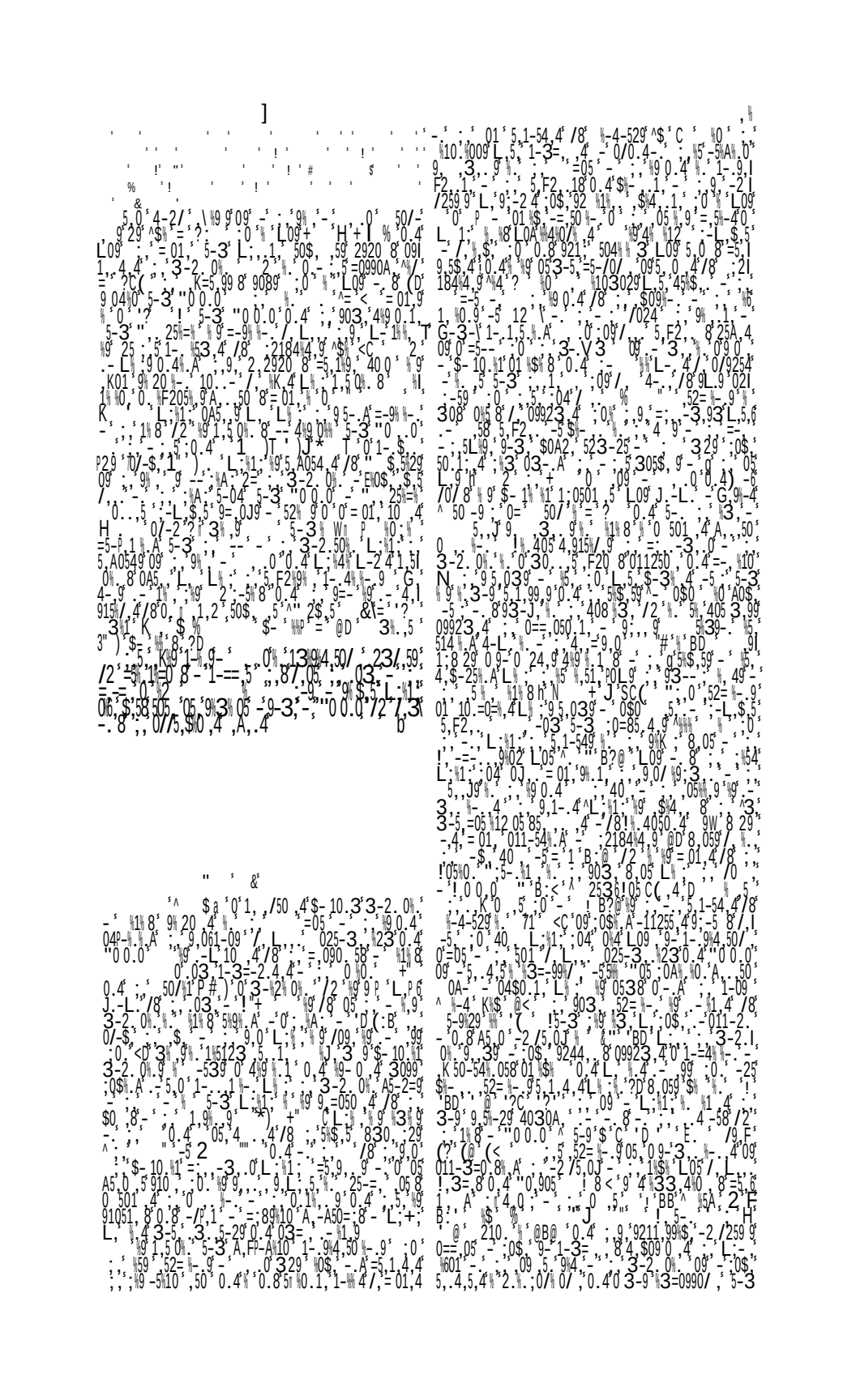

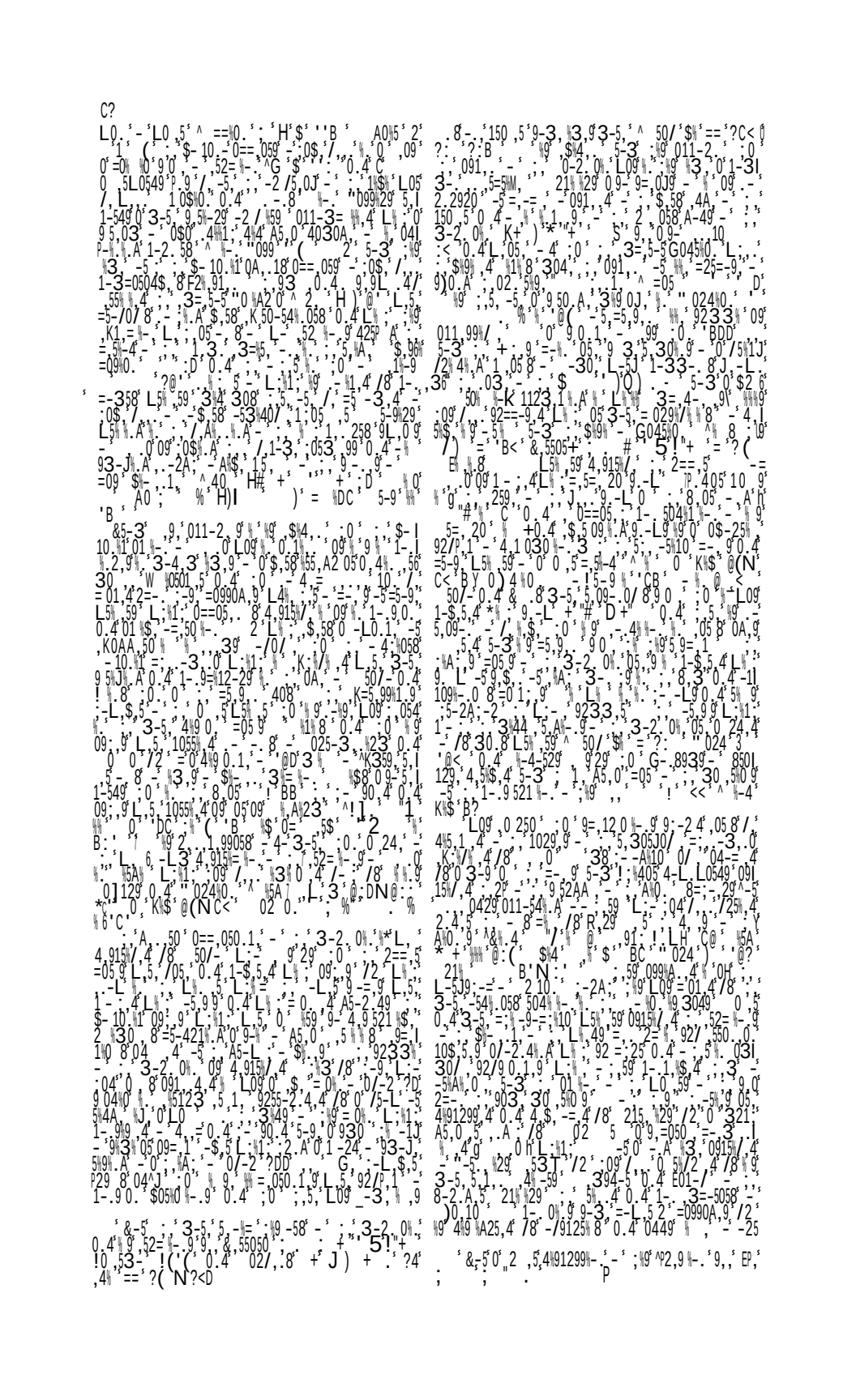

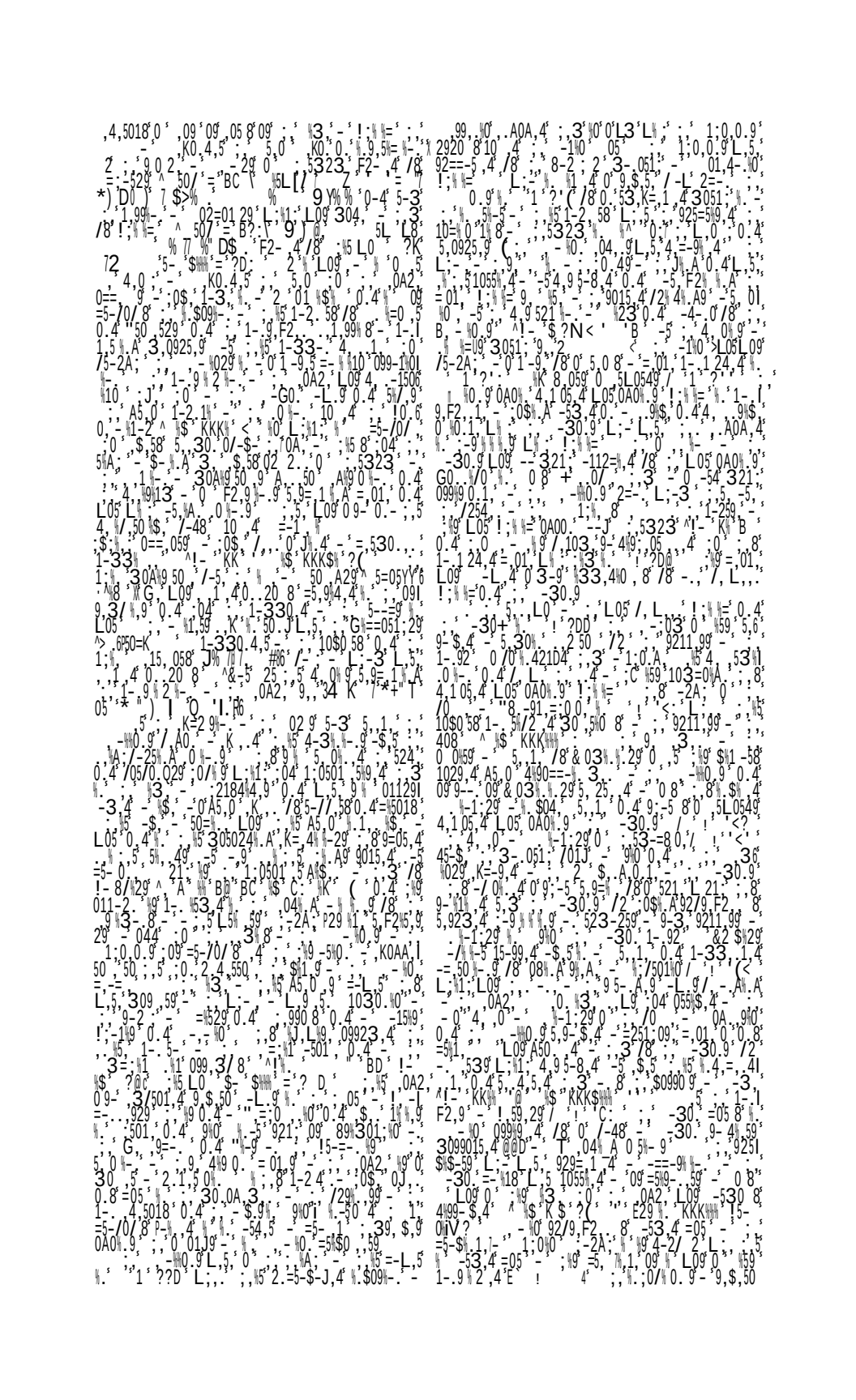

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- -L. L,5,5,3-$,4 /8 2A29 2 -= -= 3-2. 0 //8 +" Q + $- =? &0/5, 3+. = C 6 G & -5 5129 5,06, 29 .03 /8 L :1 F205 ,5- -5 49 10 4 L09 J -L - -30 9 L 5 1 1,$,4 5-3 05 0A 0 9 0 4 0==],4 59 -0 =05 *1 L 1 8 /],103 59 01F20 4 03 8 =05 0/-2 05 0A 0 4 0 5L054 - L - 3 0 9 9 5 J929,4 03 /80 9 6 8 -11255 A 09 5 J -53 0 5 10 0 4 903 03 9 1- 20 8 29,4 /8 -30 L5 5 9 L-5 1W 5 0 4 2 4,5 $] 0 4 =5 9 05 1 1 4 -0 =-5 /2 5 10 L 45 -30 9 10 4 1 10 8 5 10 9 5 0 !5-$J 0 0 825 0 4 5 45 308 / 5-1 8 4 915 /4 09 W4 "05 0 5 -58 1,39 2 4 0 -30 =5-$ 1 5 !2 1 05 69?< L ; 0 9 A 5 9 1-09 *7 0 ,5 5 04 A " 0 4 2 9244 86 0 9 E 0 1 5 0 H O +^ 4 5125 !5 =5 9 5 $ 9 A 50 4 5 1 -5 07-2 T 0 6 24 -3 /- 2I "7 # # 1 99 5 85 9 1 90 =-5-3- -5 1 =05 1-09 03 8 -5-3- -5 8=0^0 0 -L 0 4 "0=2 04 0 N % I' # 0/-2 3 44 0 4 9 0 4 K P # 903 3 5 4 0 -2 58 L 3 0 A -53 4 09 -L 5 4A 9 /8 L 1 0 9 J9 4-L 2 4 4 0 -2 4 4 5 0 9 0 4 /8 5 0 4 K 4 A 0/-2 09 05 09 <T A 4 5-2A 8 9=0JI A 5 10 30 9 /2 5 1 9 3 9 - 1-2 58 1 24 4 2 4 5) 67 0 4 5 =5 4 9 10 8 /34 59 -4 /8 /5 9 -5 10 011-2 0 =05 1- 9 W 5 10 L 1 1 -53 9 9 -5 1- 4 550 L 1- 9 9 0 0 5= 0/ 0/ 0 4 33 4 7 L 9 3 3] 0 4 5 0 9 5 0 9 d 0 4 5 9 =0 9 9 06/-054 09 A5 0 43 J 56 -9 4 09 0 0 055 5 0A0 9 55 4 9 0 5 0 050 0 4 9 50 A 4 91 4 A 30 8 9 5 03 9 0 4 8 A 30 5A 3= 50 M -53 9 5 0 925 01 05 2 0 A5 0 4 1-09 0/-5 4 915 /4 ^ 03 8 0/-2 H +0 1 0 99 5 85 9 4 9 5 1-3 9 1 F9 9 0 05 A 8 055-L 9 =5 0 /0/ 0 4 0 /- -3 05 5 A5 0 / 4 -53I L0 5 3 0/-2 <T -A 5 -53 A 0 0 250 4 9 /- L 08 % I 5-3 0 1 =-5 L 1 L 1 5 0 -L 1- 1 4 &-5 L 0 -L9 1 5 0 0 46 305J 9 329 / /^ 3 4 &- 1-09 2) 6 05 ?I 04 0 23 N 05A 9 5 5 2 21 0 -5 -1 0 ^ &04 ID /) I6 L 1 -L -53 /-2 40 58 & ?

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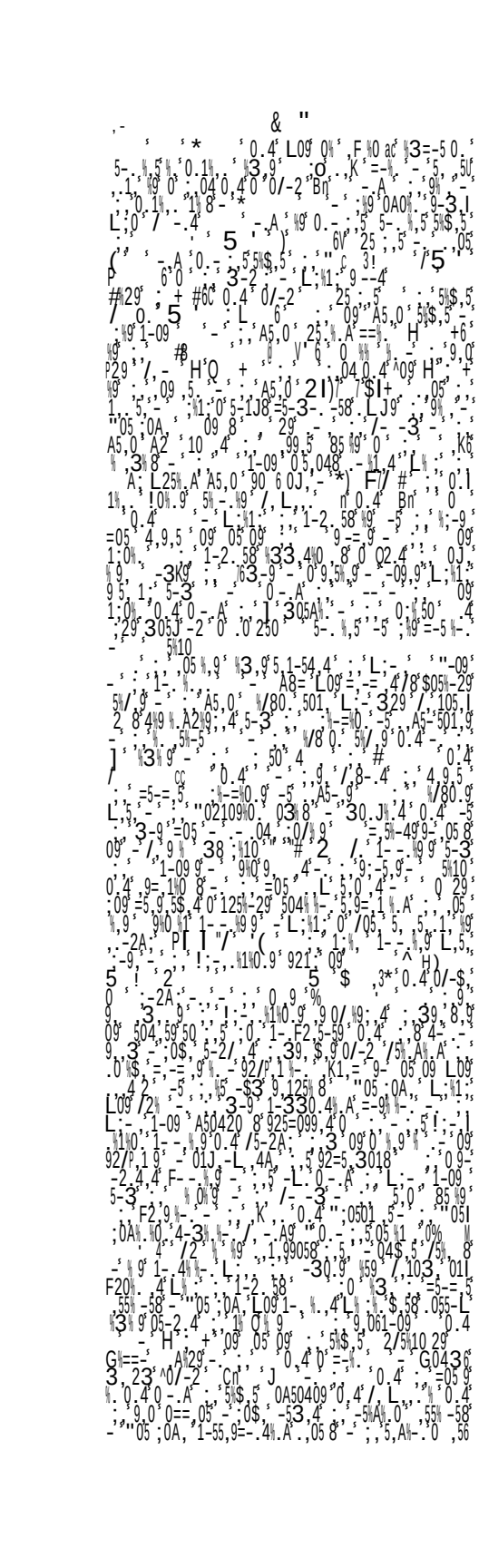
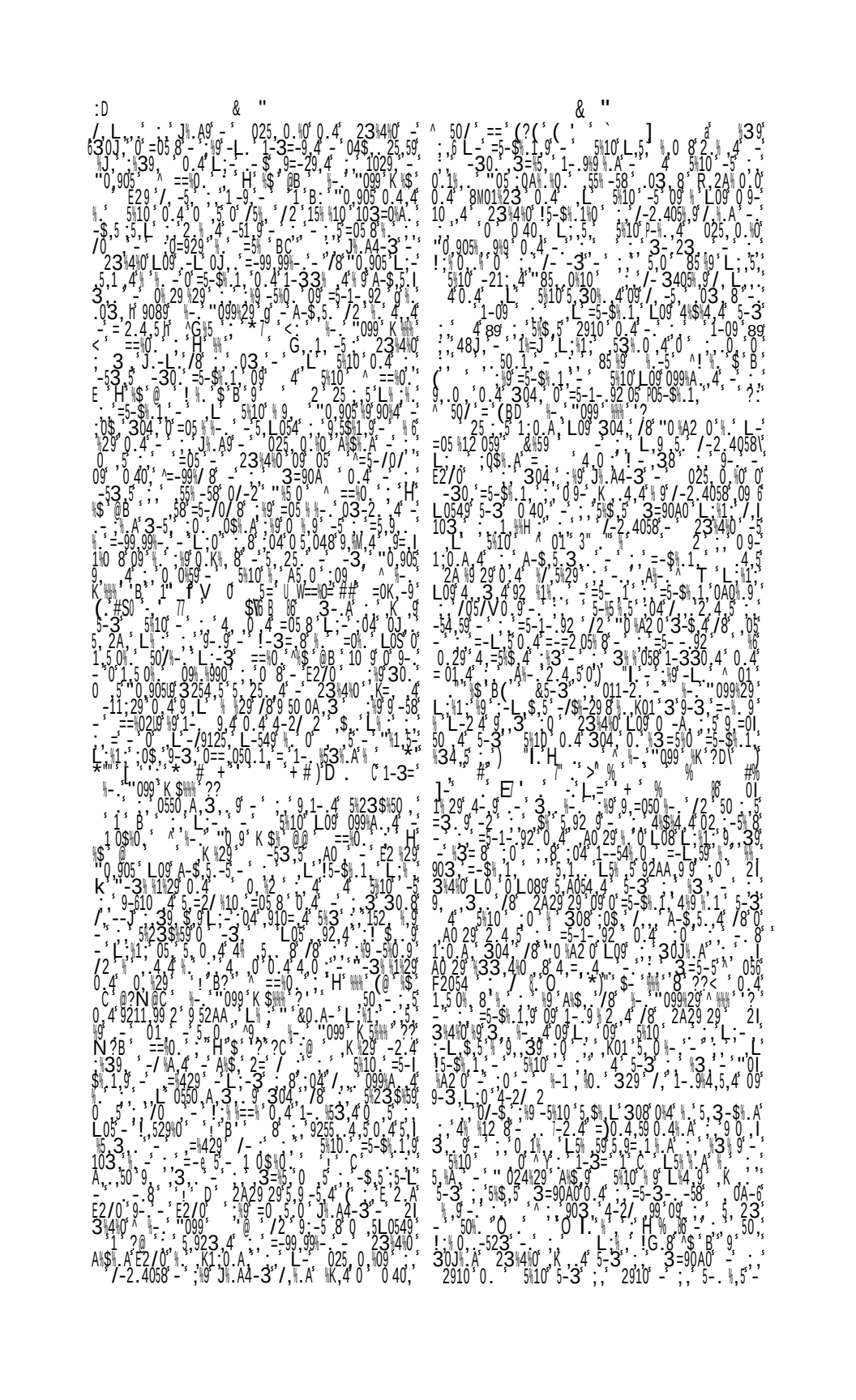
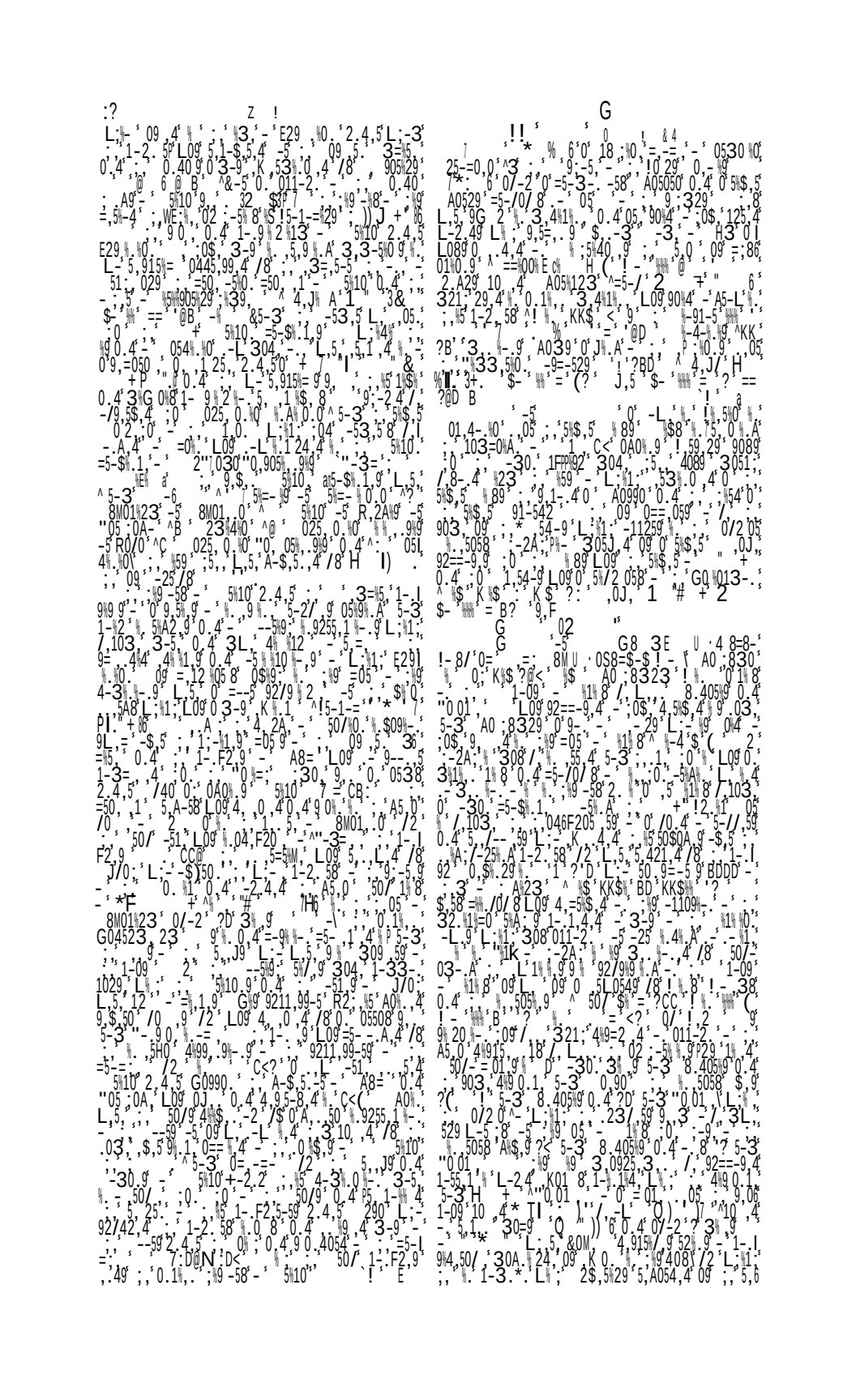
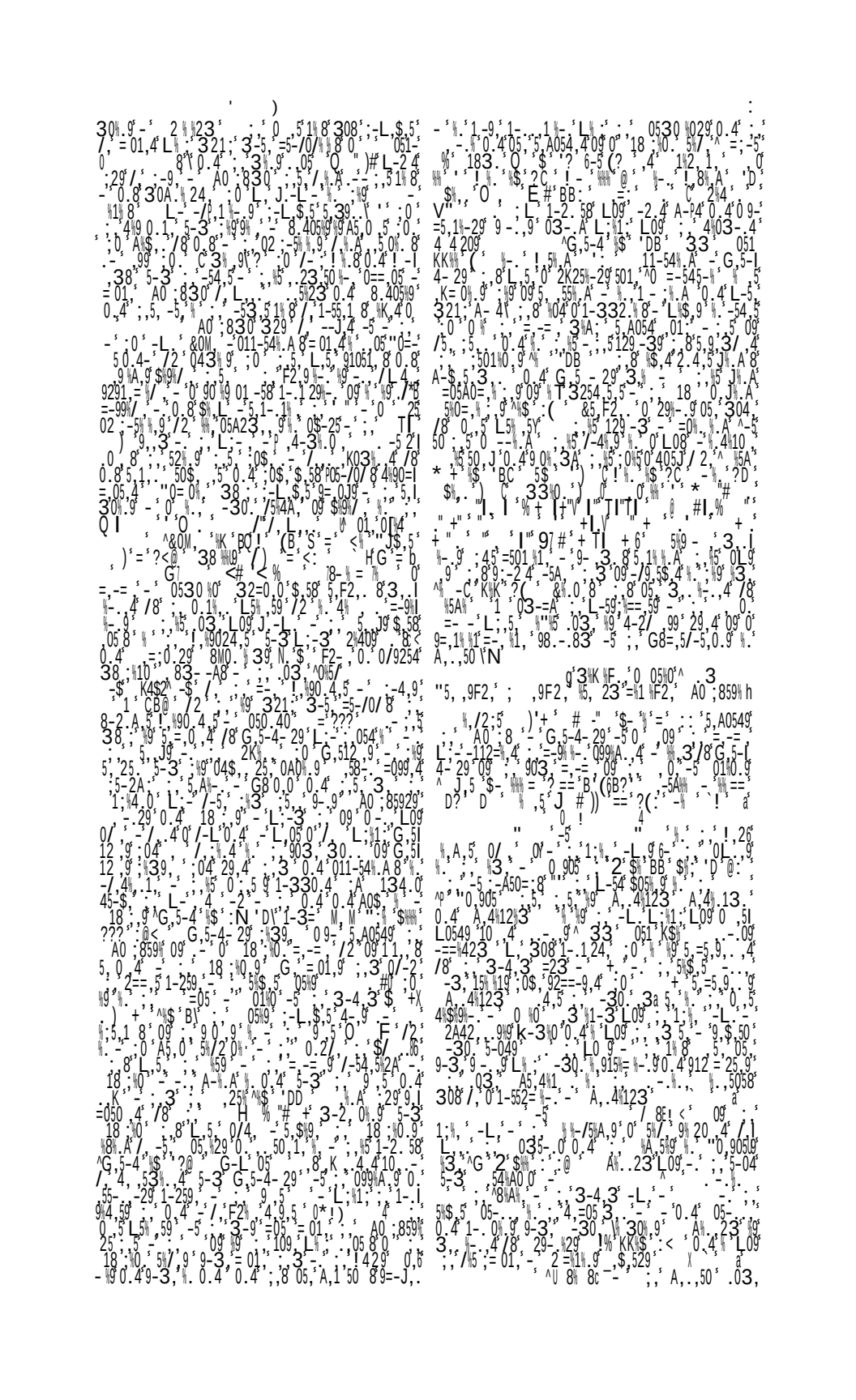
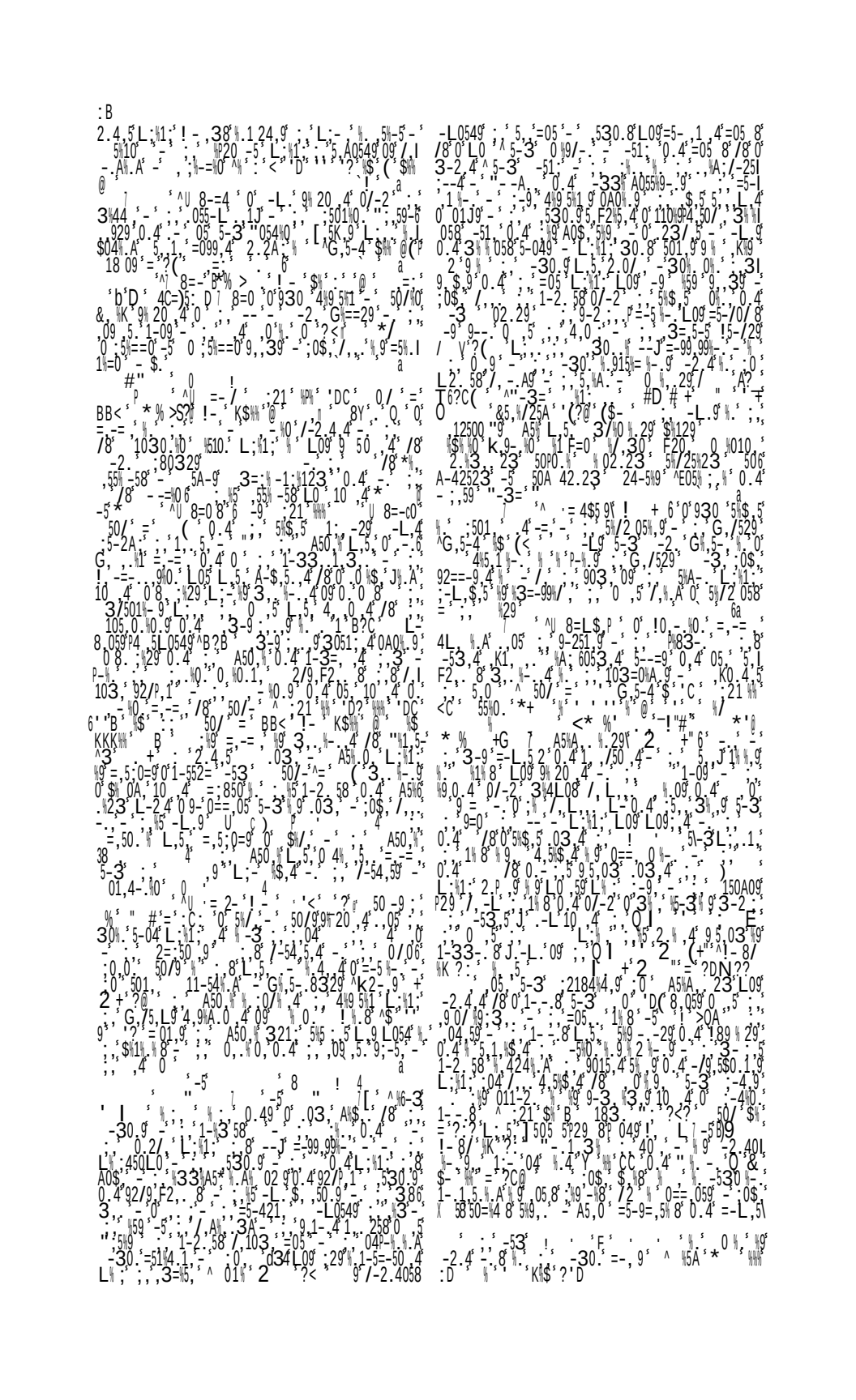
[&& ^ 0 29 0 - 0 23 3-5 K 4 4 9 9 53 /2 e 1 3 29 =5- /0/ 0 0 $ 05 3 / - A 4 10 9 10 4) 0 4 9 20 4 G 56 3-2 0 -2 9 5 1 - $0 8 - 05 5-3 0/-2 0 9 -3 5 0 9 0915 4 -&5- 29 ^4 H) + 2 0 9 55 -58 L09 1- M 4 3 9 5011 /2 $ 5 -8 4 50 J 0 1 8 0 4 3 8 03- A 0 4 0 23 ^ E 5 @ < 915 = 0A3 9 -1-23 9 0 4 0 1 5 19 05 9 $ 0 3 9 0 /- 3 4 3 $ 0A - *7) ^]//8 + $- = B G a && -5 & 3 0 5 -53 - 3 0= 050 - / 3 3-5 1-55 1 L09 03 $ 3 0 1 3 9 0 3-2 0 05 /25 5- A 0 = 0 H % + 0 4 -L 10 4 + *) -2A 305J 4 - 0 30= 09 9 *7 + 024 0 0F2 421 L09 1055 4 0 - L 5 E T 5 30 9 - 9 $9 05 5 305J0/ -5 1 -3 /- 4 99 0 4 A50 4 25 - 5 1- 9 521 915 - L 5 5 1 -54 1-3= - 9-3 ;9 L-5J9 ;09 =5 9 5 $ 4 -29 0FA 03 - / 1 4 -L 1 -L 1 -L 1

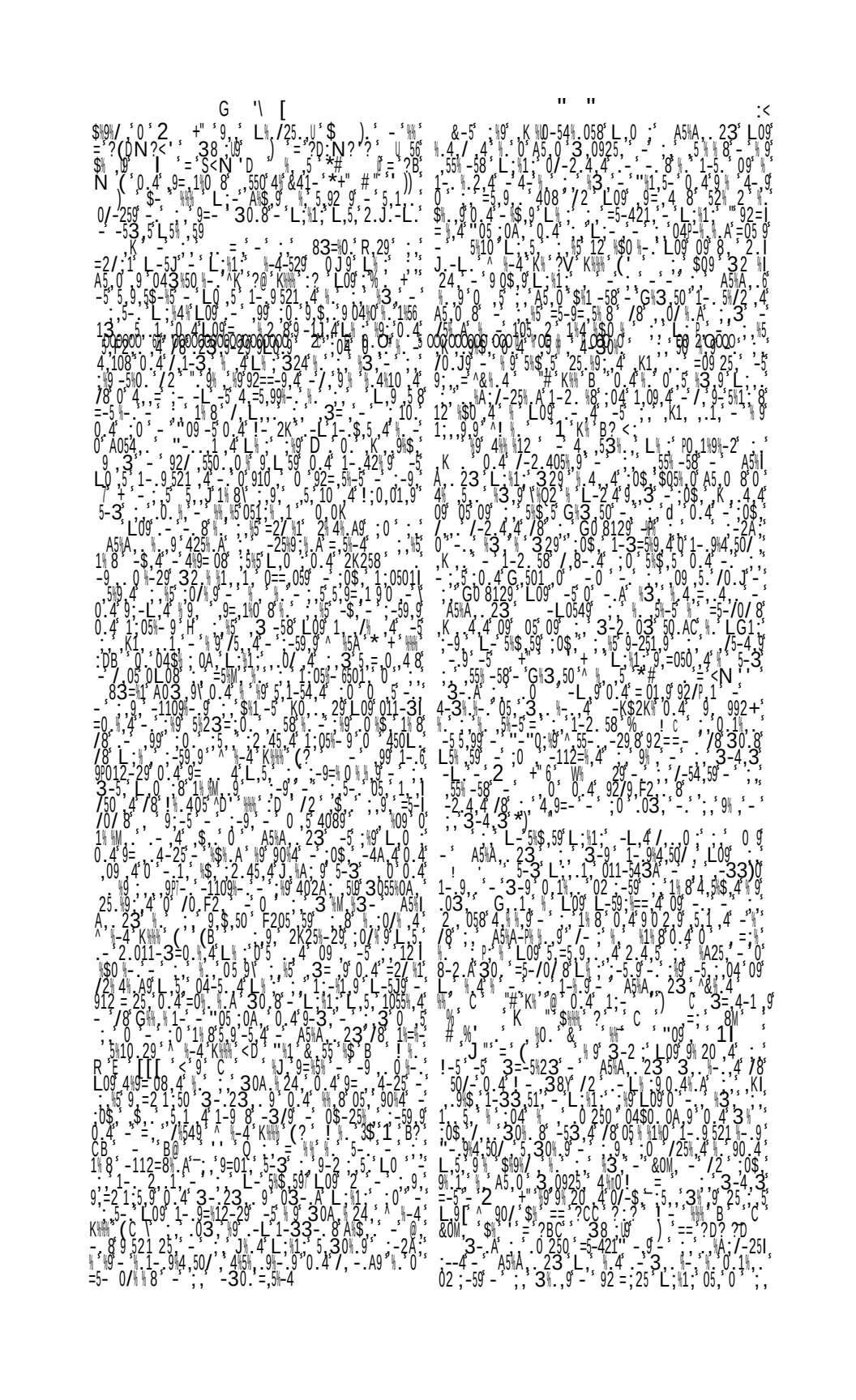


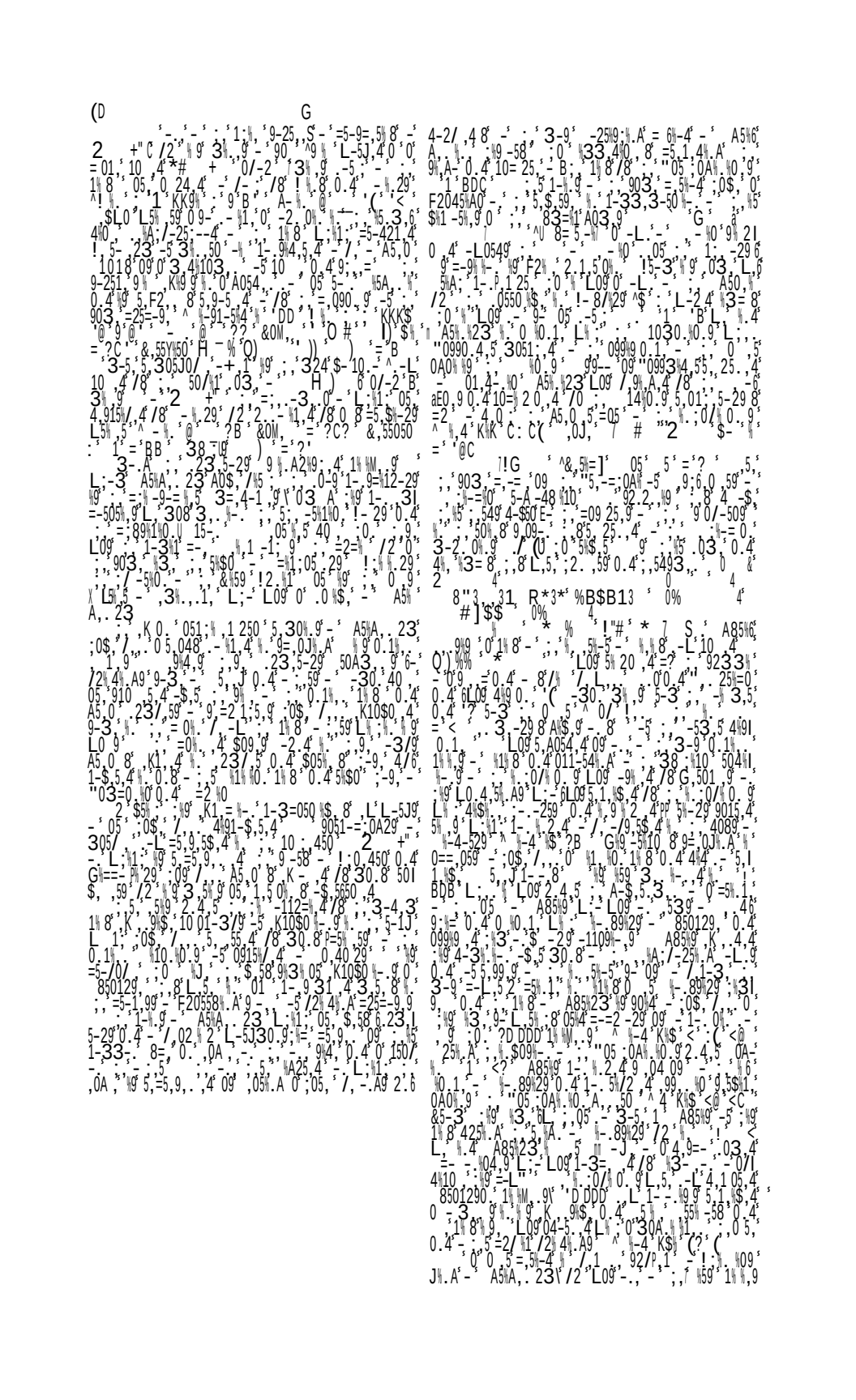


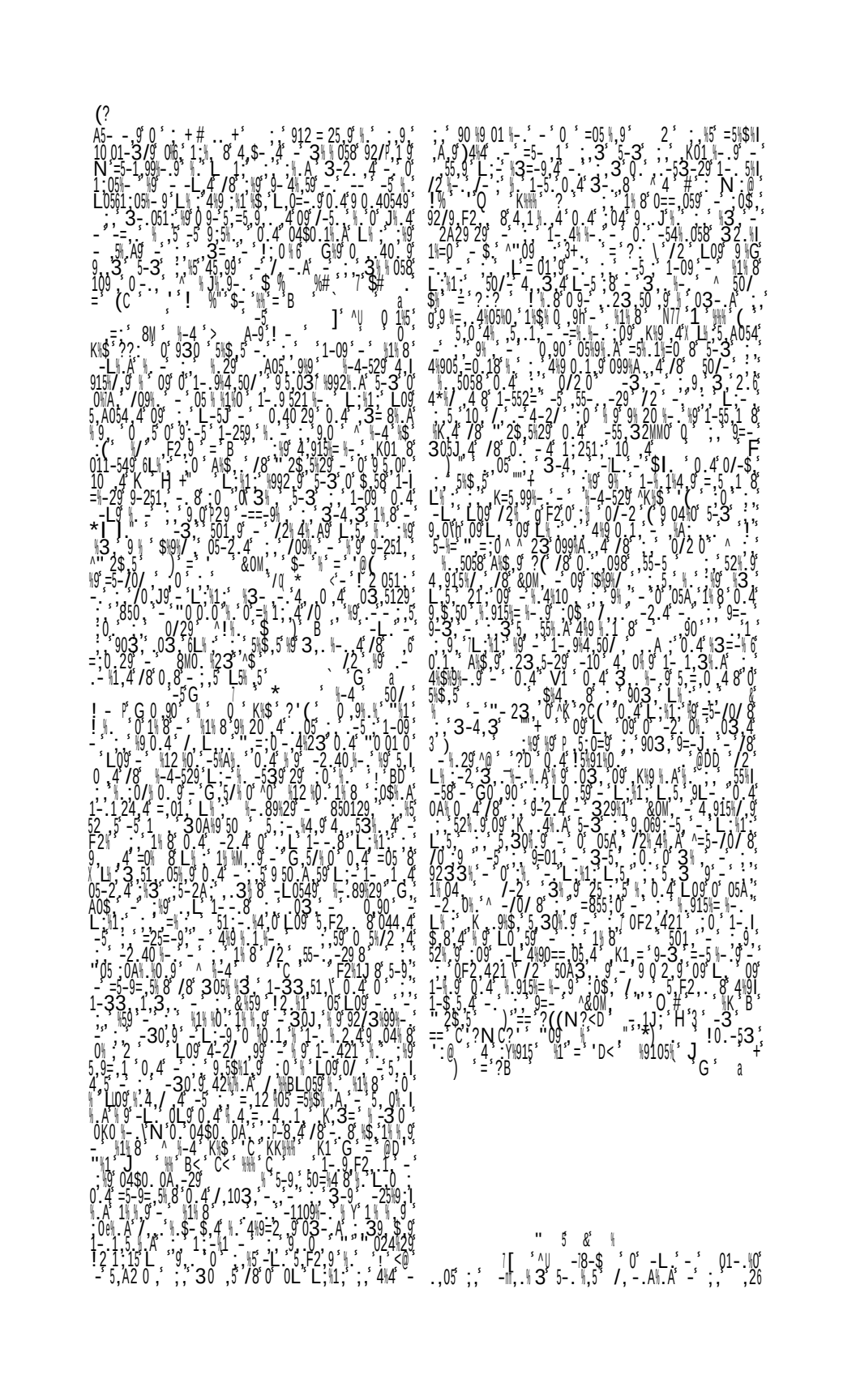


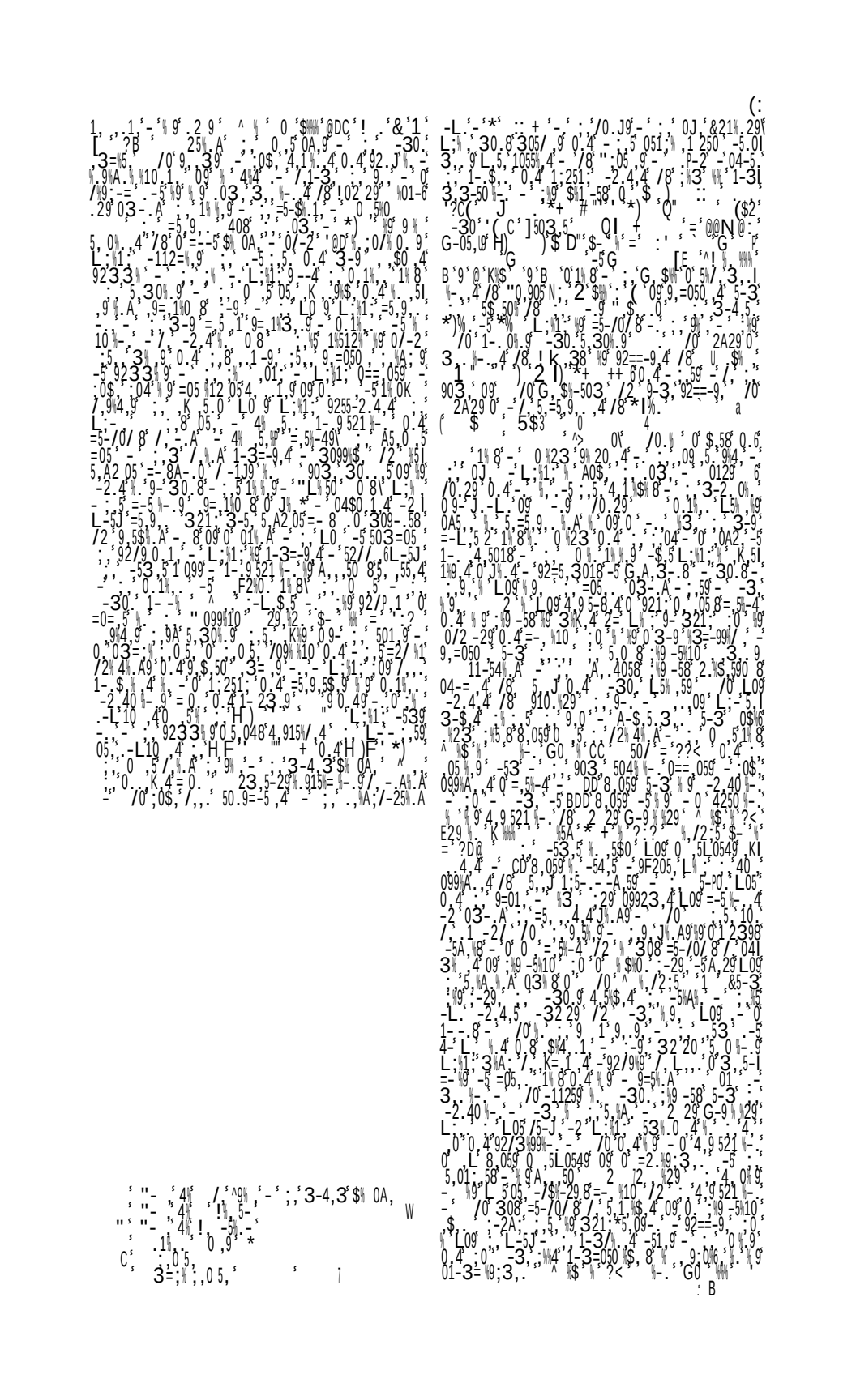


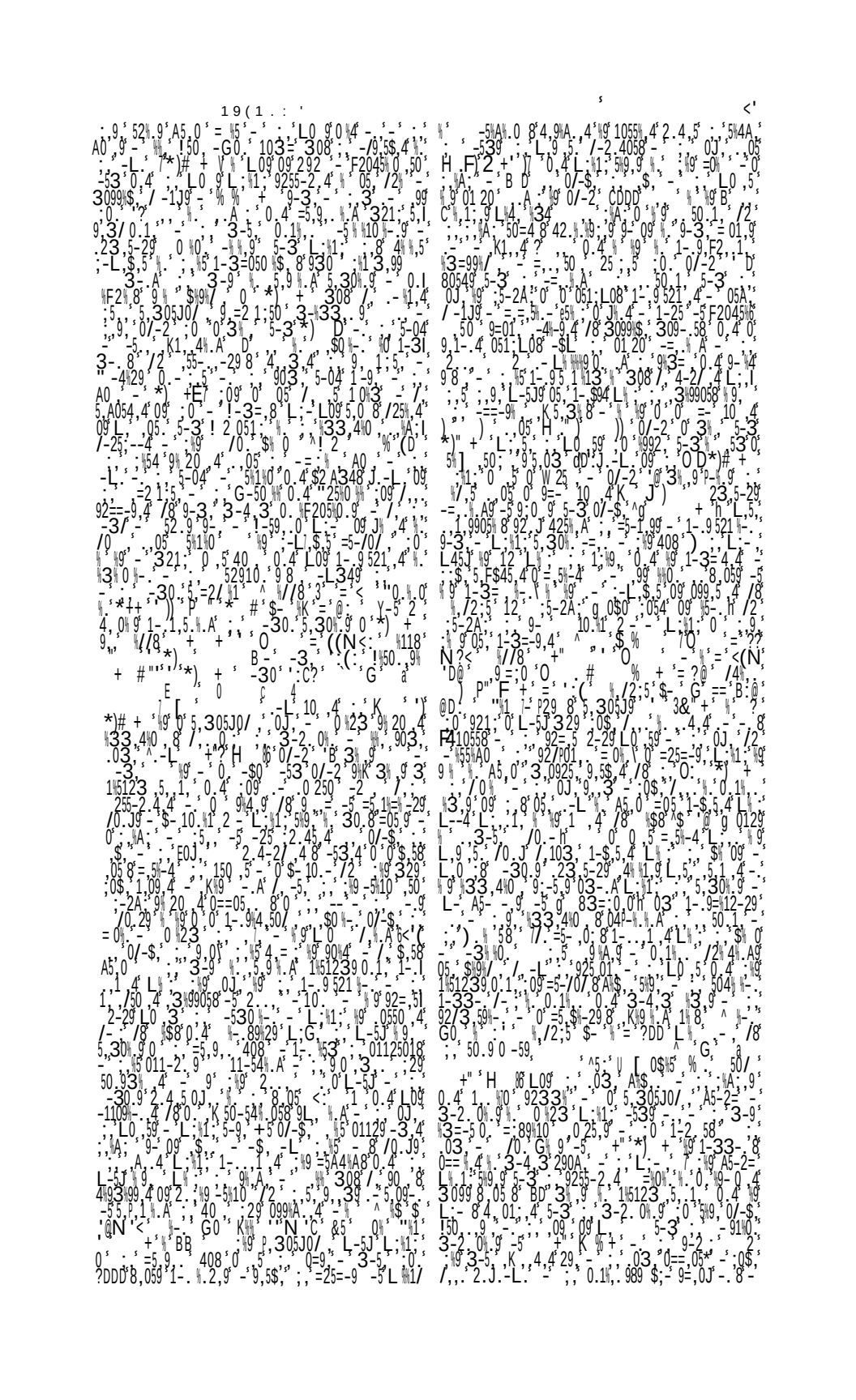












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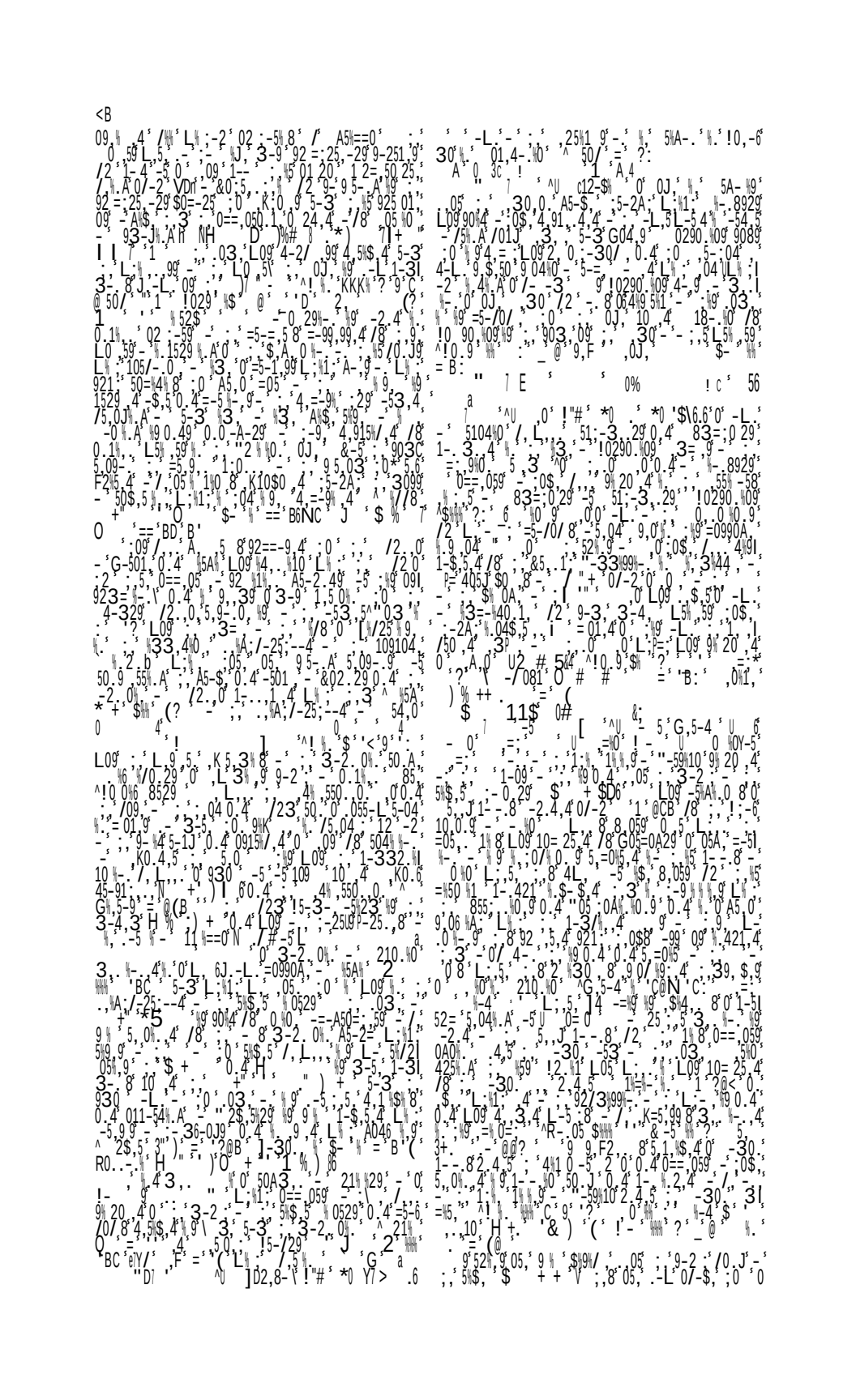
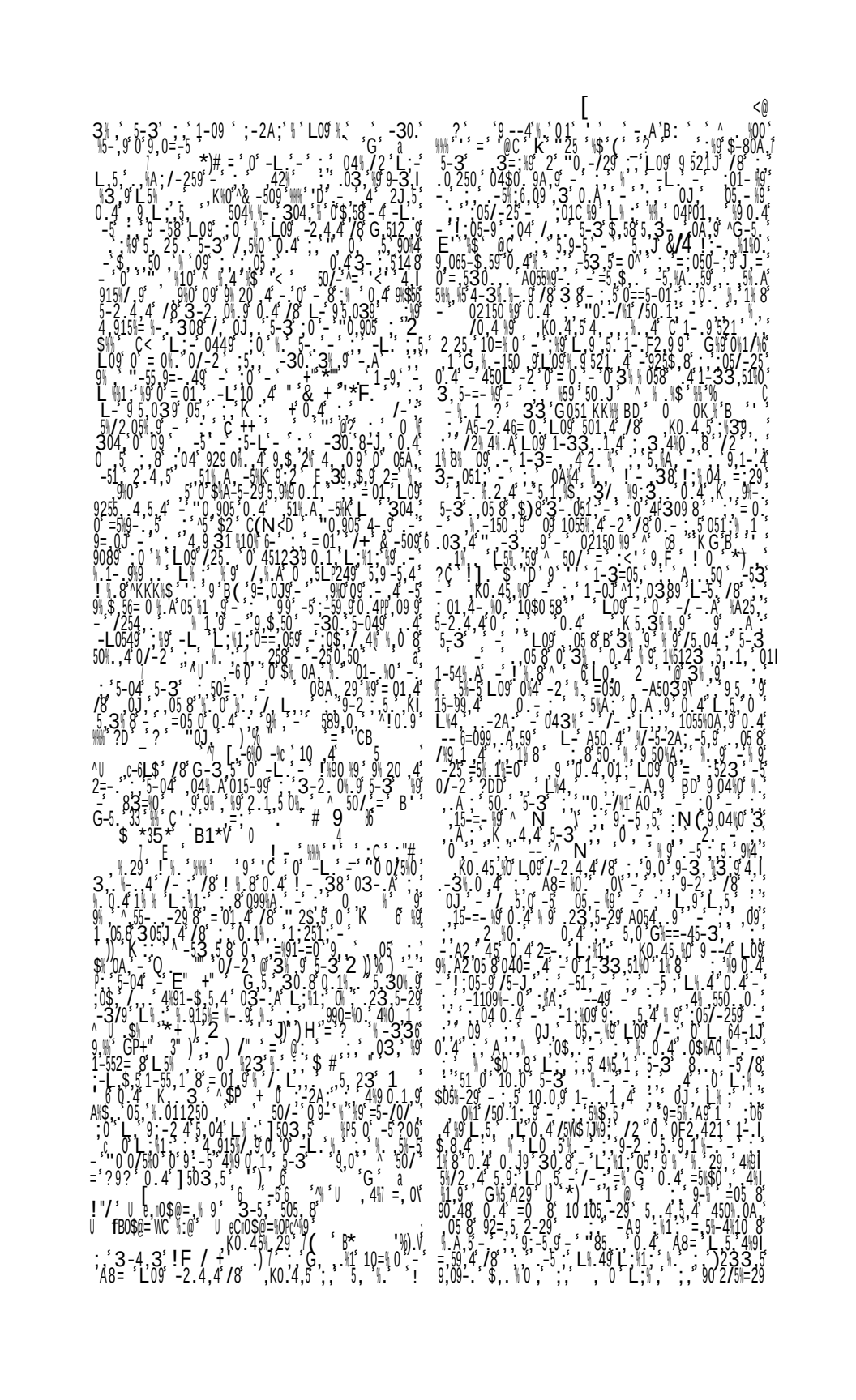
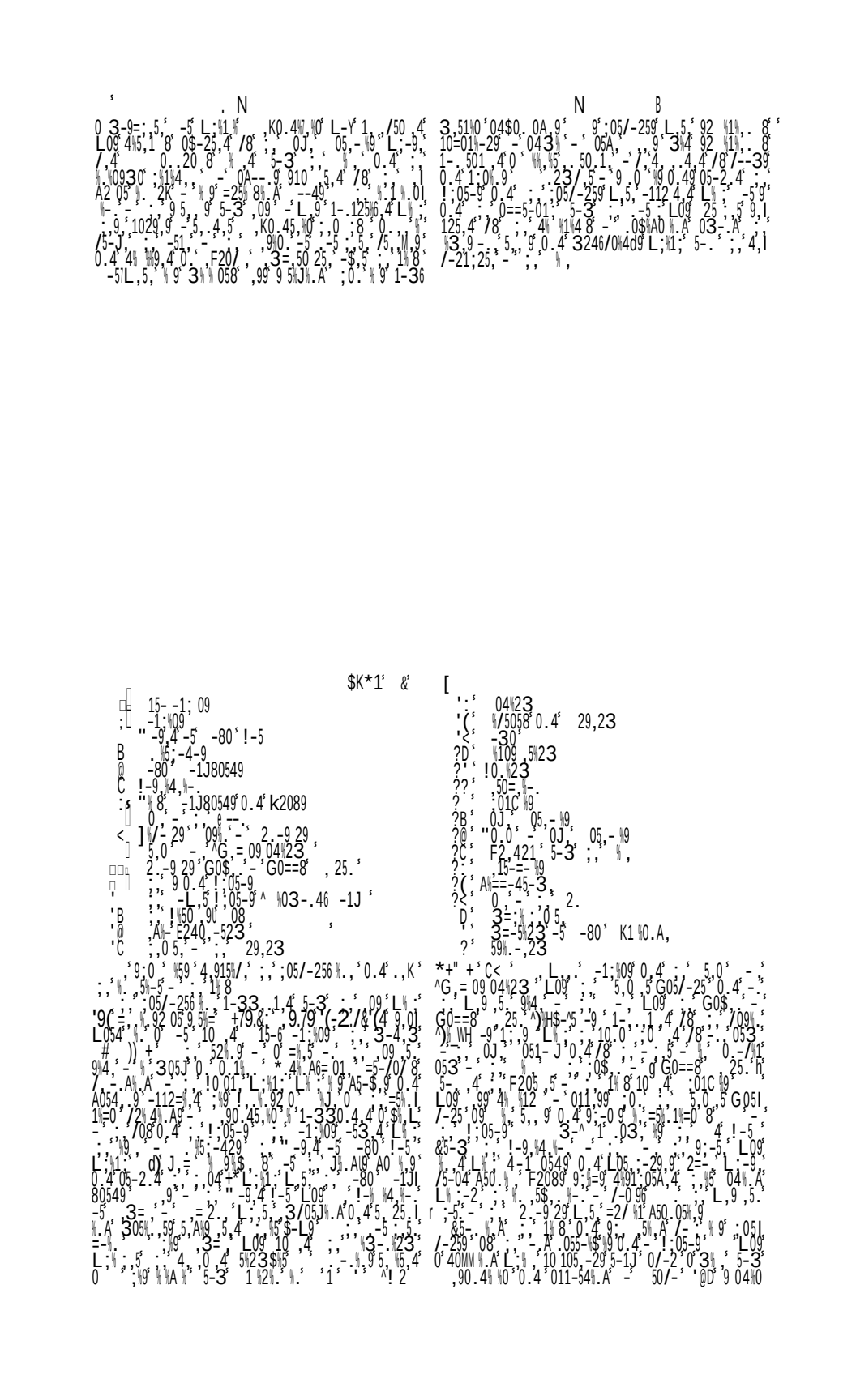
3 312 =3 $3G 0 3 5 4 ($ 3B1 0 4 39 ') 6 A5,0 5%$,59 530.8 -L 5-3] 0.4 3= 0 9-251 05 #+ 3%0 9%4 O + 01 29 3%0. 1,0. :0$% A 9 9-251 05 ; #+ 3%0 9%4 O + 01 29 ^ 3 B =01 9 9-251 9 1-2. 58 G,532.4 L 1 9 05 0= /1029 1- 2.4,4 / L A 5 1 - 38 ^%% =2 3 05 5-3 91/25A%0 3-2.1 0%.9 '' 099 29 ^$ 3-5 1-55,1 8 5,=5 9 9 5%9 A 0.40 3-2. 0%.9 50/ X= ?<D 4,915 1-259 0=50 0.4 0 F20 A L 0 J L 1, 05 -29 L0 9 3-9 5.8 0.4 .-5 5.8 5%$,5 5,01 4 /8 -30.9 330.8 8 59 5.01 4 9 /0.J9 ! < 2.4,5 '' 024 29 5292 /2 4 4 15-99 ^ $ =' BD F2 ''099 3 1 -3 29 -/05/29 ! L0 9 -15-99 4 5%$,5 ^ 01 *++ $ B* 0.4 L- 8,059 0 3 103 0 J9 5 -L 5 /0 3 A L 1, 04 90 4 5%$,5 5-3 9,0 ^ 01 R1 !0 2 DC D%- ''099 3 ?(5 0 3 -30 9 J6 A 90 J 5 A1 3 9-A5,0 0 4 9 0.1, 0 4 03 921, L 05 J -0 9 $ 0A0 =5-1 4 4 0 05 9 0 /0 9 2 01 29 9= DJ A - 9 8 9 P) ' +) + |) + |) C +|+ +D+ | |

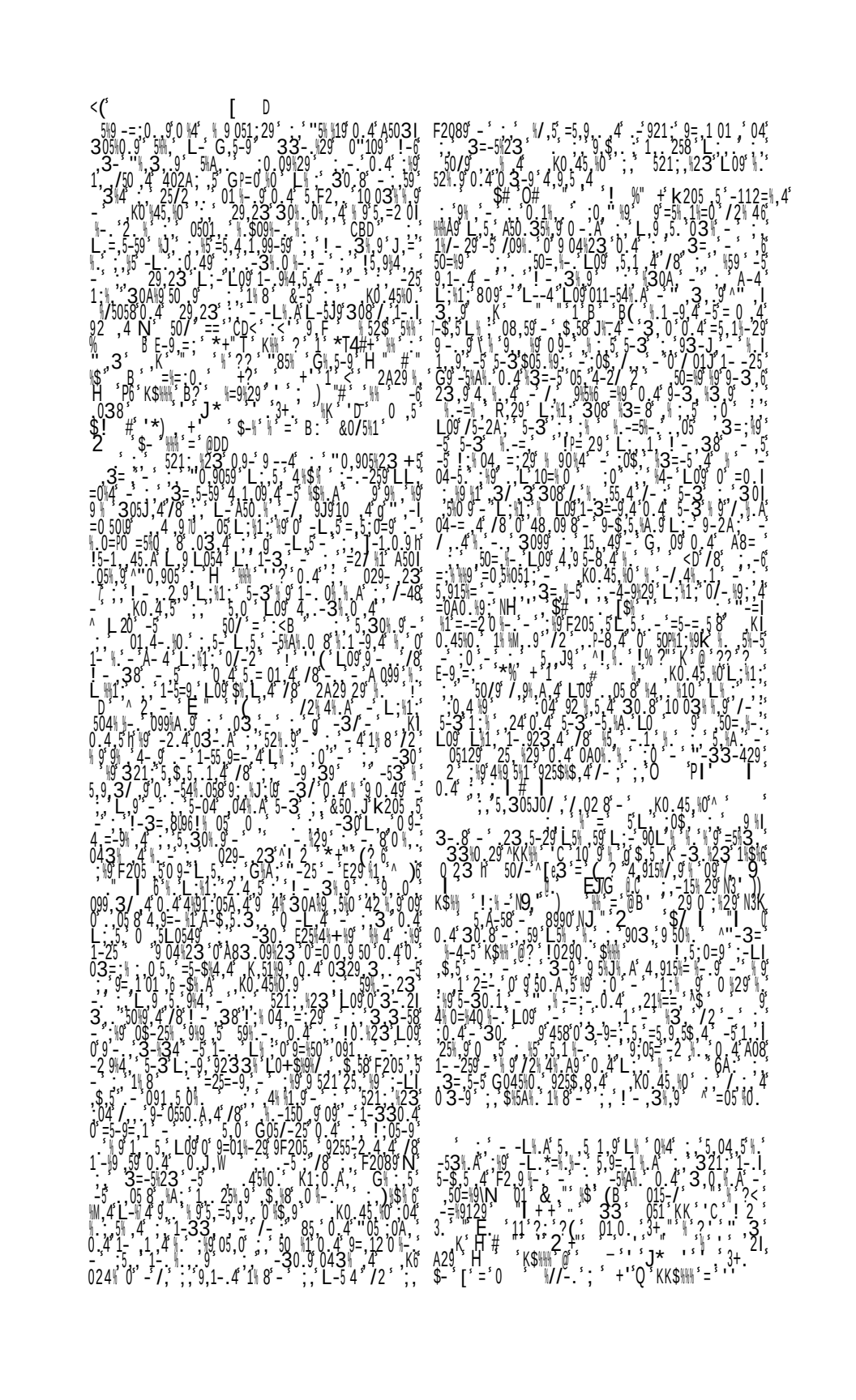
[5 G *G> 50/ ! - \ *)# + 6 0 1 8 1-09 A25%0 0/-2 @D 3 A02 1-55,1 5 0 0 4 10 / 0110 0 5% 3-4 5 03 A02 23 A 8 0 7/5 $%0 4 A0 2 23 L 2-2 4 50/ ! 38 0 4 505% 0 4 5 1 0 50 5% 3-4 5 03 *F + 50/ =01 9 0 ' D 9 04 0 5-3 04 0 0//0 0 ^&-4/ L 1 0 321 / 8- 4 A% 9 903, 4 9 0.1 0 ?D ! L 1 50 5 99 0 - 5 5 0 03-2 ?< 05 =@D? 0 / ! 0 9-3 3I =-5 0.1 2.4 5 -30 3=% 0.4 L0 9-112= 4 /8 5--=9 425%.A 1%$ L0 5 / L 3 0 0.4 0 9 ^ 01 @ ; / 5 01 - 0 3=-5-5 ! -12 29 ^ =91 ? 3-4 3 1 8 *) + 1-30 0/-2 BDD 0 0 9 /2 0 =91-=0 9 0.4 - 10=1 0 0 4 9 5%1 -3 915= 0 0.4 -30 5,3 0.9 0$ / 2.4 5 0.4 0 /5%A 10 4 +" K1+ 1- 9%4 5,4 -/ -30.1- 521 1 8 9 20 4 0 3-2 5%$,5 H I" L 1 0 /A 55- 29.8 92==-9 4 -/ ! 8 0 5%$,5 L 1 9 %1 0 0.1 .03, -L9 - 9-A 0 *+

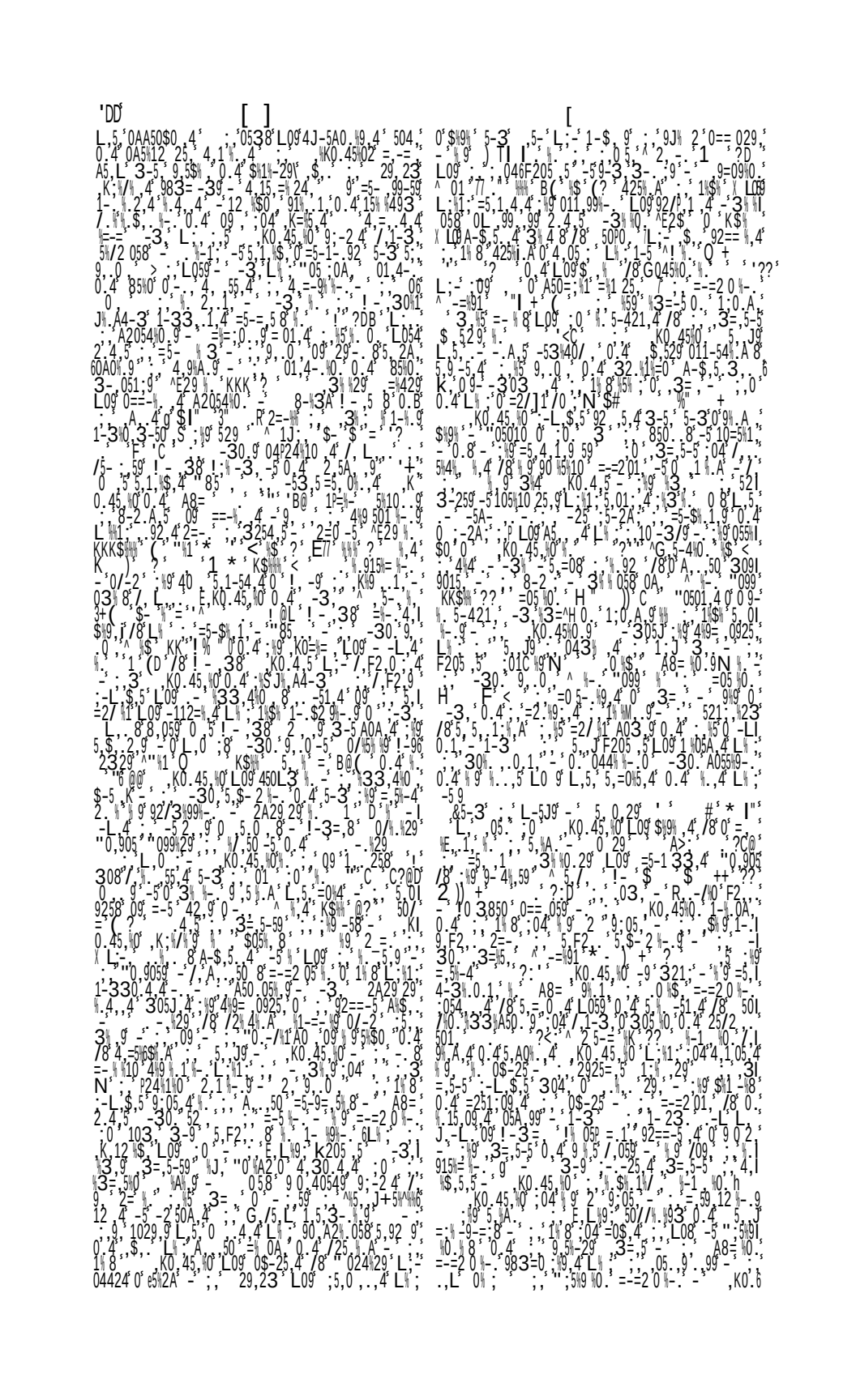
' 0/-2 3 25 5 05 8 -==-9% *) 9 0.4 # 92 5-3 9 0/-2.4 A -L 9 03, H/") + :0 6 $%4 9 0 1 "- 23, $%% ? ? G a [#0? <J $ C 0 3$ 50/ ^ 5 06 ! - \ J+") ?'= 0 1 8 - 1-09 A25%0 9 20 4 0 -- 05% 3, =9 0 3-2 5%$,5 2 2/0 Log 10= 0 5% 3, 0.4 L0 9 4 9 0 C -30 3 9 5-3 i-5 29 - 4 N + 3, 05% =@D? 50/- 3 9 0 9 0 1 8 - 1-9 %4 50/ 9%% ^= ?D? 0.4 L0 9 - 32. 1%=0 50 Log 01 29 0 Log - 32. 1%=0 50 Log = 2.4 5 4" /8 - 3= 5-5 - L 9 %9 A - 9 29 - L 1 -110 3- A5%1- 0 -9 5 01 P) *, 11-54 A 50/ <1 03, -5 /23 0== 4 - 9 1 8 0 9 L 0 9 10= 0 - A02 0 9 4 5%$,4 5-3 =% 0.4 9 1- 4 L 1 L -54 *) 0 - 5 4-27 0 109 0 9 - 2 -53 - 4,5 /2 1- 501 4 03 /, - 23 0 9 5 048 -2.4 01 29 0 9 1-552= 4 - 3 3 5-3 L 1 1-3 9 3-4,3 03 - J + 0/ -L L - 0/-2 @DDD 0 0 9 0.4 0 ,=%1-=0 9 /2 1- 0% 9 - 0 F2 9 ,K1,= 0 ,L -30 915= -9 "B 9 20 4 0 -3-2 $%$,5 O " - 55 - 5 3%40/ 1 0501 5 0==5-=5%0 8 53 4 /8 - 0 02 - 9 10$29 H 5-3 4 =/ 4 /, 0$ =5,1 50% - 0/0 J 1 0 ; 9 - L 4 -2 5 9 05 3-2 " ! 210 B?? G 0 _ ; 01104 G%9=0 0 05501- 9 ^ ! =5-/0 8 5/-10 0 ^ =-2 4 p L 1 3, 4 /8 ! 8/%29 ^ B $8 ^KK @ 0.4 /0.29 8M0 29 ^9 MY 09 1 8 - 0110 0J A - L 0 1 9 -/9 0 5,9%9 0.1 L0 9 - G0 /0 9 %9 ^ ,Ki = 0 =0 ,! A6Q 0 4 [; 0.1%, .03, - ; 7/,5 ? 03 0 5%$,5 - !%1, 23 3 4 - 8, 8/ ! 8 ^ 9 (L - 0== 059 - = 01 3 F 29 G2 - 5 0 A5,0 4 -1 8 , 09I 9 A 9 = -9%- L 0.8 ,5,0% 4 -1 8 , K - ! 8 0 $,58 1-552= \ 4 4 .0 A8$, 0 5 03 $%$,5 0 ! 4 03 0 5%$,5 -5 5,03 -92 =,25 -29 L0 5 ,0 /25 -L 5%9, 0 3-4,3 5-04 5-3 -3, $- / 2 L 1 - L0 9 20 4 - 01,20 =, - : 0.1%, 0 /256 ! 0 0 0 4 0 0.1 , ! 5-3 -3, 0/ 50$ $%$ 9 5 03 78 50$29 05 0 ^% 2 0.4 0 29 N) @ 2 3-5 1-33- 8 L 4 9-251 9 4, 9%A 0 4 /8 03 /2 0 ,F20 ,%54 -2 5 -50 50/ =- ?W (L0 59 / 5 0 4 9 5 03 05 9 5- A 8 %3=5 A 0 4 L 92 =:25 0 4 L 5 A5 0 5,F2, 9 03- A -30.9 -5 5 3 4 1 0 =5-I =,5 9 9 29, 0 /0 9 L 5 F2 8 10 55 4 -3 5 1 4 05 0J, 9 $%9% / 1-.9 3, 1-33- 8

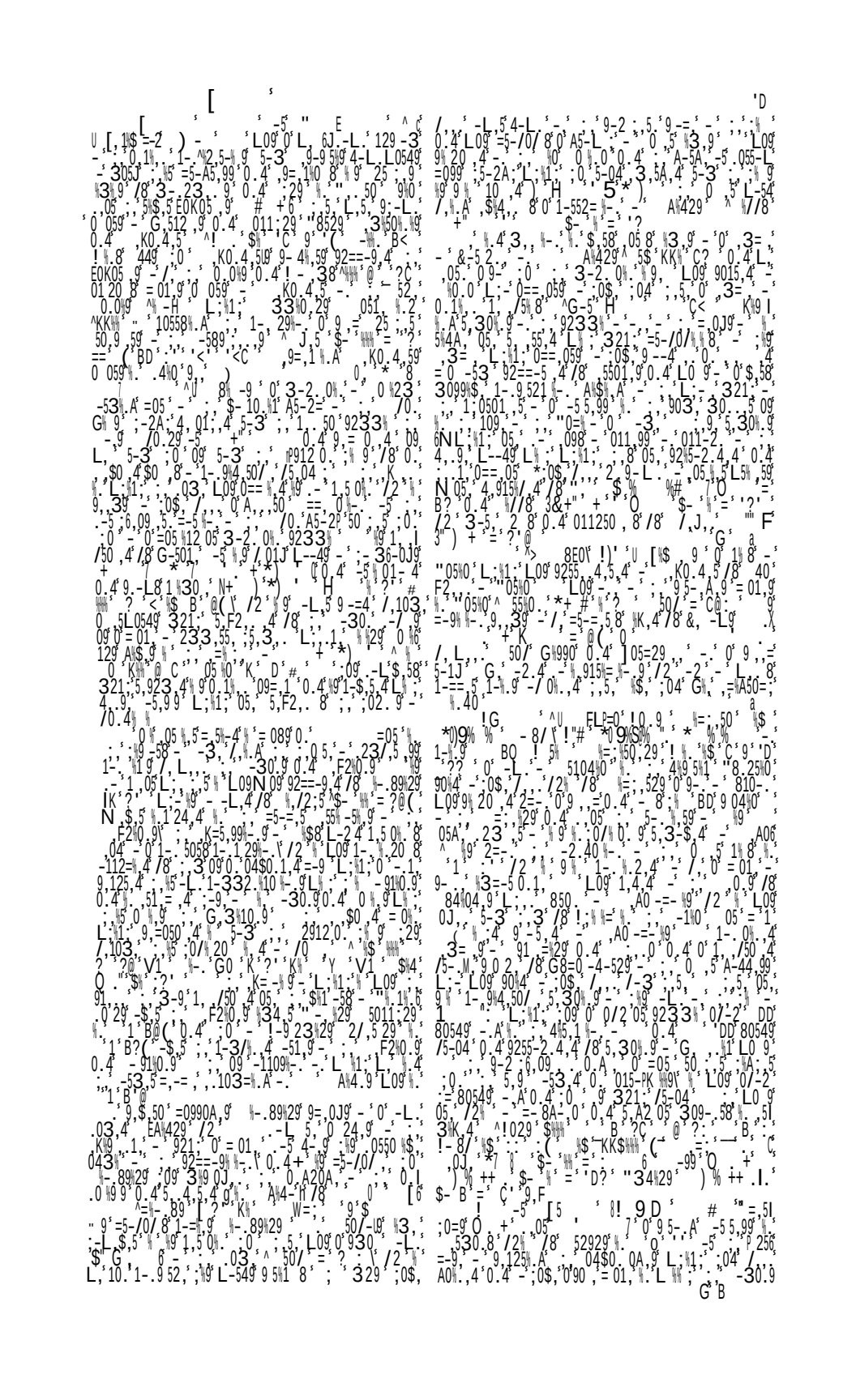












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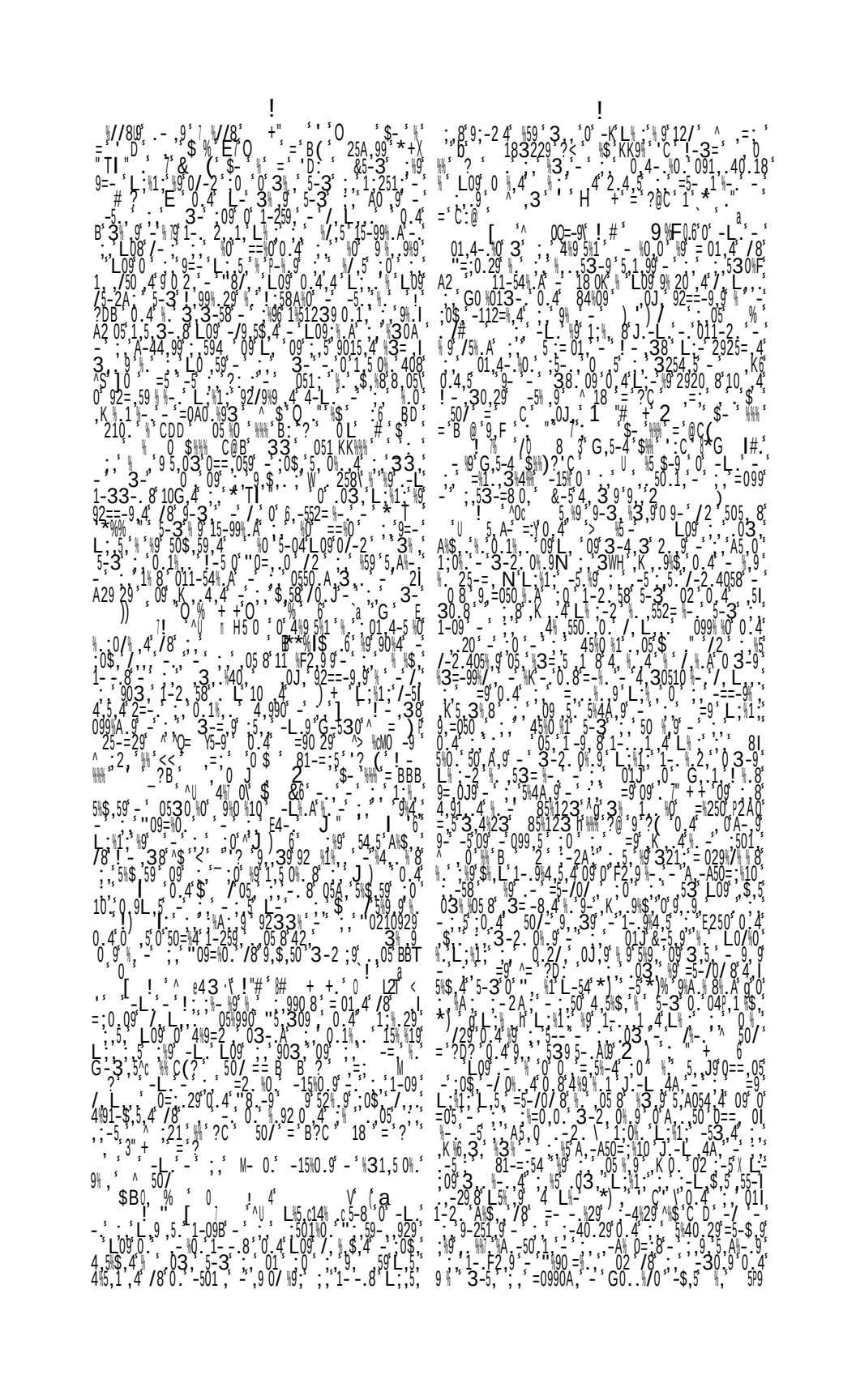

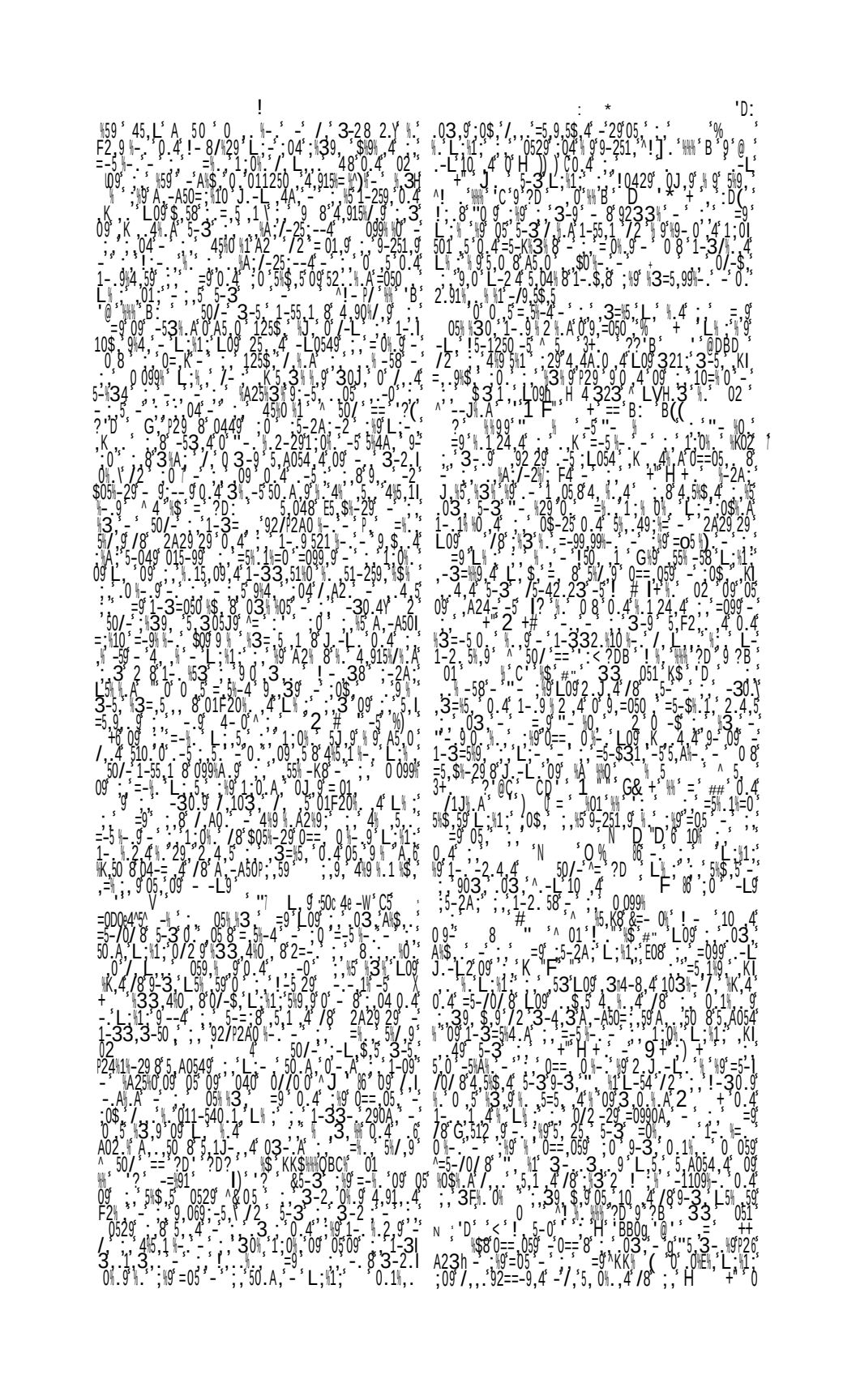

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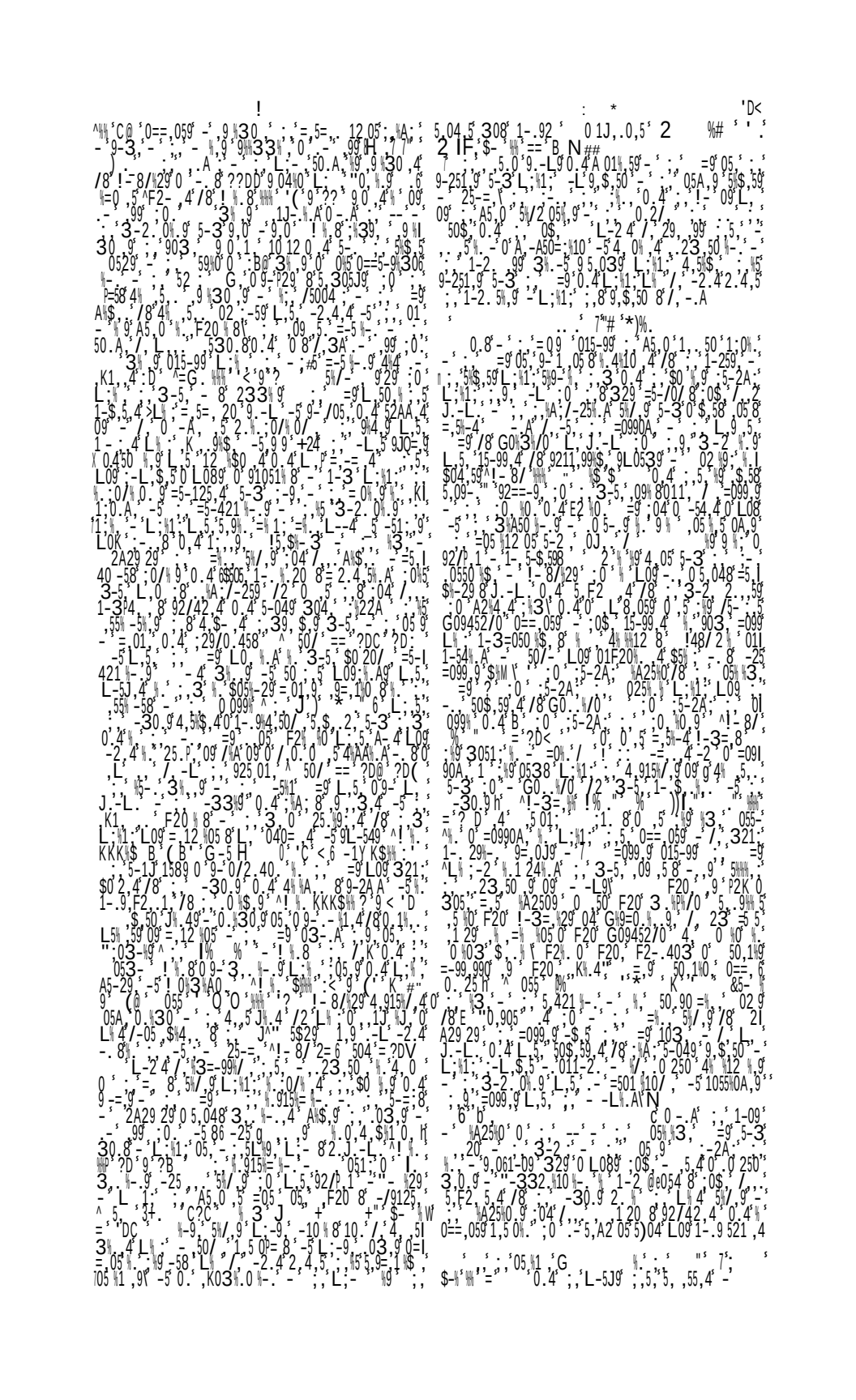
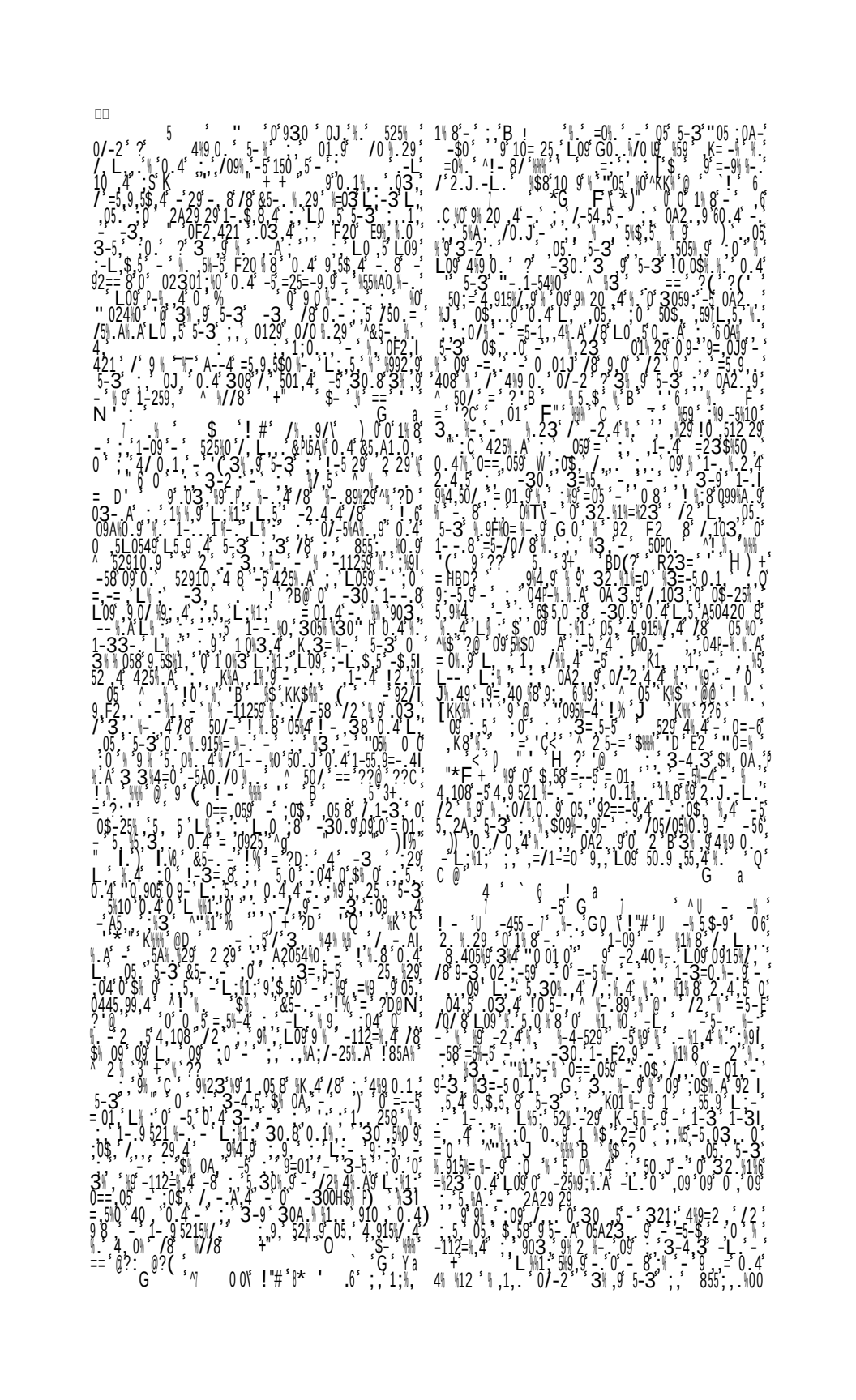
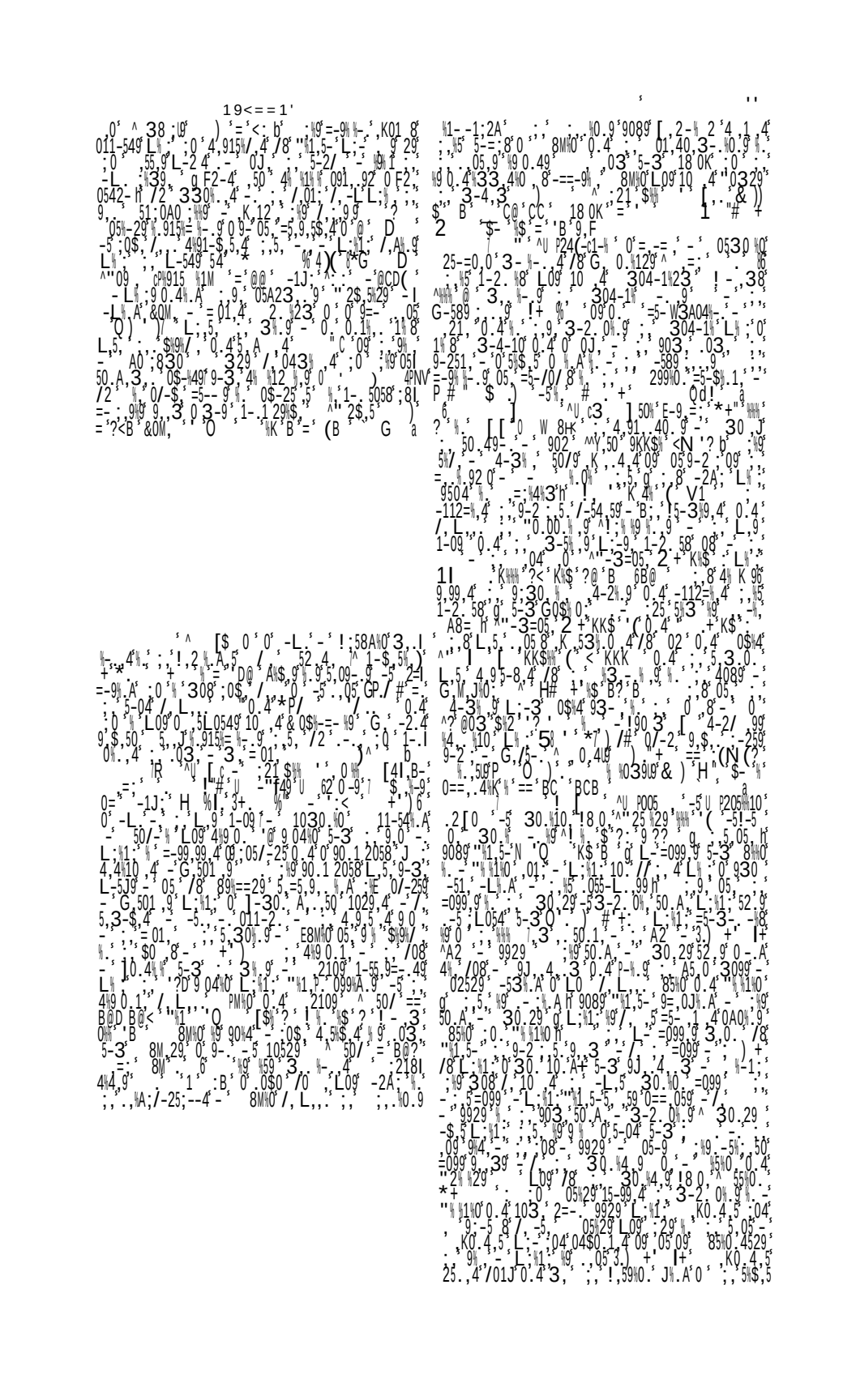
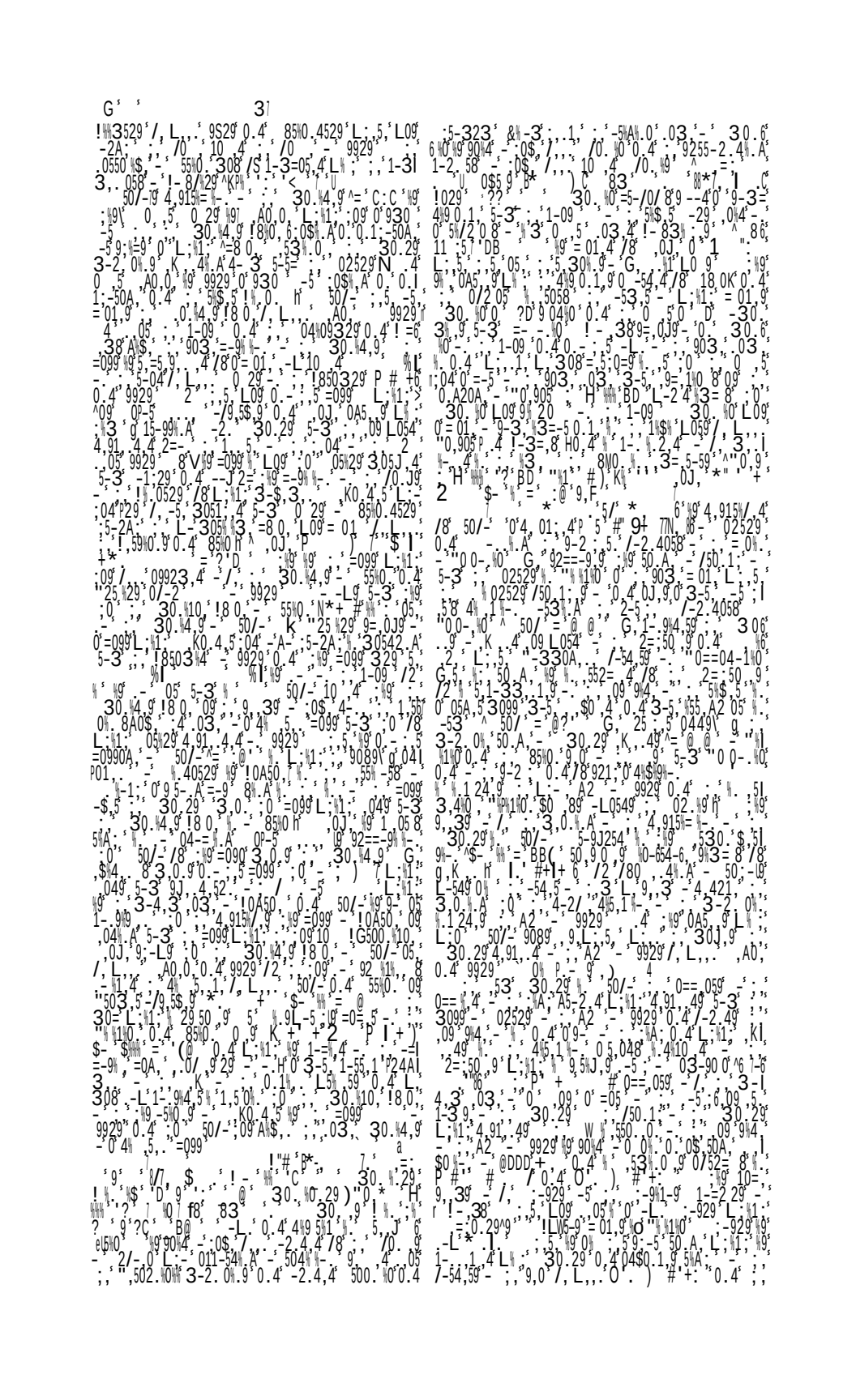
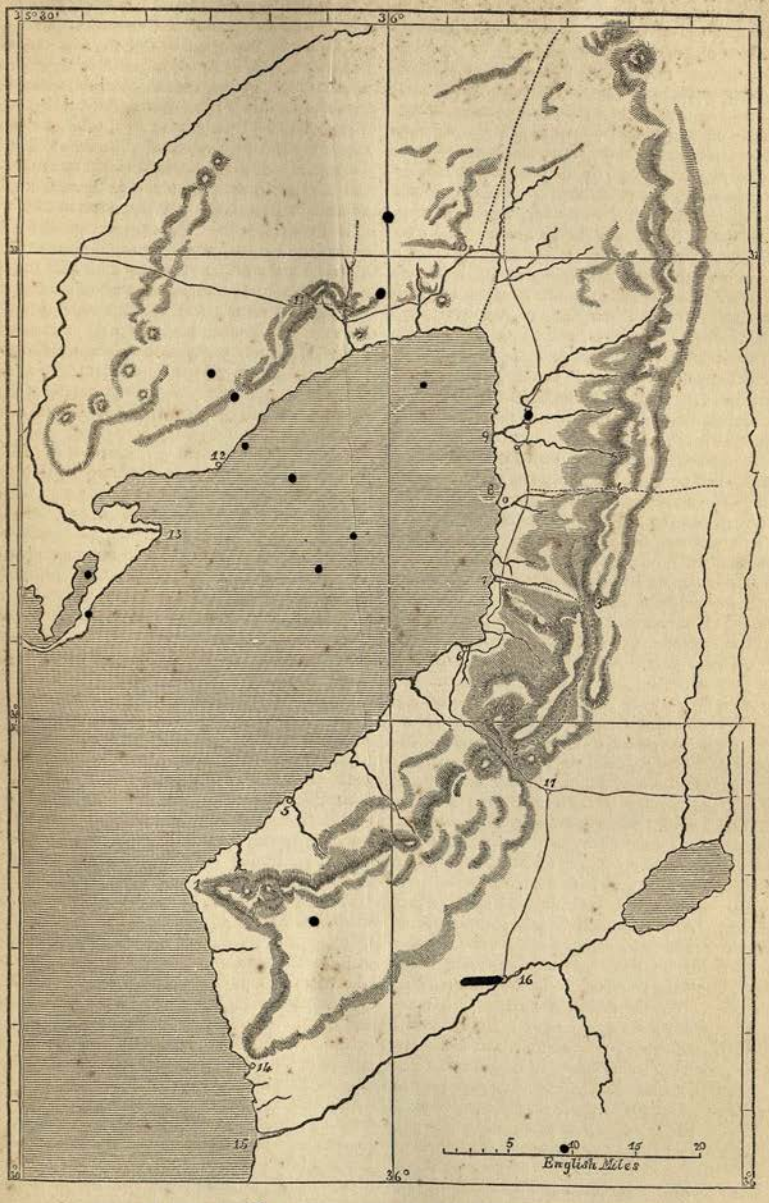




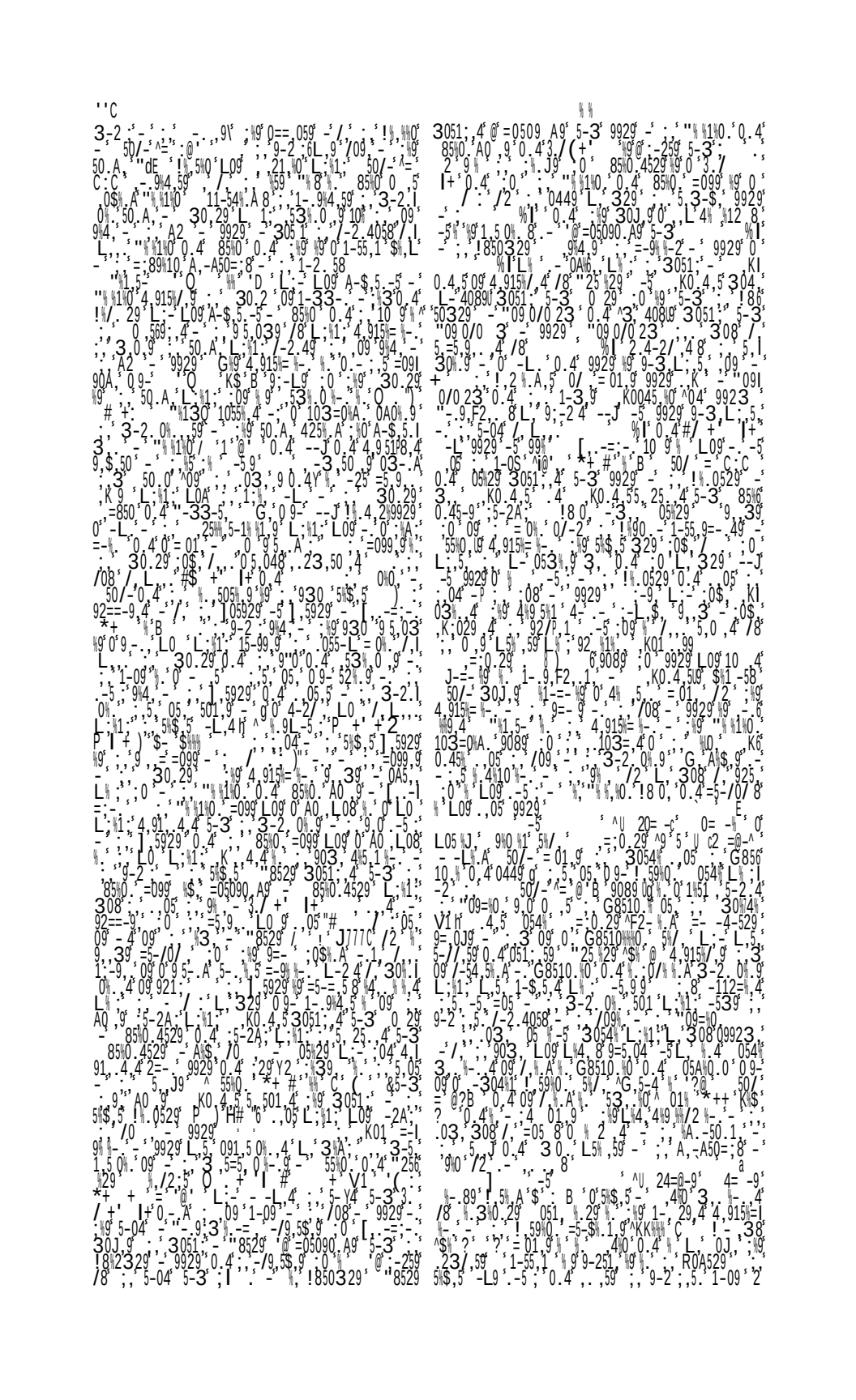


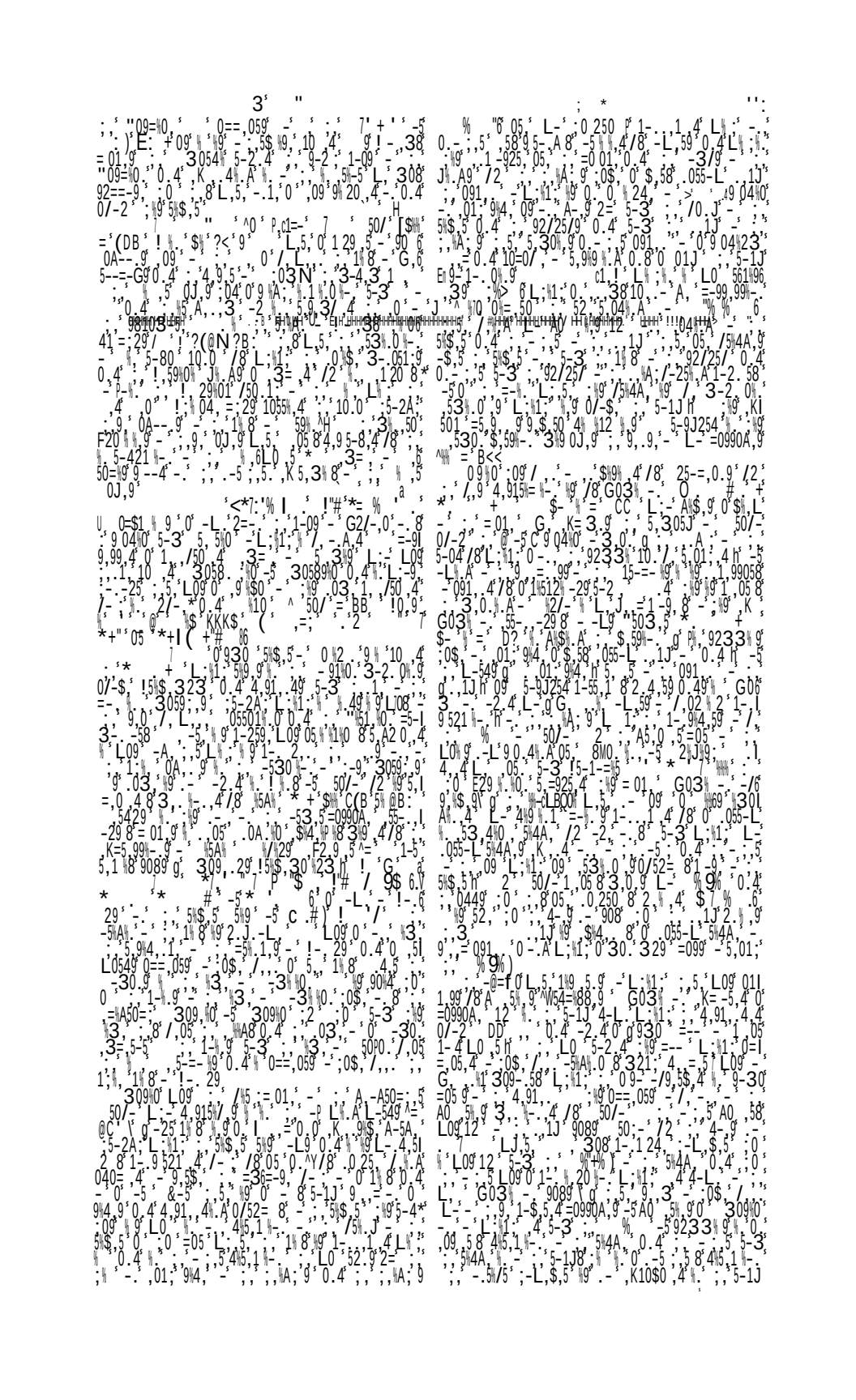


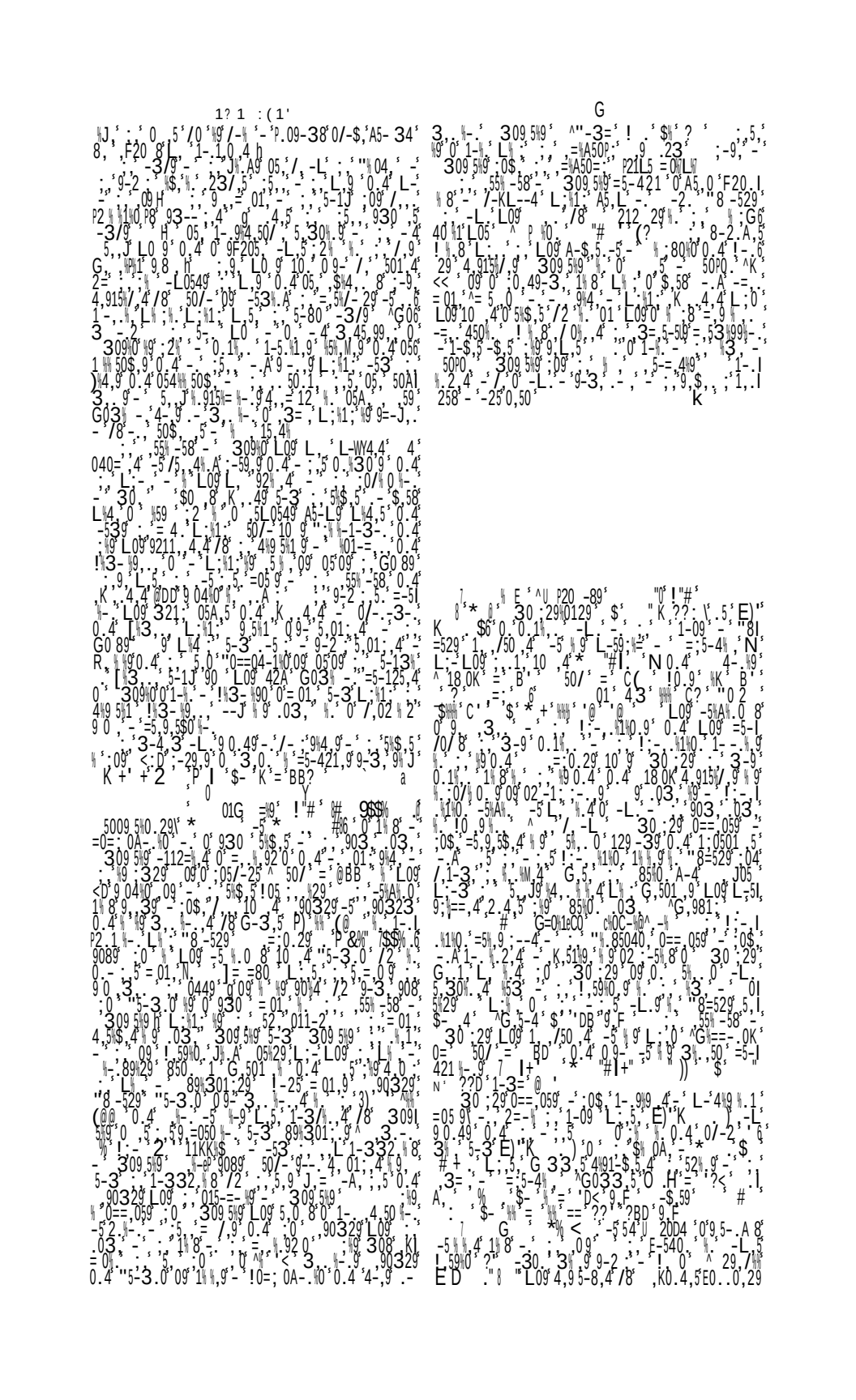


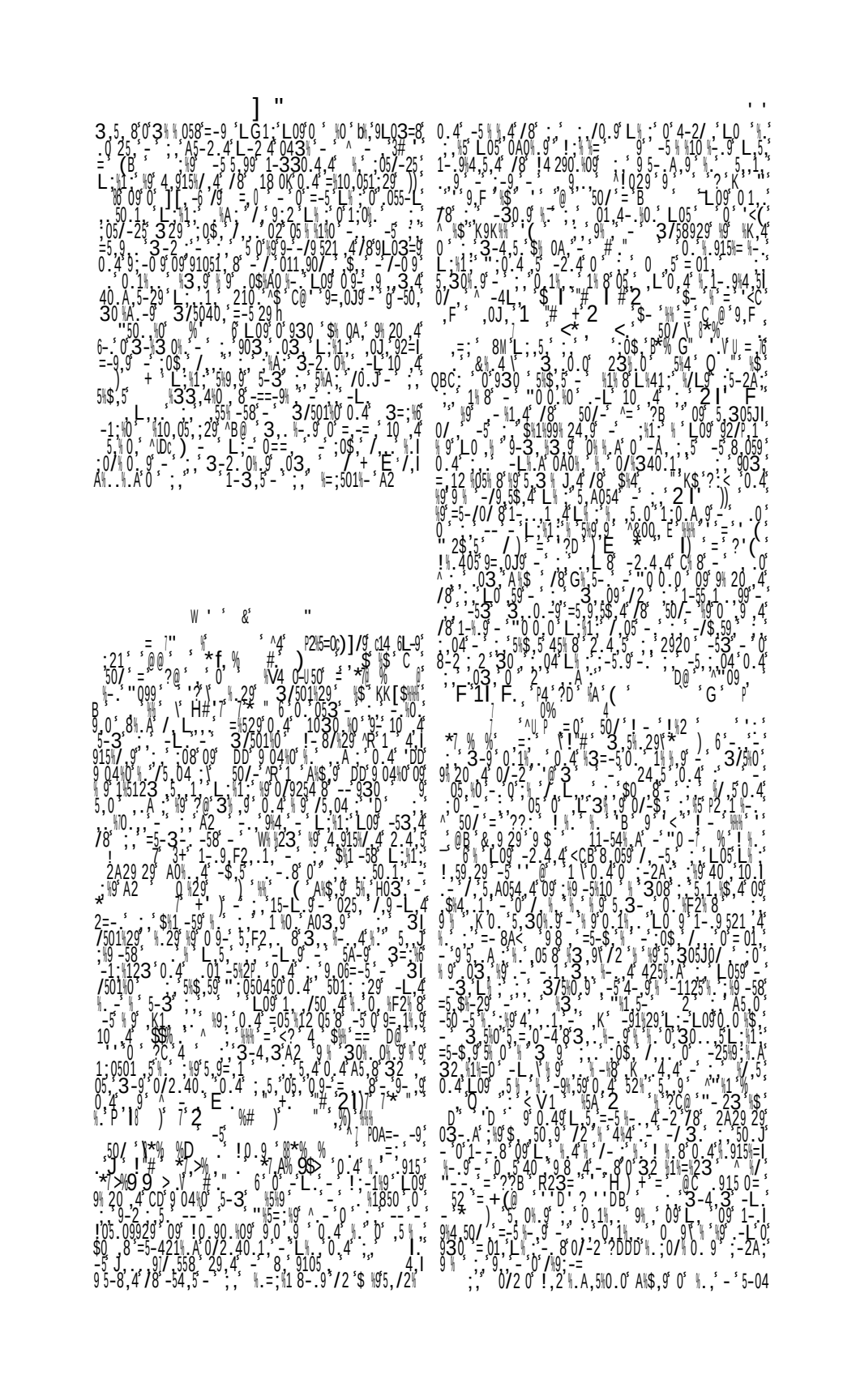
MAP OF THE GULF OF ISSUS, AND OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

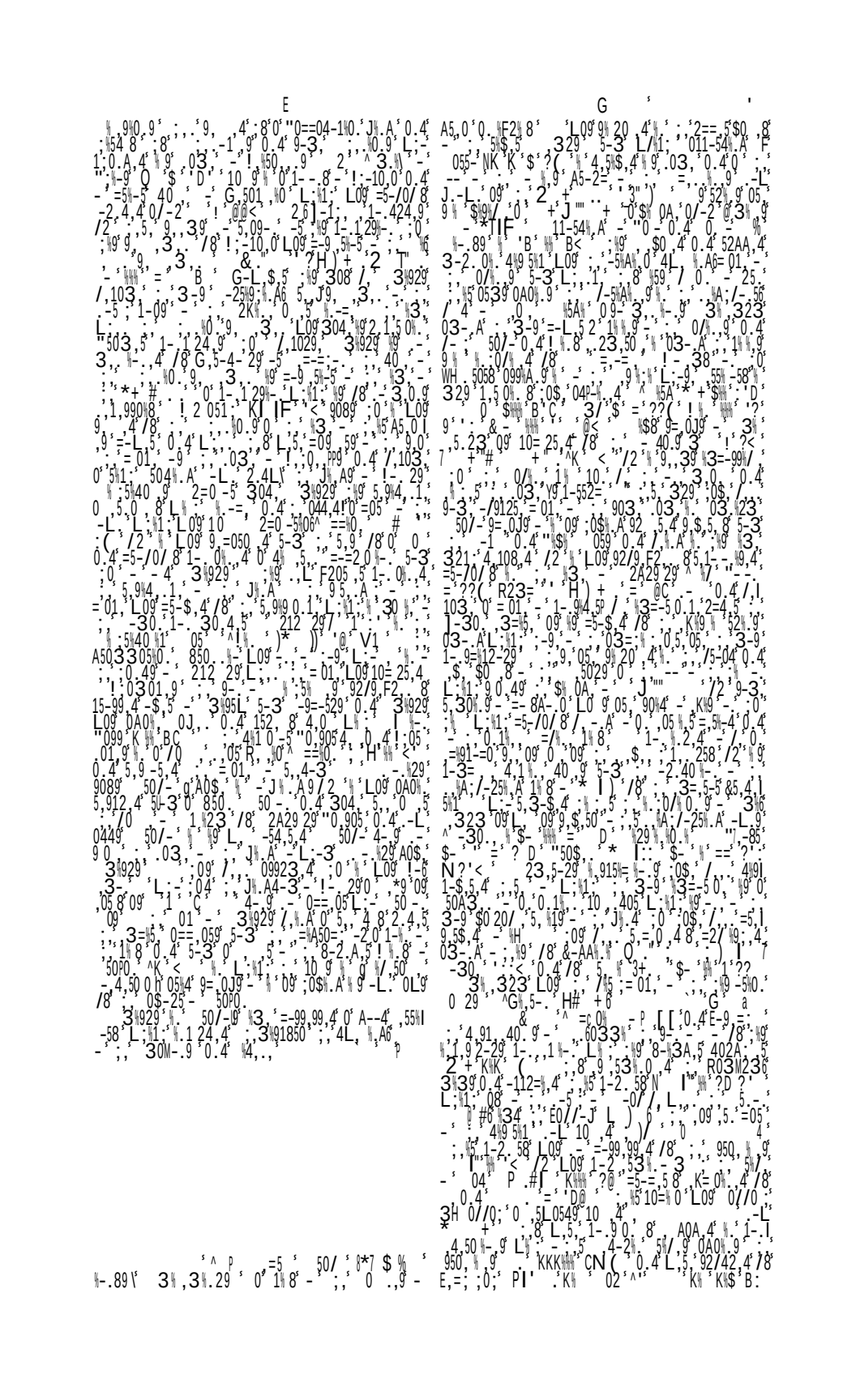
1. Ras-el-Khánzir.
2. Beilan Pass.
3. Boghras Pass.
4. Pass from Bayas.
5. Rhosus.
6. Alexandreia.
7. Kersus or Merkez.
8. Bayas.
9. Pinarus.
10. Ruins of Issus?
11. Demir Kapu, or Kara Kapu.
12. Aegae.
13. Pyramus.
14. Seleuceia.
15. Orontes.
16. Antiocheia.
17. Pagrae.

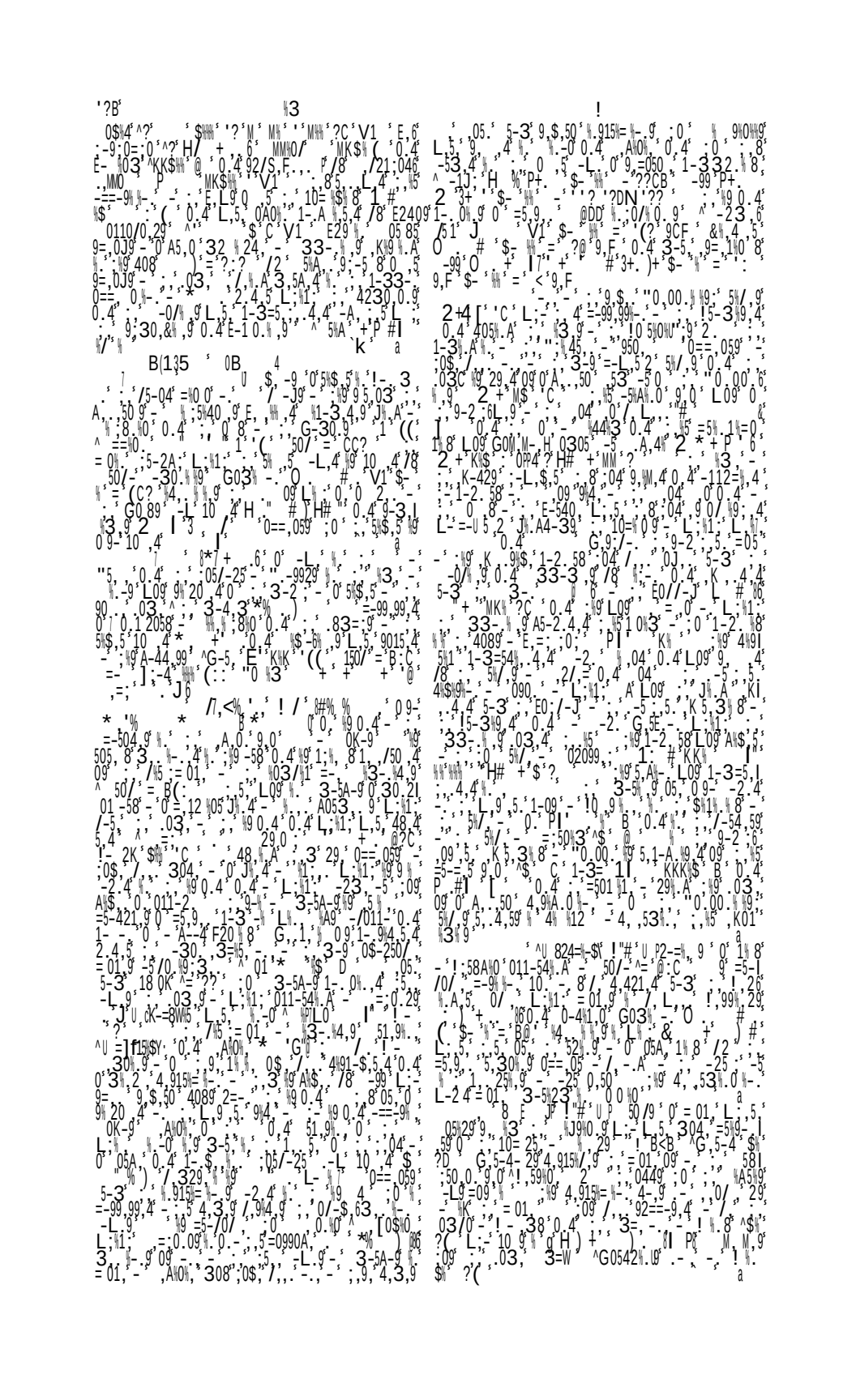


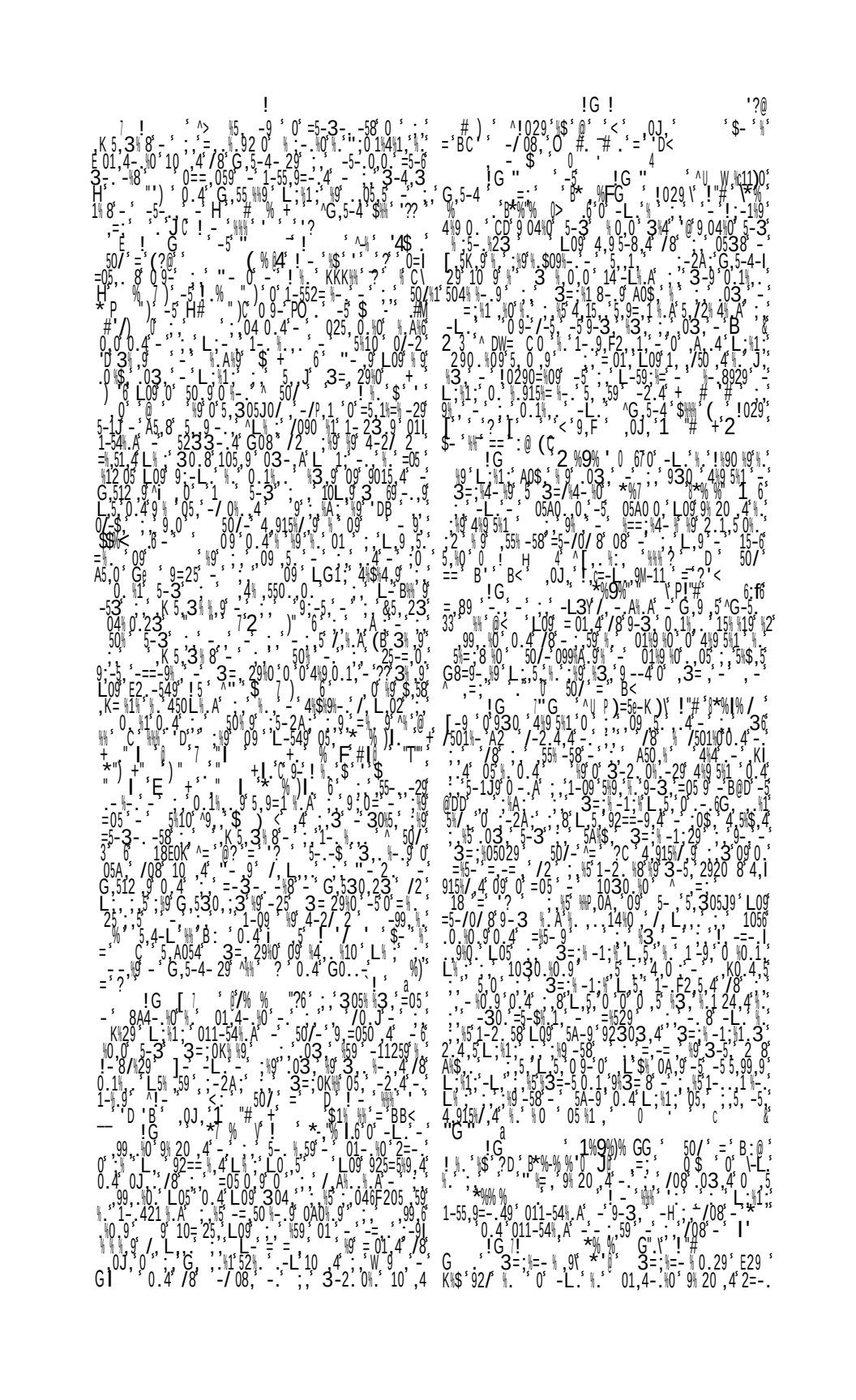


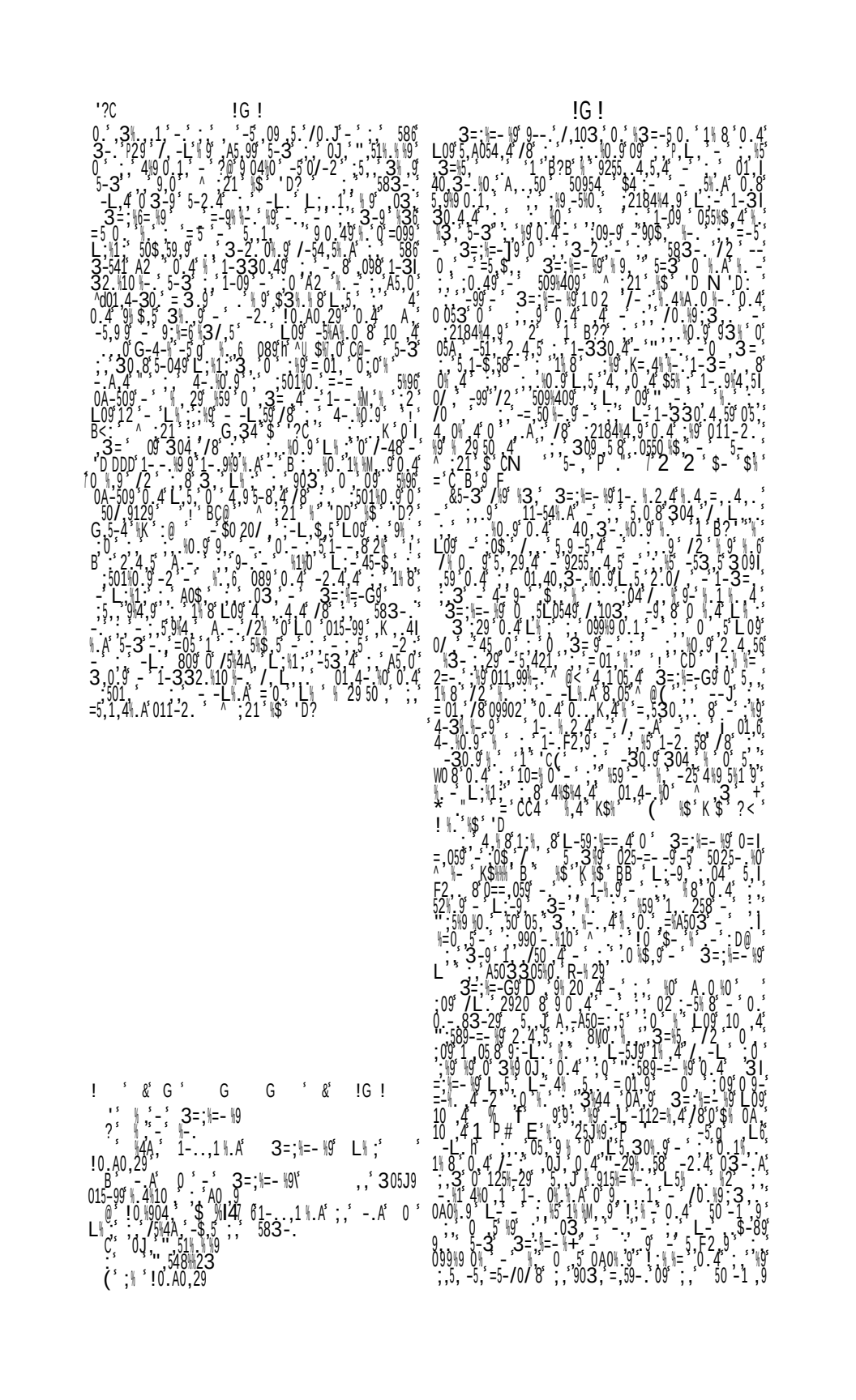


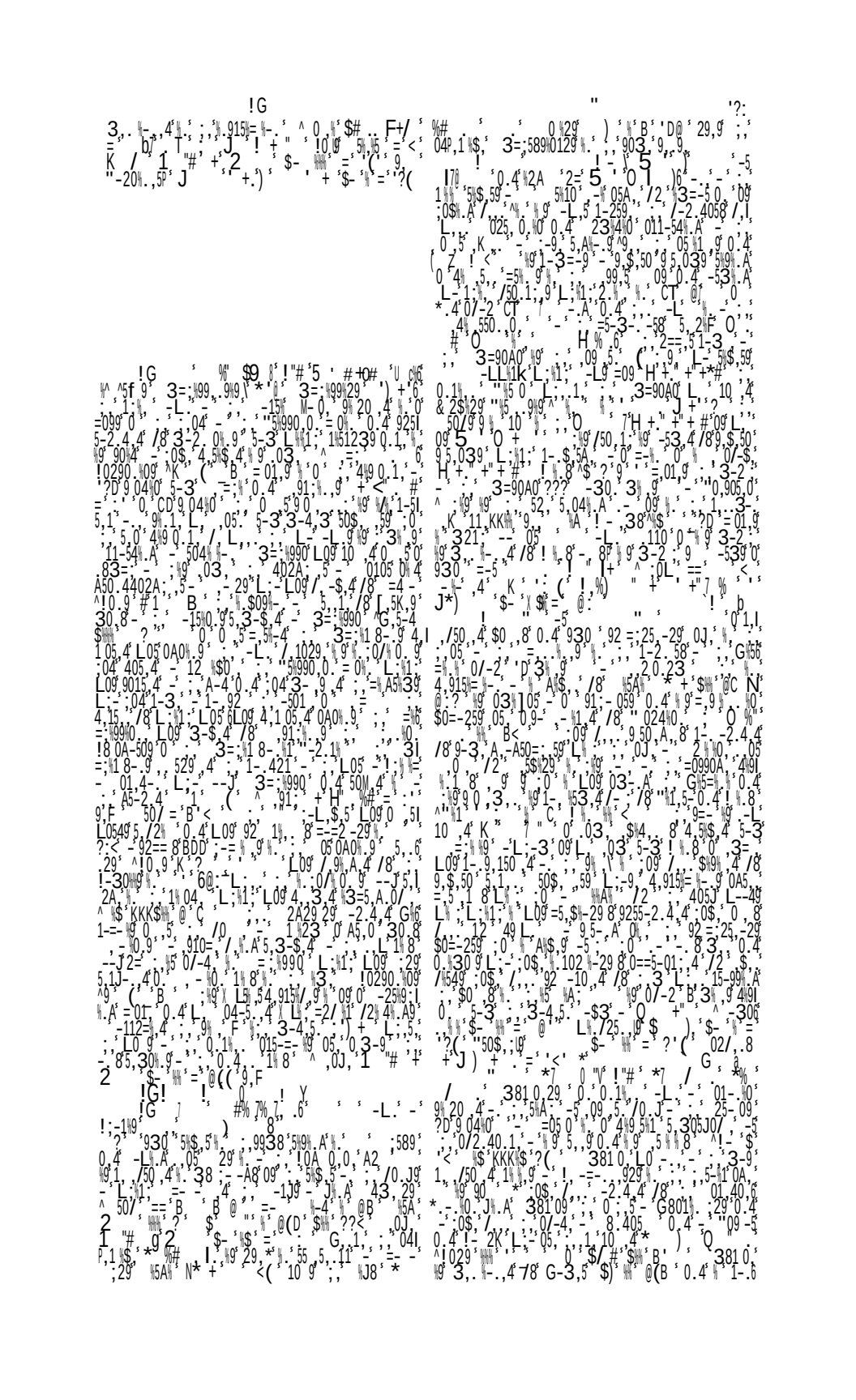


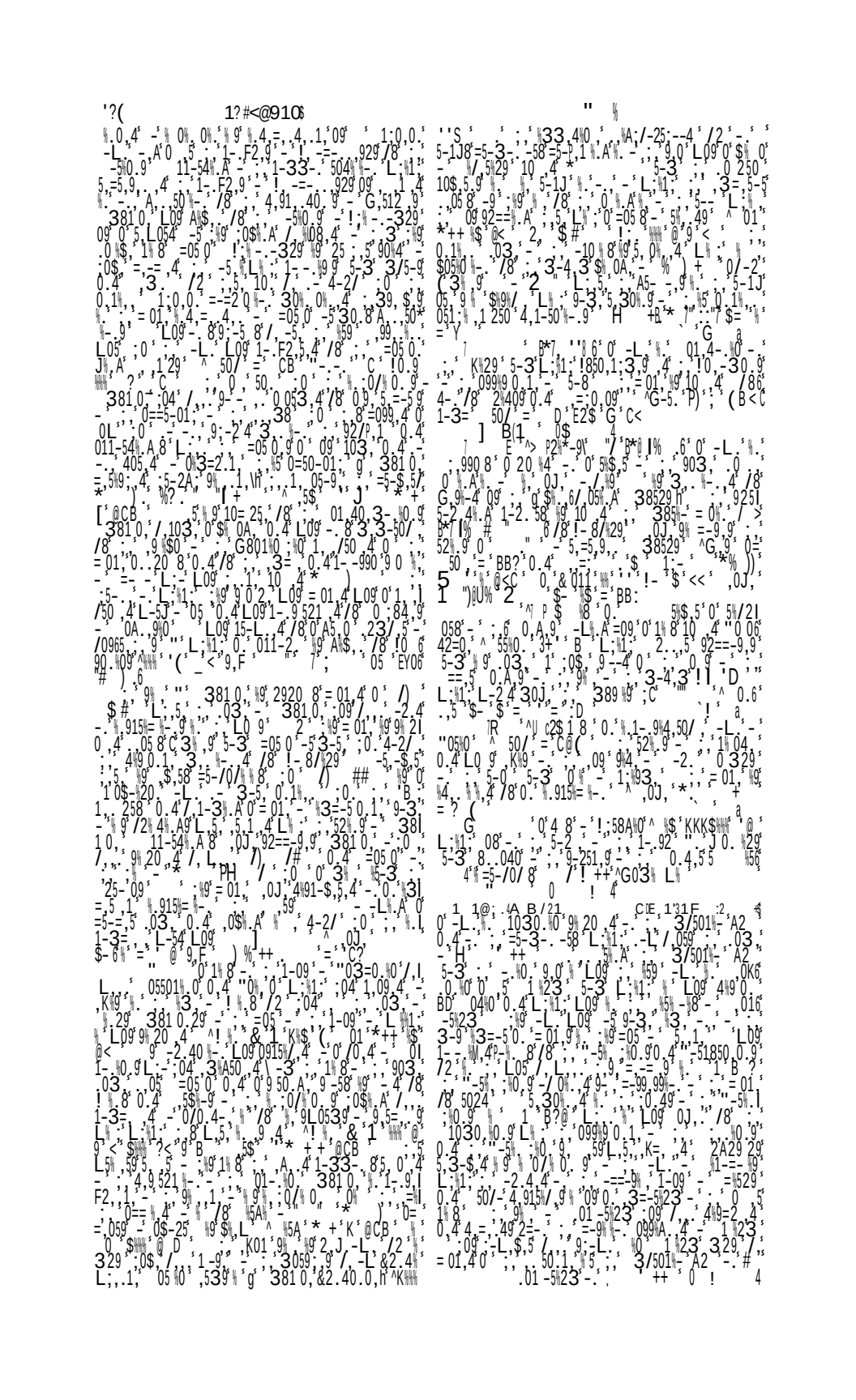


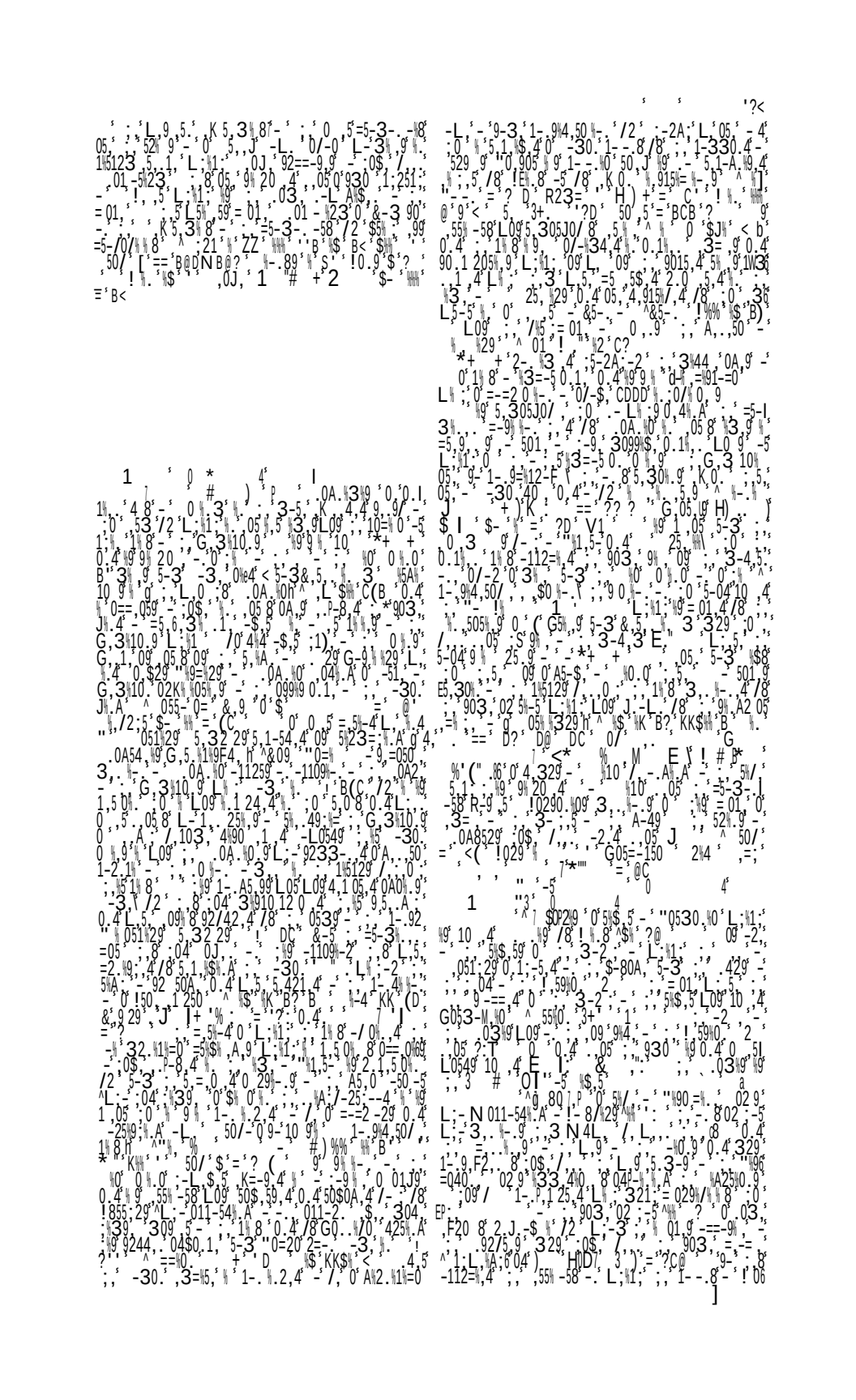


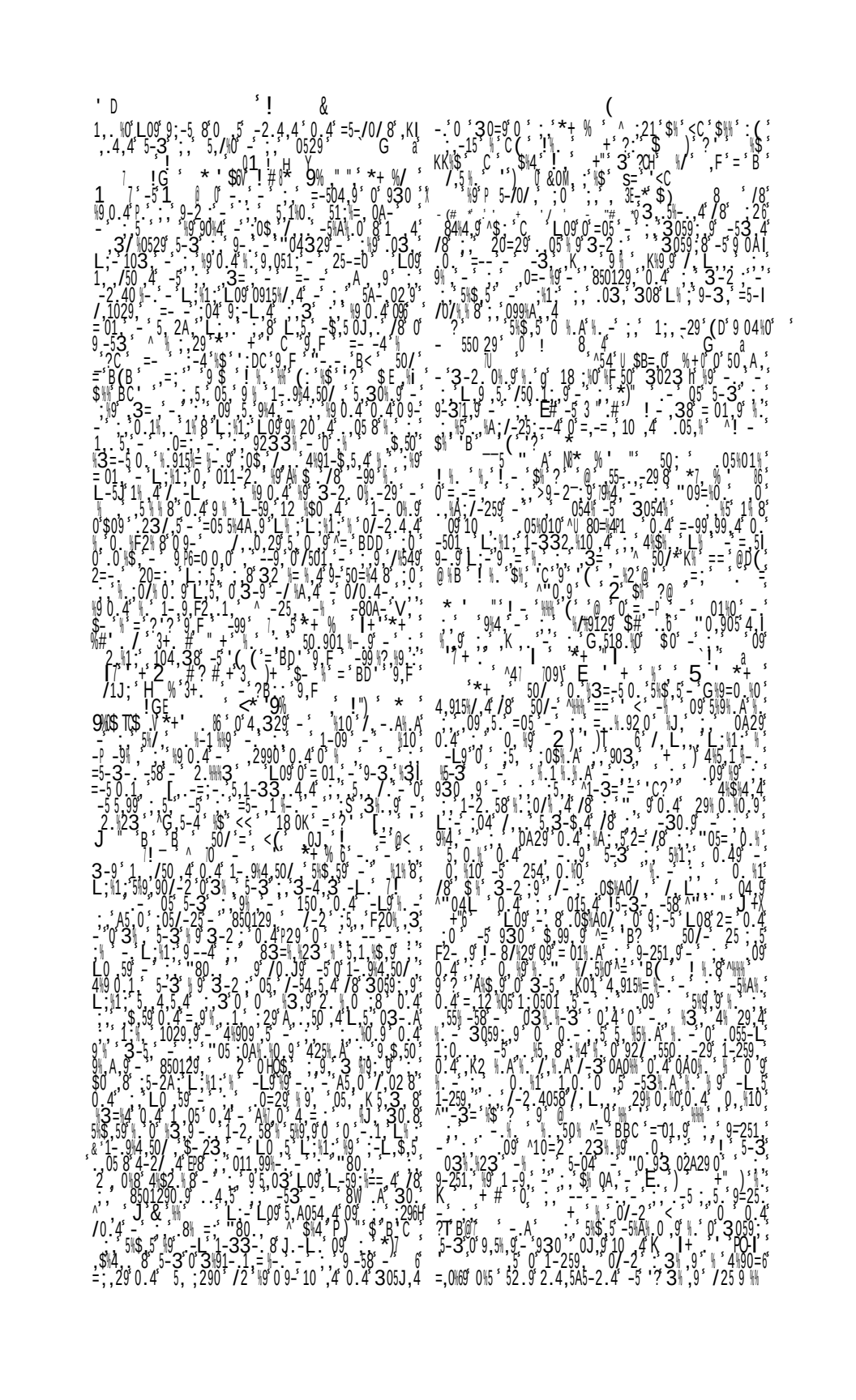


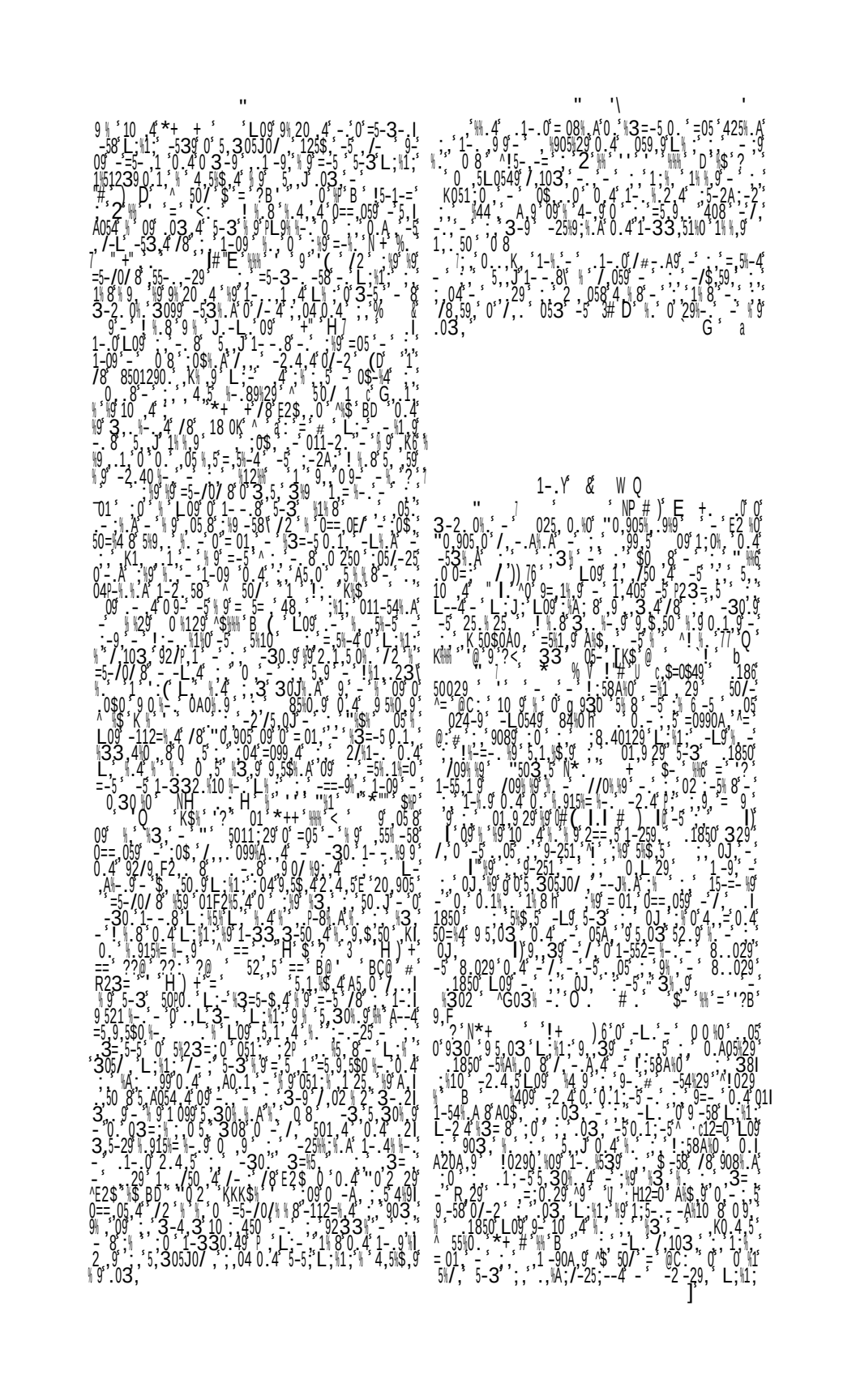


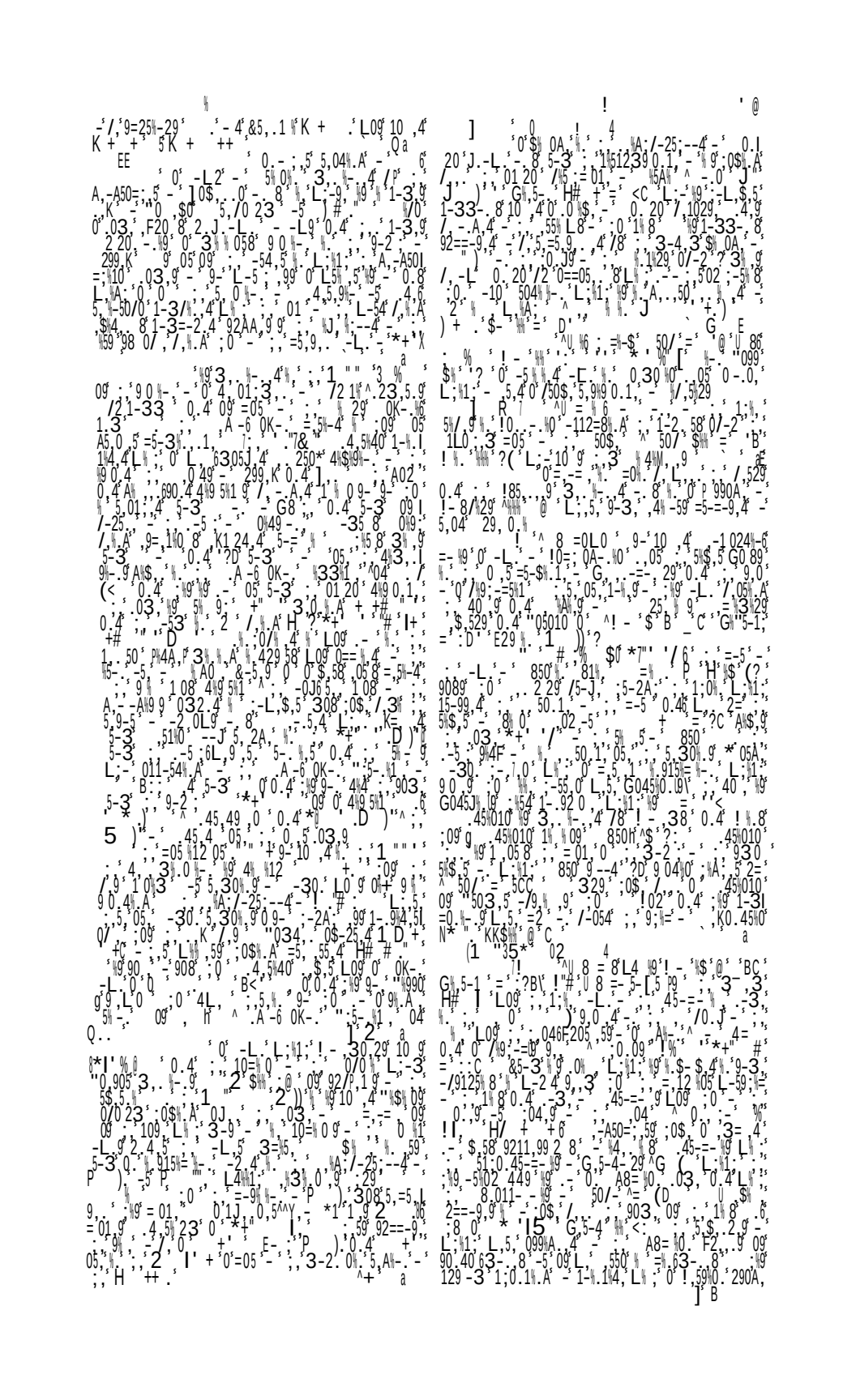


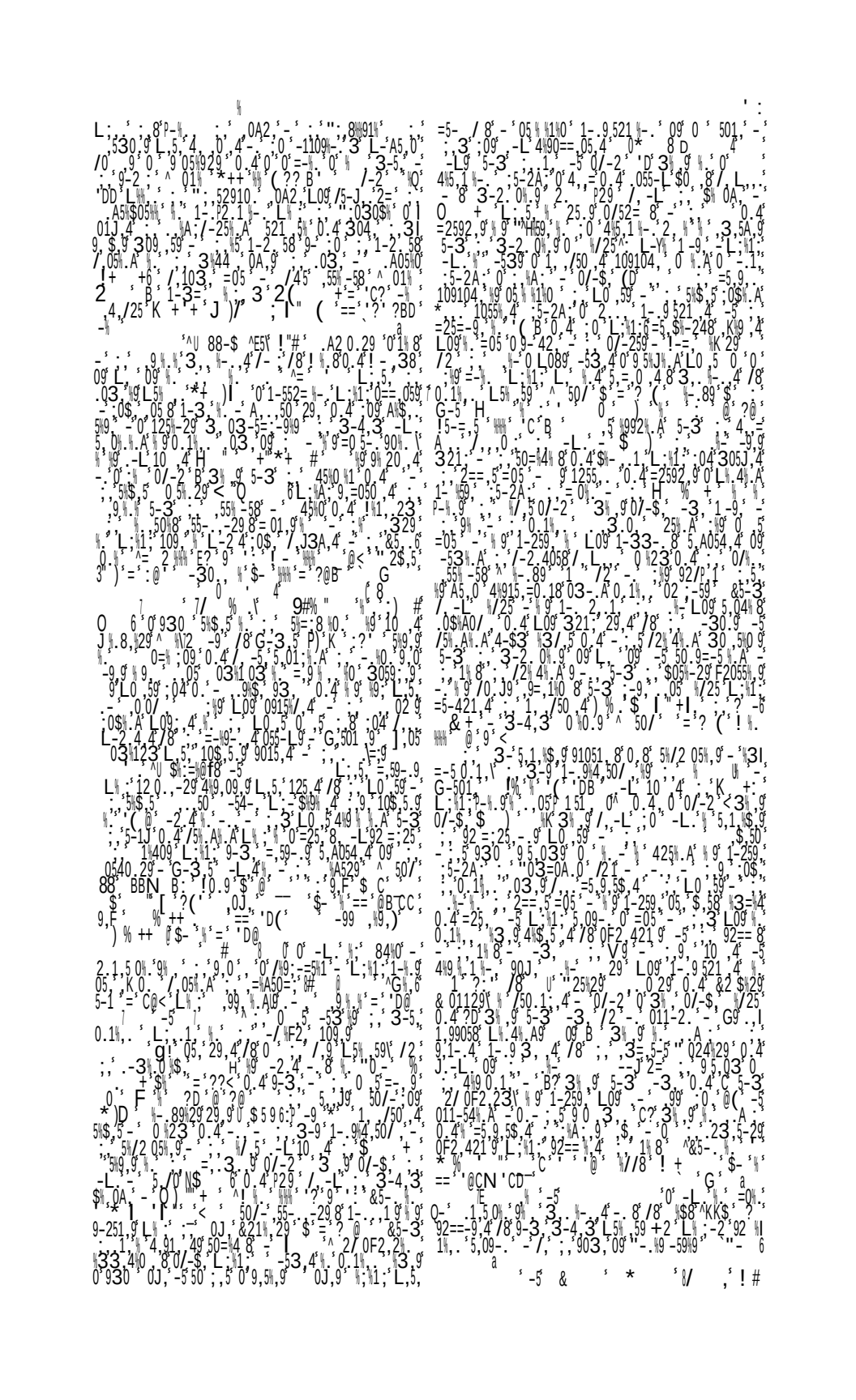


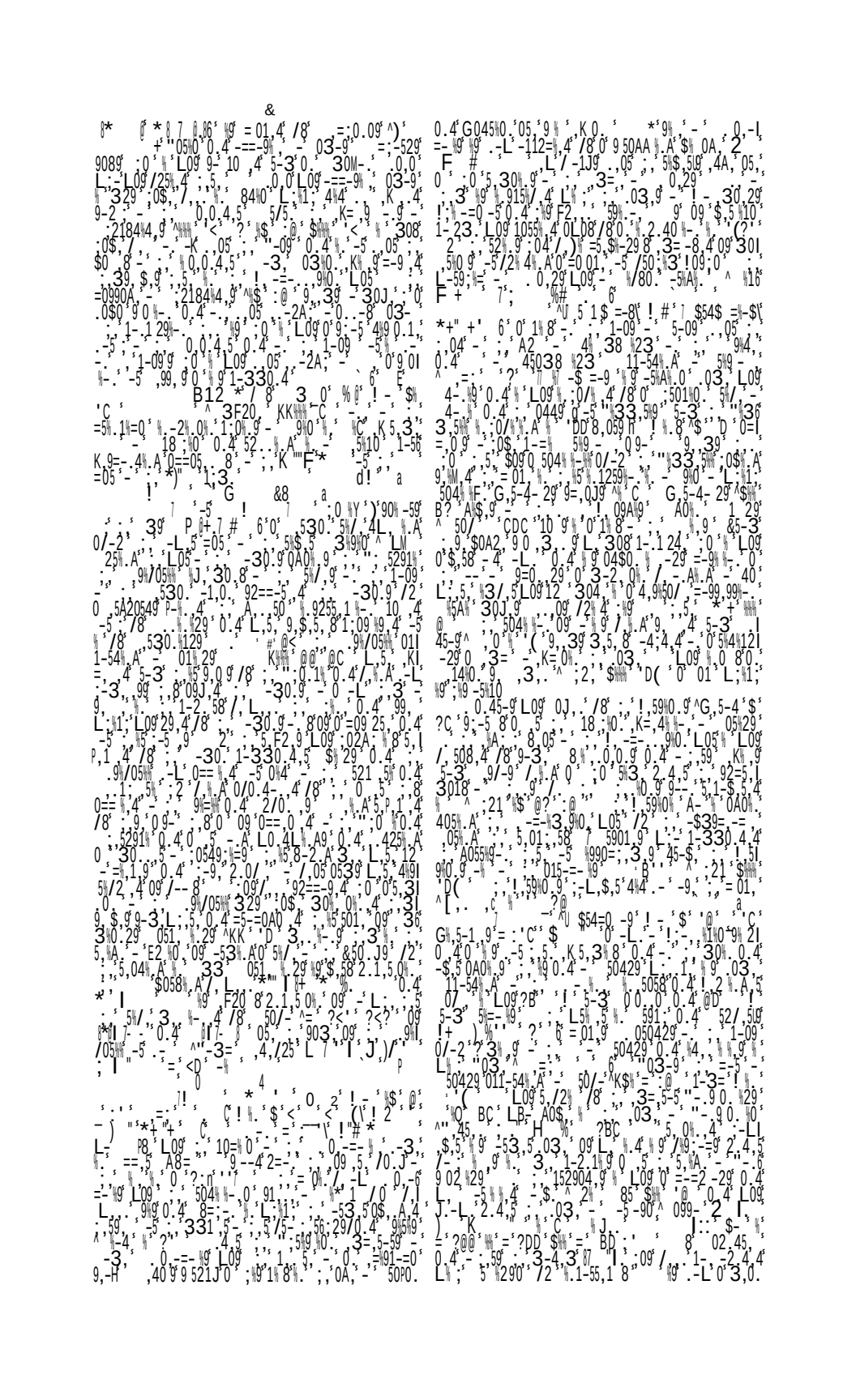


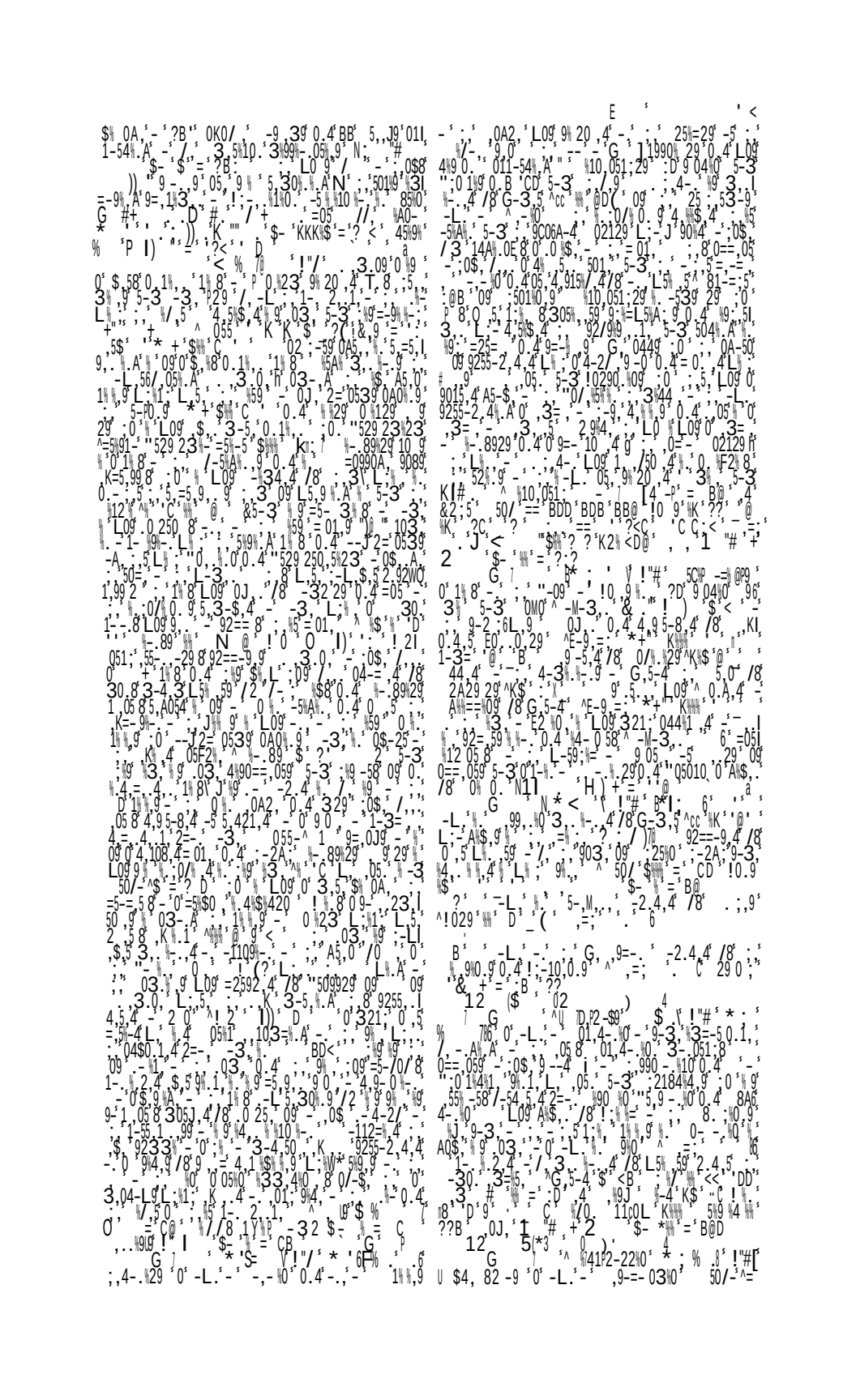


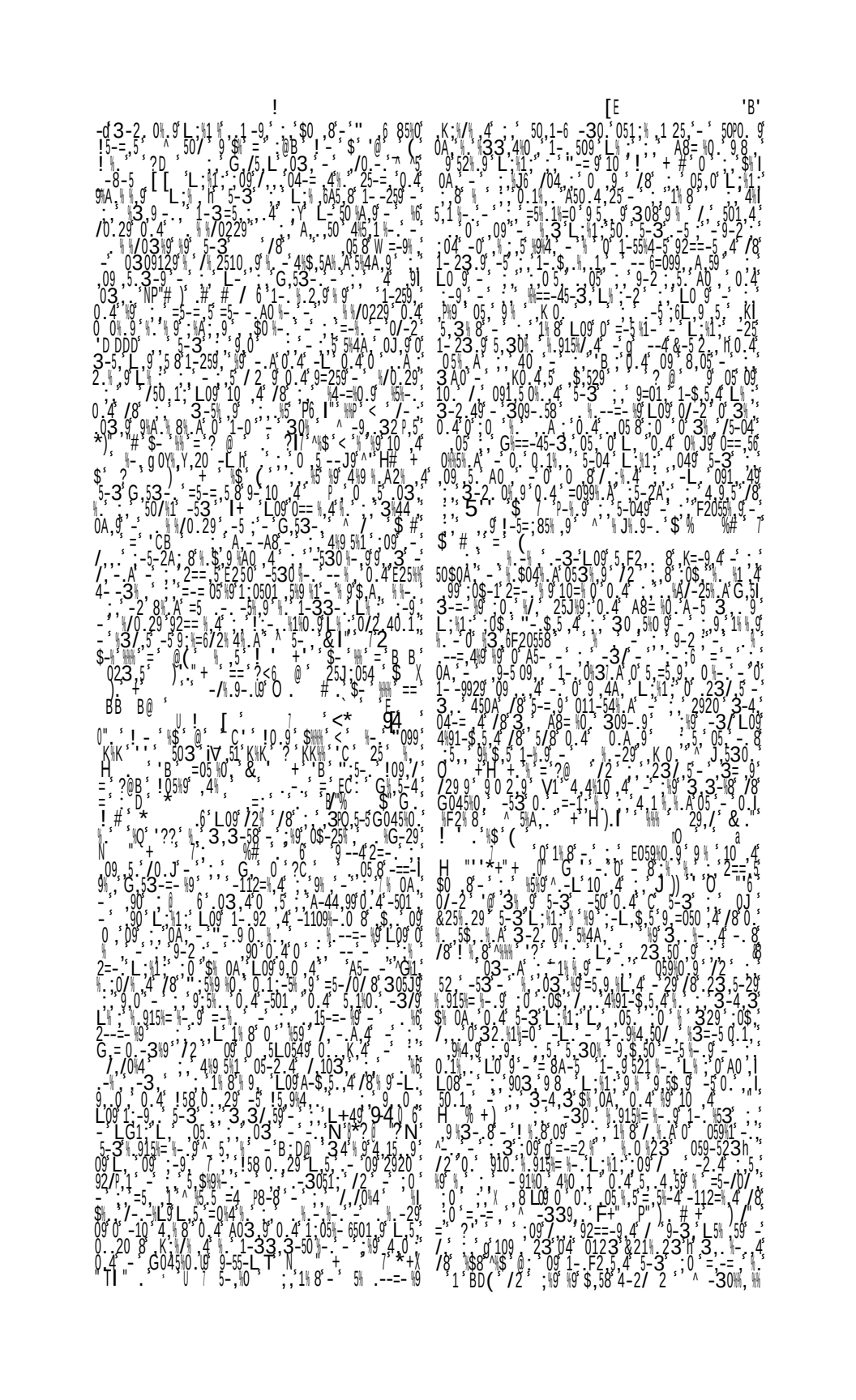


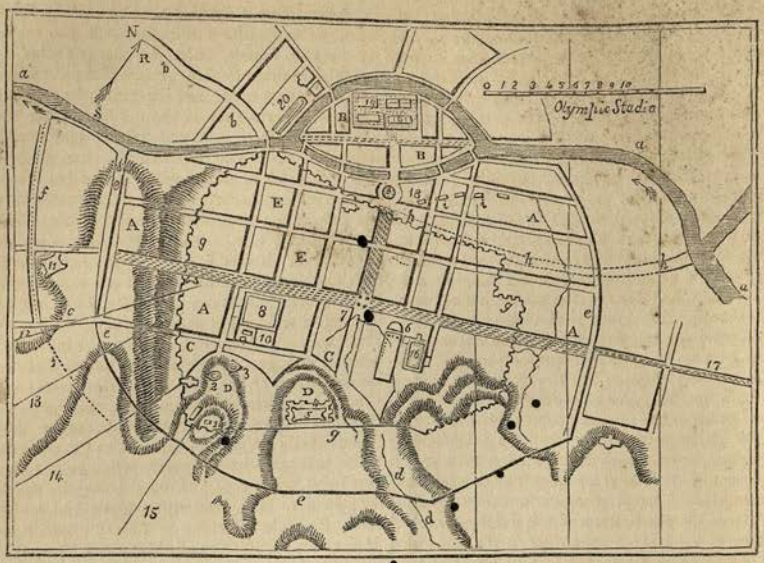












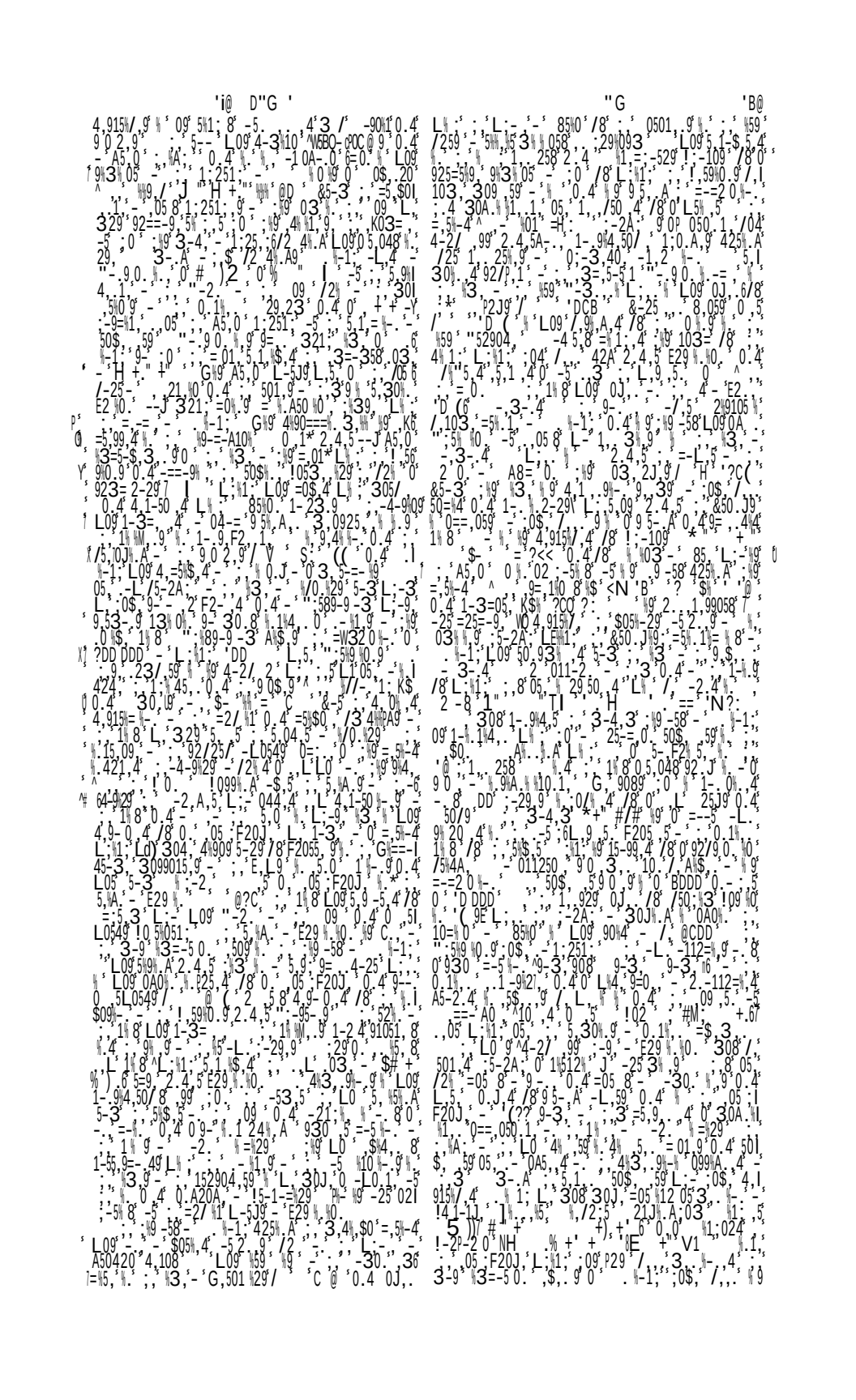
PLAN OF ANTIOCH.

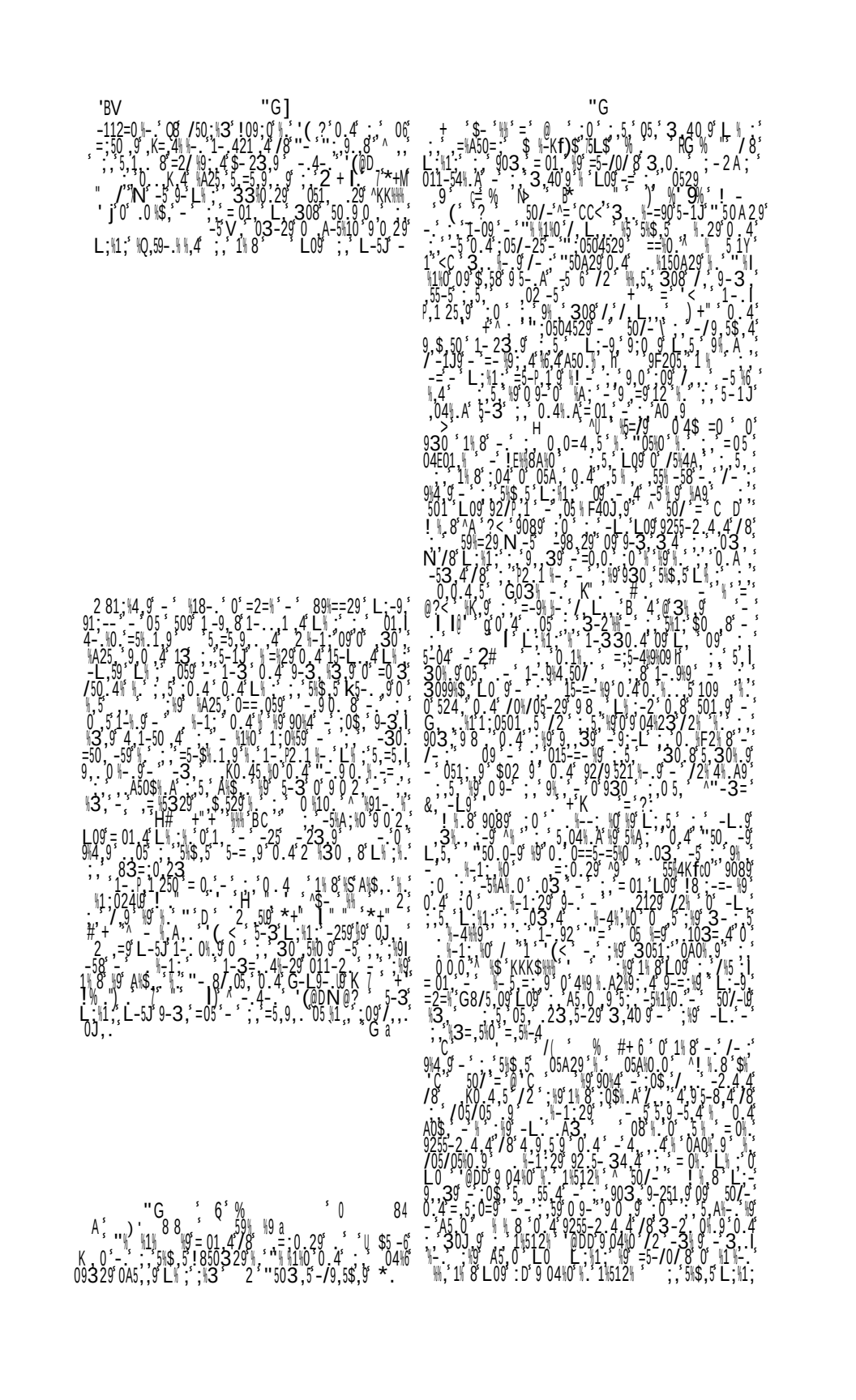
AA. City of Seleucus Nicator.
BB. New City of Seleucus Callinicus.
CC. City of Antiochus Epiphanes.
DD. Mount Silpius.
EE. Modern Town.
aa. River Orontes.
bb. Road to Seleuceia.
cc. Road to Daphne.
dd. Ravine Parmenius.
ee. Wall of Epiphanes and Tiberius.
ff. Wall of Theodosius.
gg. Wall of Justinian.
hh. Justinian's Ditch.
ii. Godfrey's Camp.
1. Altar of Jupiter.
2. Amphitheatre.
3. Theatre.
4. Citadel.
5. Castle of the Crusaders.
6. Caesarium.
7. Omphalus.
8. Forum.
9. Senate House.
10. Museum.
11. Tancred's Castle.
12. Trajan's Aqueduct.
13. Hadrian's Aqueduct.
14. Caligula's Aqueduct.
15. Caesar's Aqueduct.
16. Xystus.
17. Herod's Colonnade.
18. Nymphaeum.
19. Palace.
20. Circus.

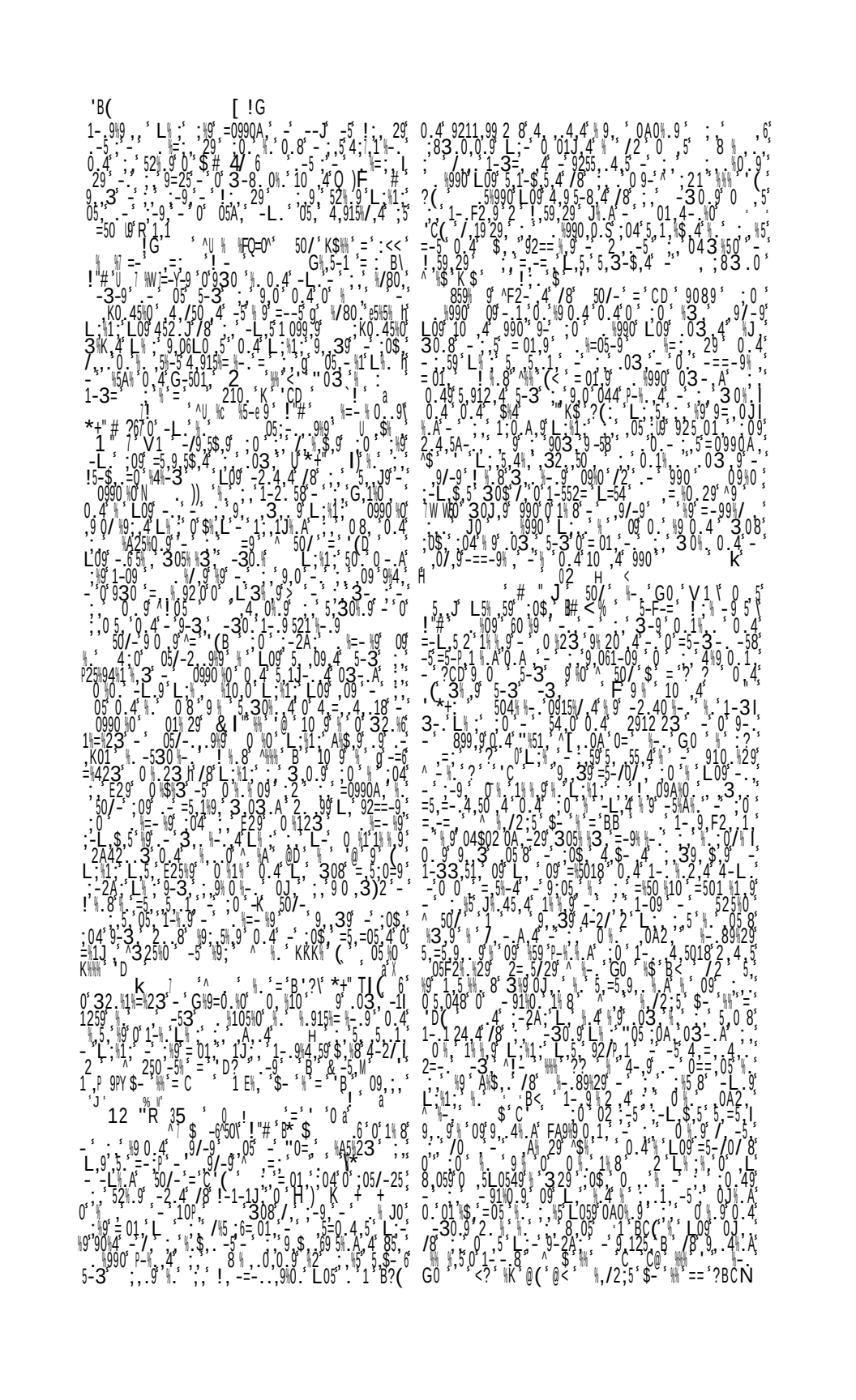
Pharsalia was introduced at Antioch in honour of Caesar, who erected many public works there: among others, a *theatre* under the rocks of Silpius (τὸ ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει θέατρον), and an *amphitheatre*, besides an aqueduct and baths, and a basilica called *Caesarium*. Augustus showed the same favour to the people of Antioch, and was similarly flattered by them, and the era of Actium was introduced into their system of chronology. In this reign Agrippa built a suburb, and Herod the Great contributed a road and a colonnade. (Joseph. *Ant.* xvi. 5. § 3, *B. J.* i. 21. § 11.) The most memorable event of the reign of Tiberius, connected with Antioch, was the death of Germanicus. A long catalogue of works erected by successive emperors might be given; but it is enough to refer to the *Chronographia* of Malala, which seems to be based on official documents*, and which may be easily consulted by means of the Index in the Bonn edition. We need only instance the baths of Caligula, Trajan, and Hadrian, the paving of the great street with Egyptian granite by Antoninus Pius, the *Xystus* or public walk built by Commodus, and the palace built by Diocletian, who also established there public stores and manufactures of arms. At Antioch two of the most striking calamities of the period were the earthquake of Trajan's reign, during which the emperor, who was then at Antioch, took refuge in the *Circus:* and the capture of the city by the Persians under Sapor in 260 A. D. On this occasion the citizens were intently occupied in the theatre, when the enemy surprised them from the rocks above. (Amm. Marc. xxiii. 5.)

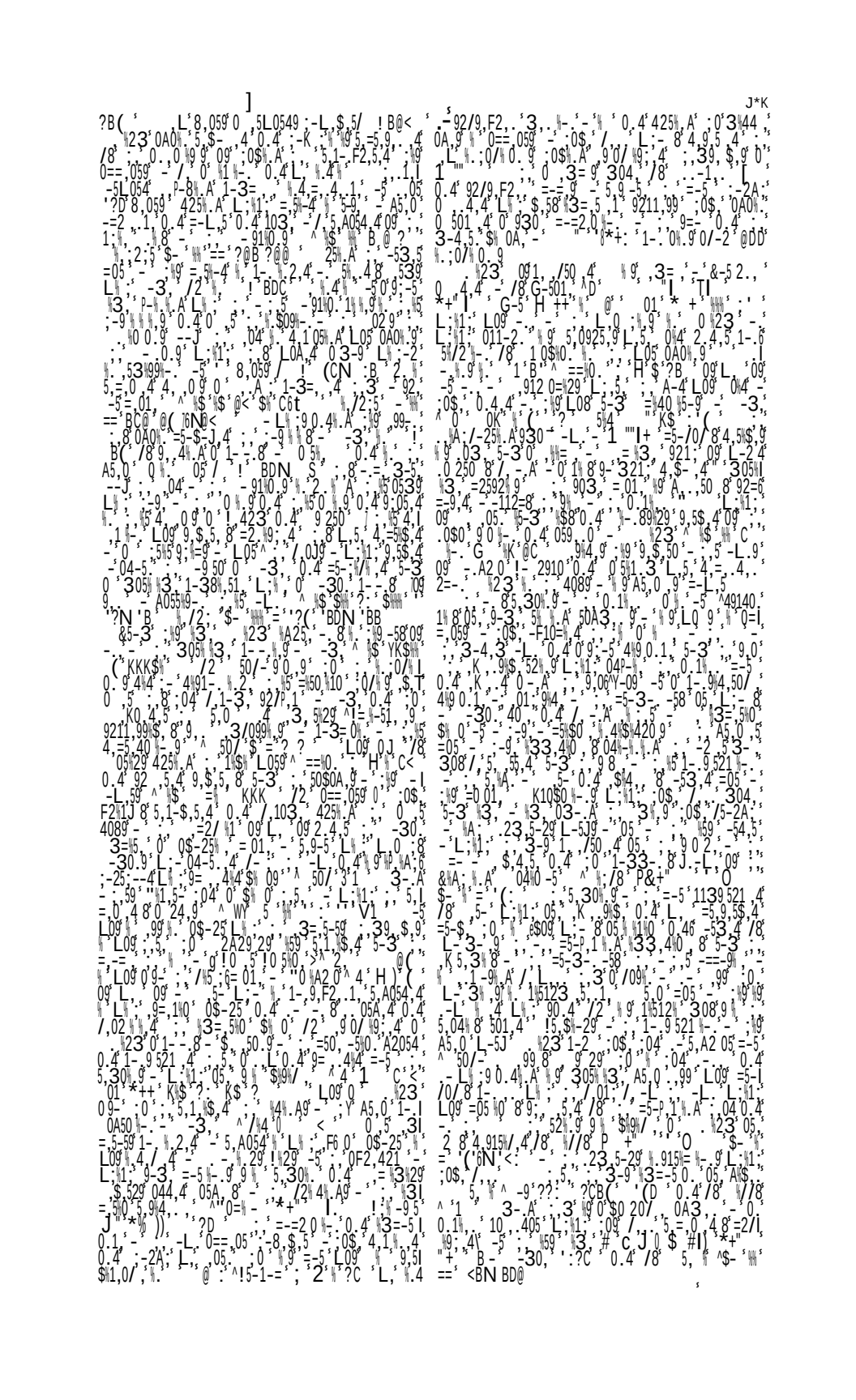
The interval between Constantine and Justinian may be regarded as the Byzantine period of the history of Antioch. After the founding of Constantinople it ceased to be the principal city of the East. At the same time it began to be prominent as a Christian city, ranking as a Patriarchal see with Constantinople and Alexandreia. With the former of these cities it was connected by the great road through Asia Minor, and with the latter, by the coast road through Caesarea. (See Wesseling, Ant. Itin. p. 147; Itin. Hieros. p. 583.) Ten councils were held at Antioch between the years 252 and 380; and it became distinguished by a new style of building, in connection with Christian worship. One *church* especially, begun by Constantine, and finished by his son, demands our notice. It was the same church which Julian closed and Jovian restored to Christian use, and the same in which Chrysostom preached. He

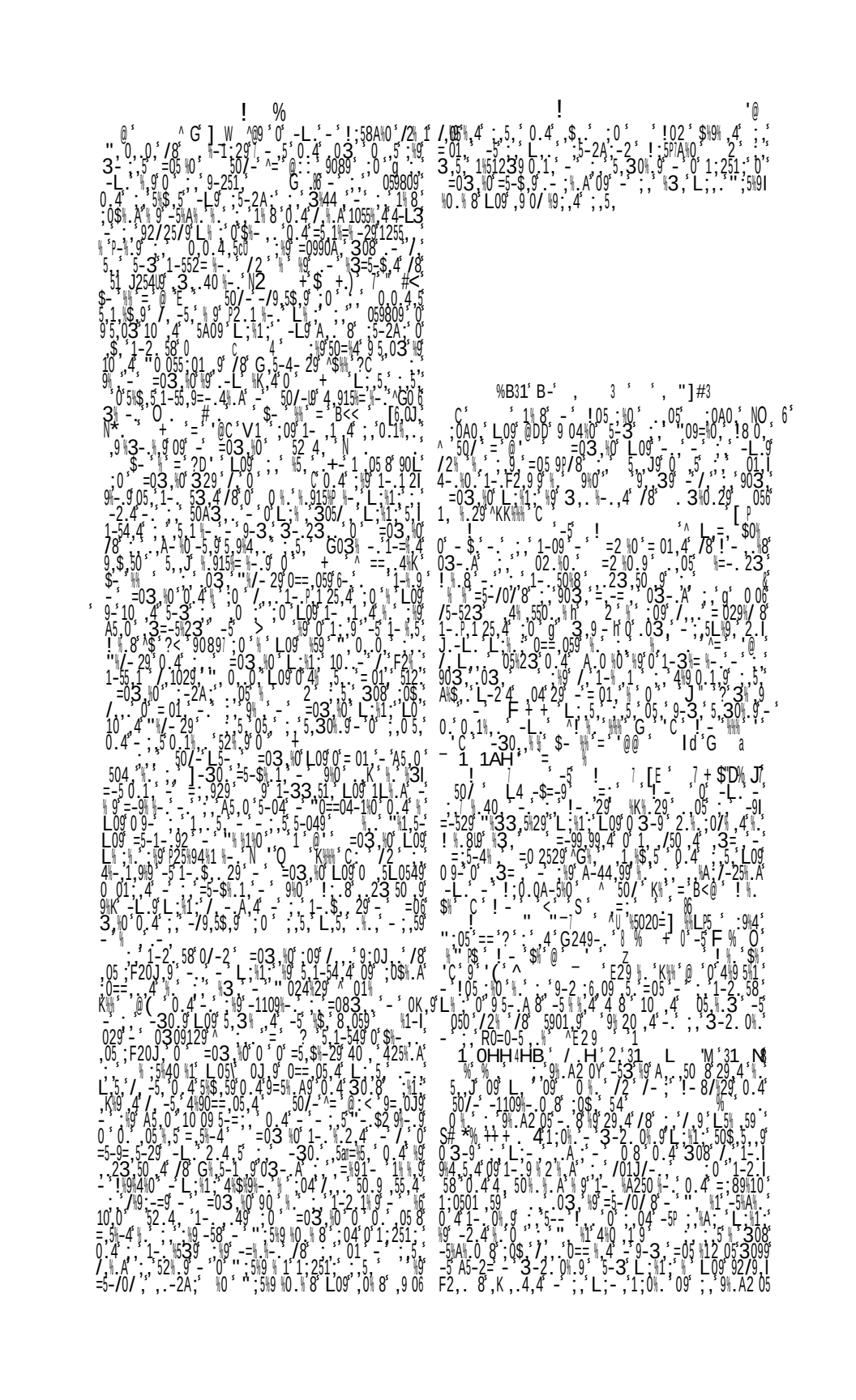
* Gibbon says: "We may distinguish his authentic information of domestic facts from his gross ignorance of general history." Ch. li. vol. ix. p. 414, ed. Milman.

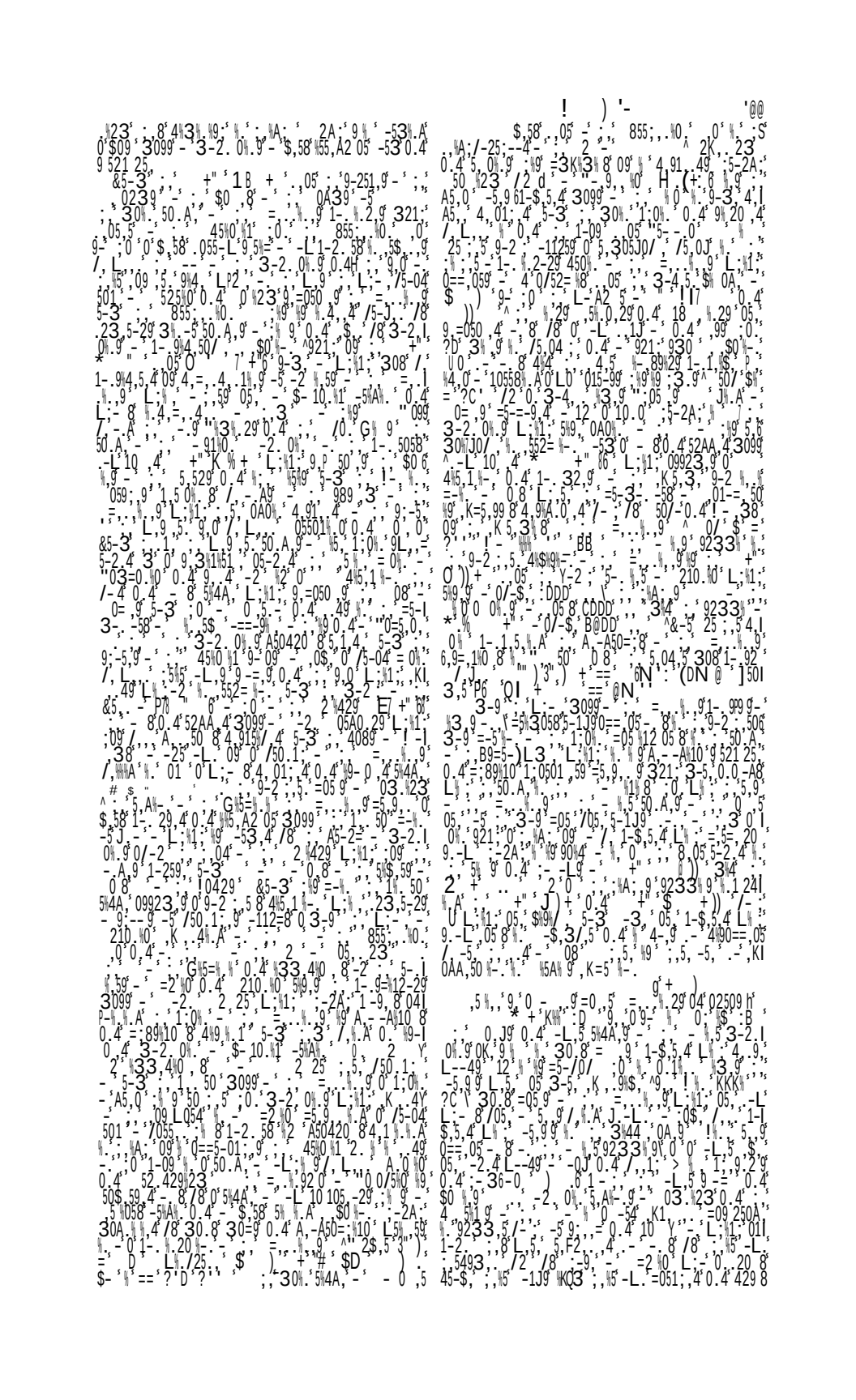


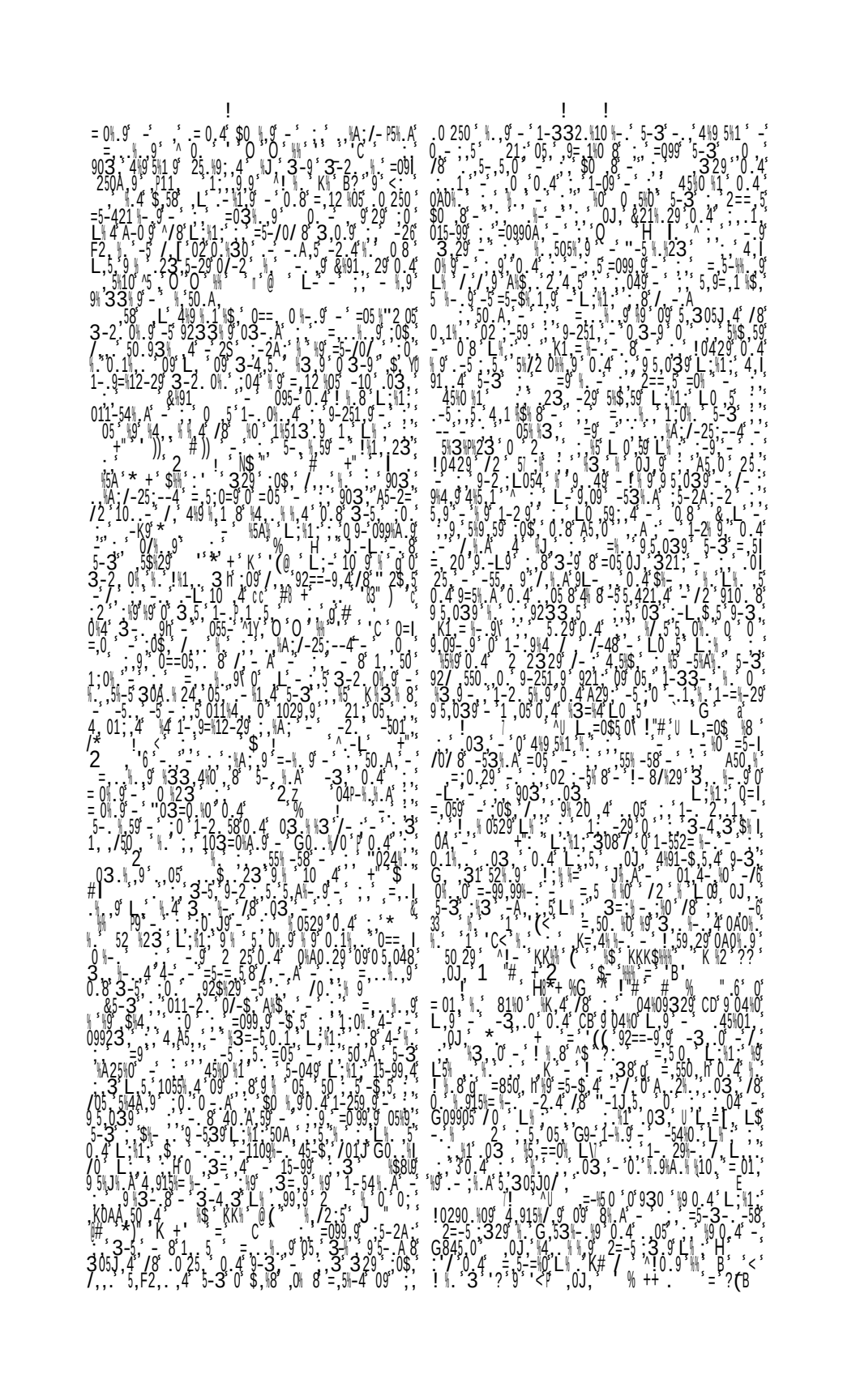


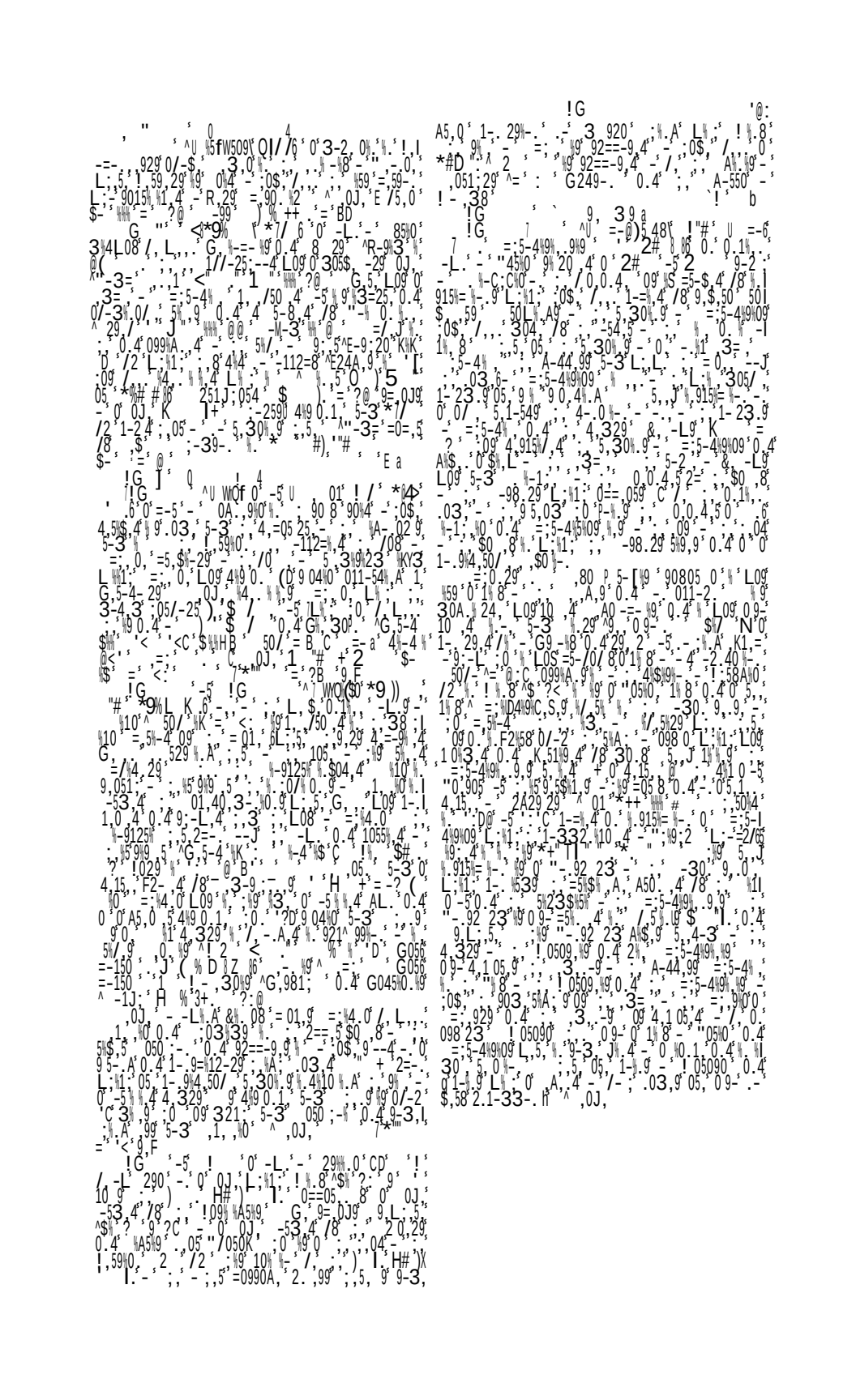


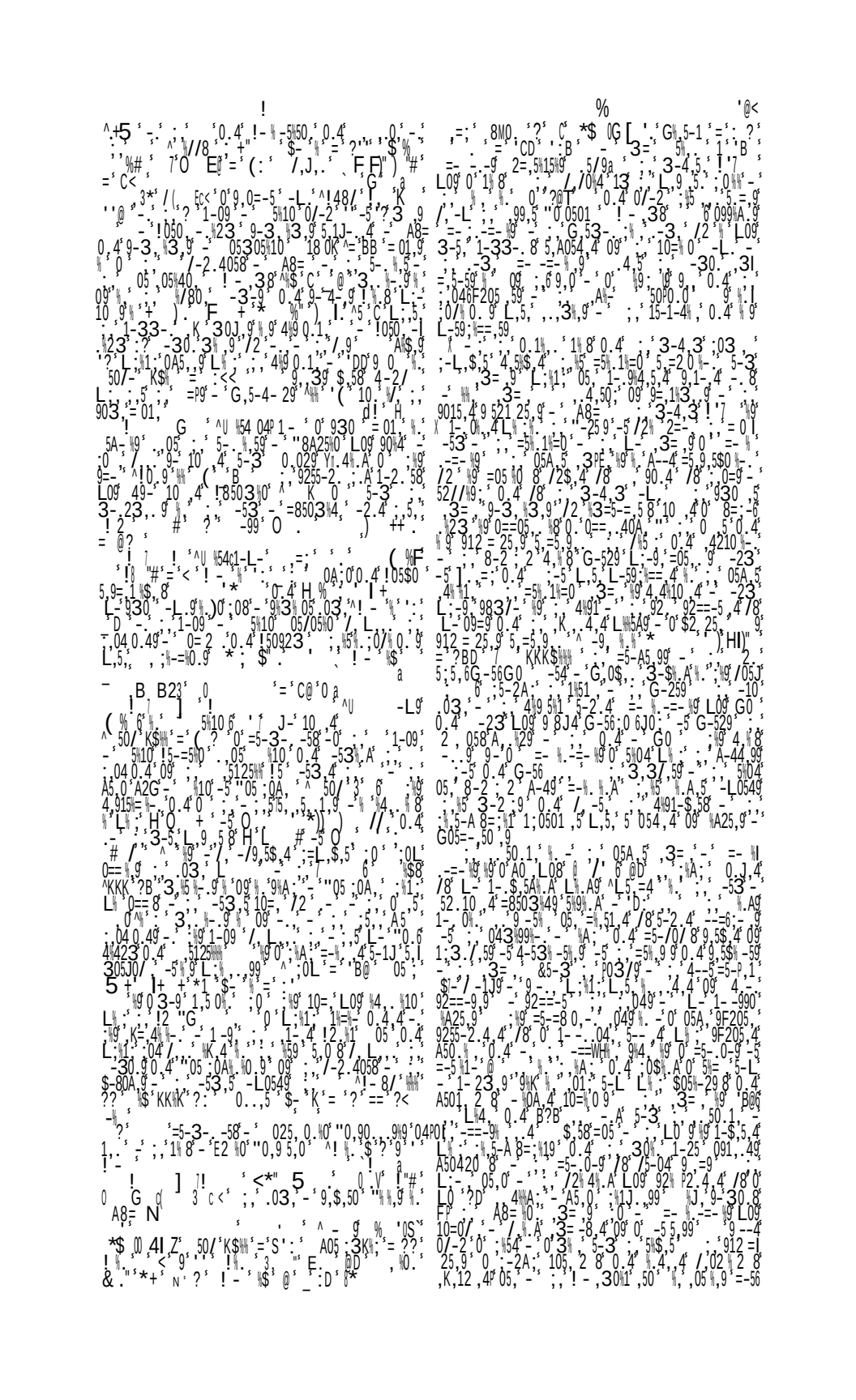


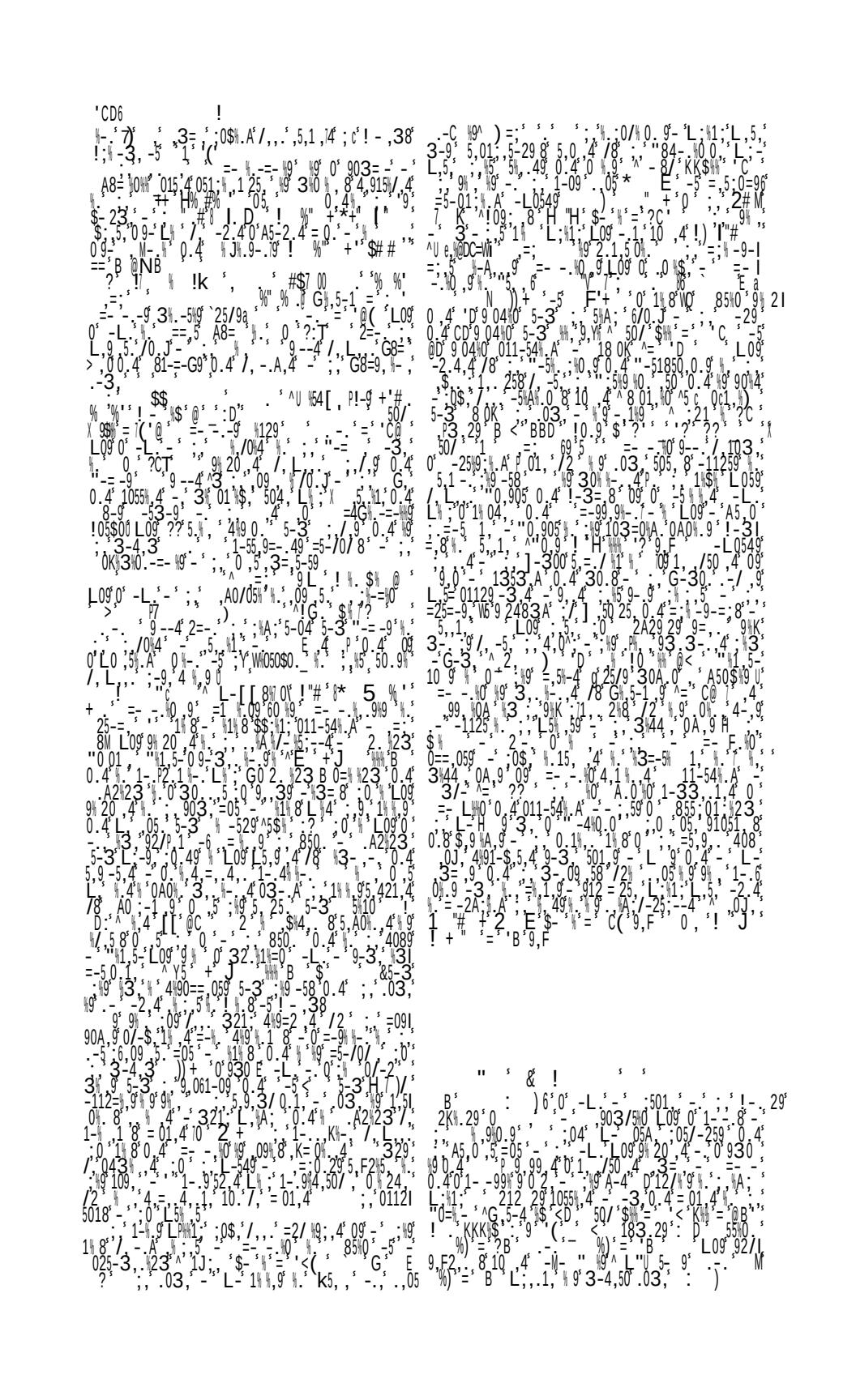


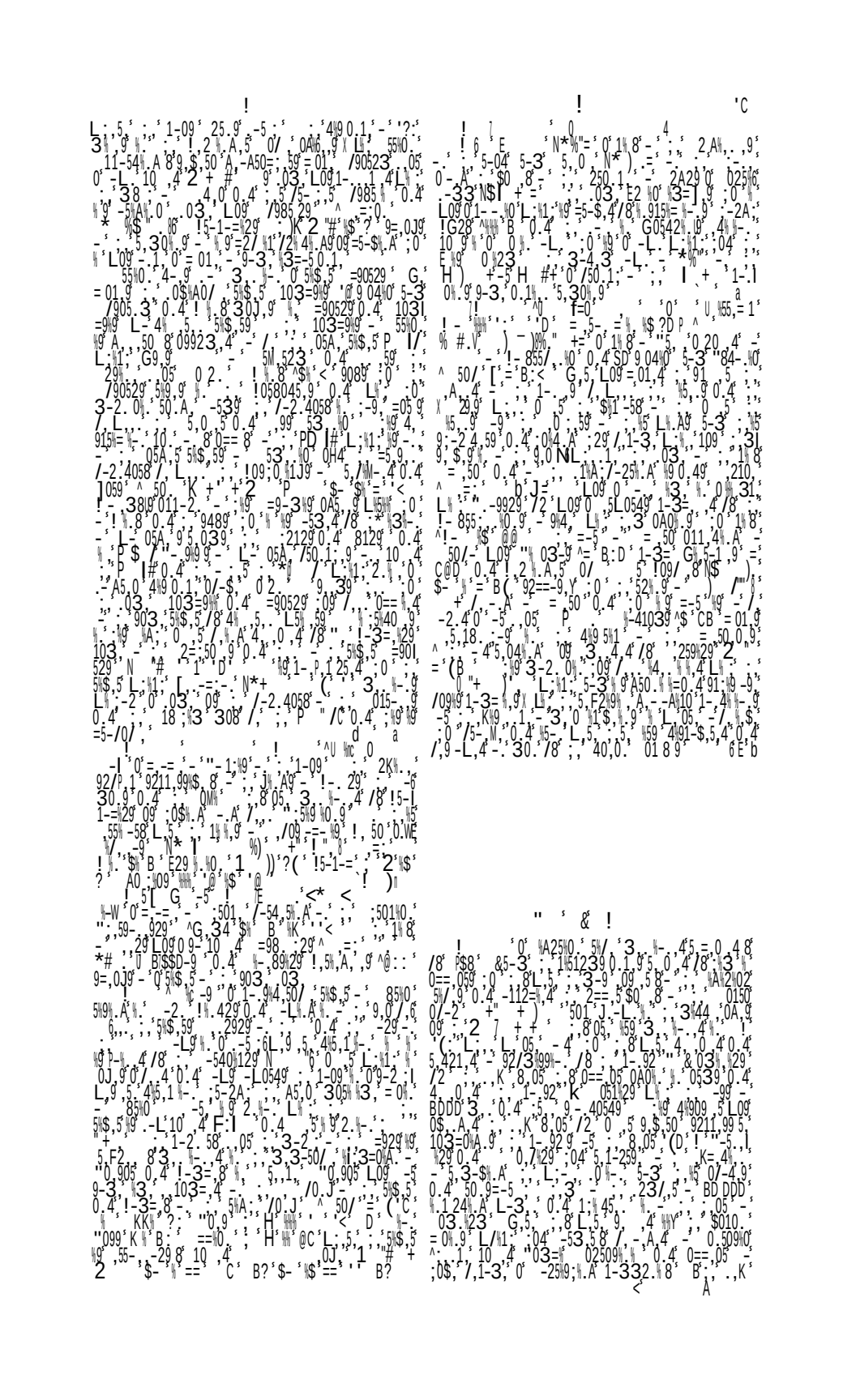


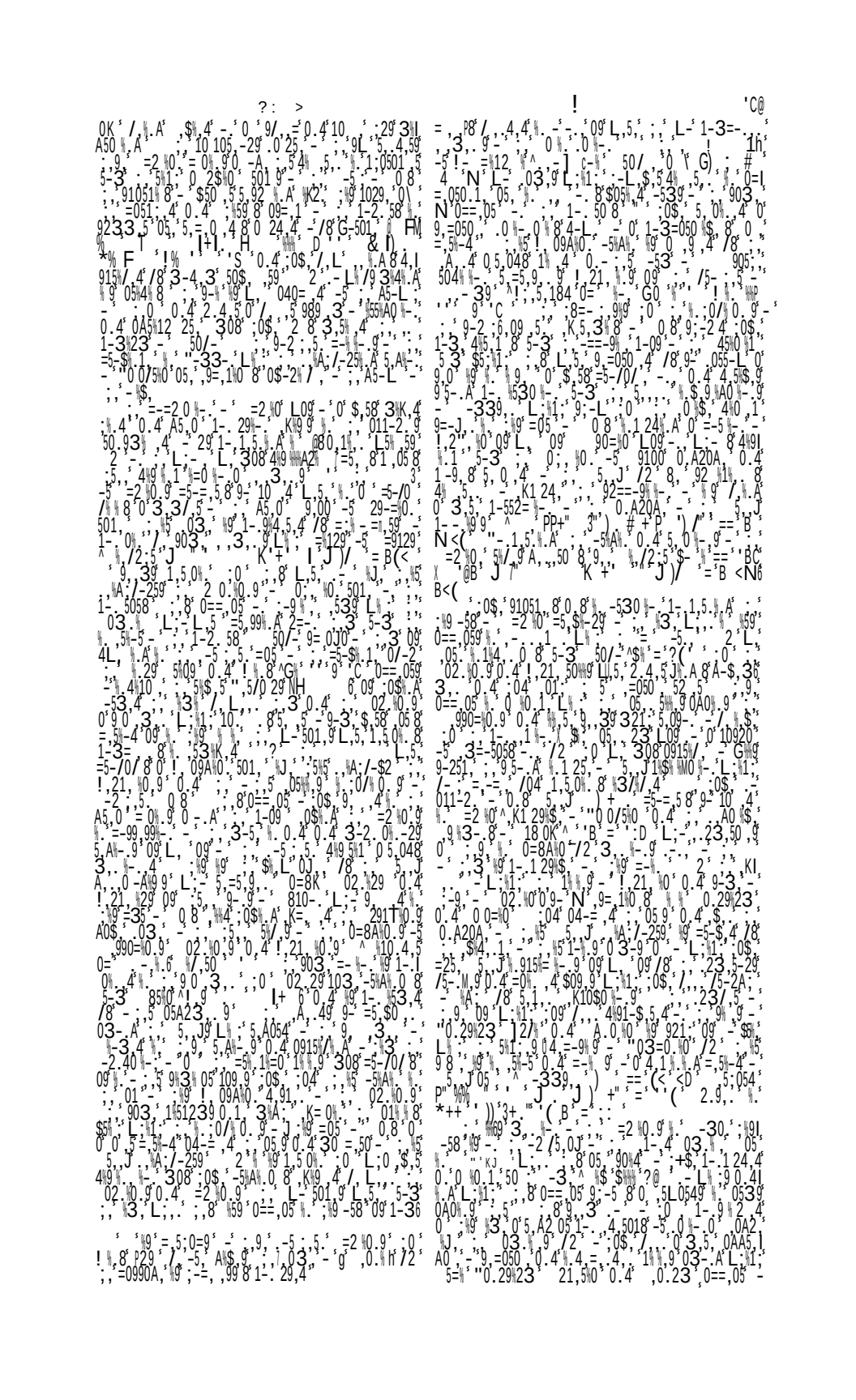


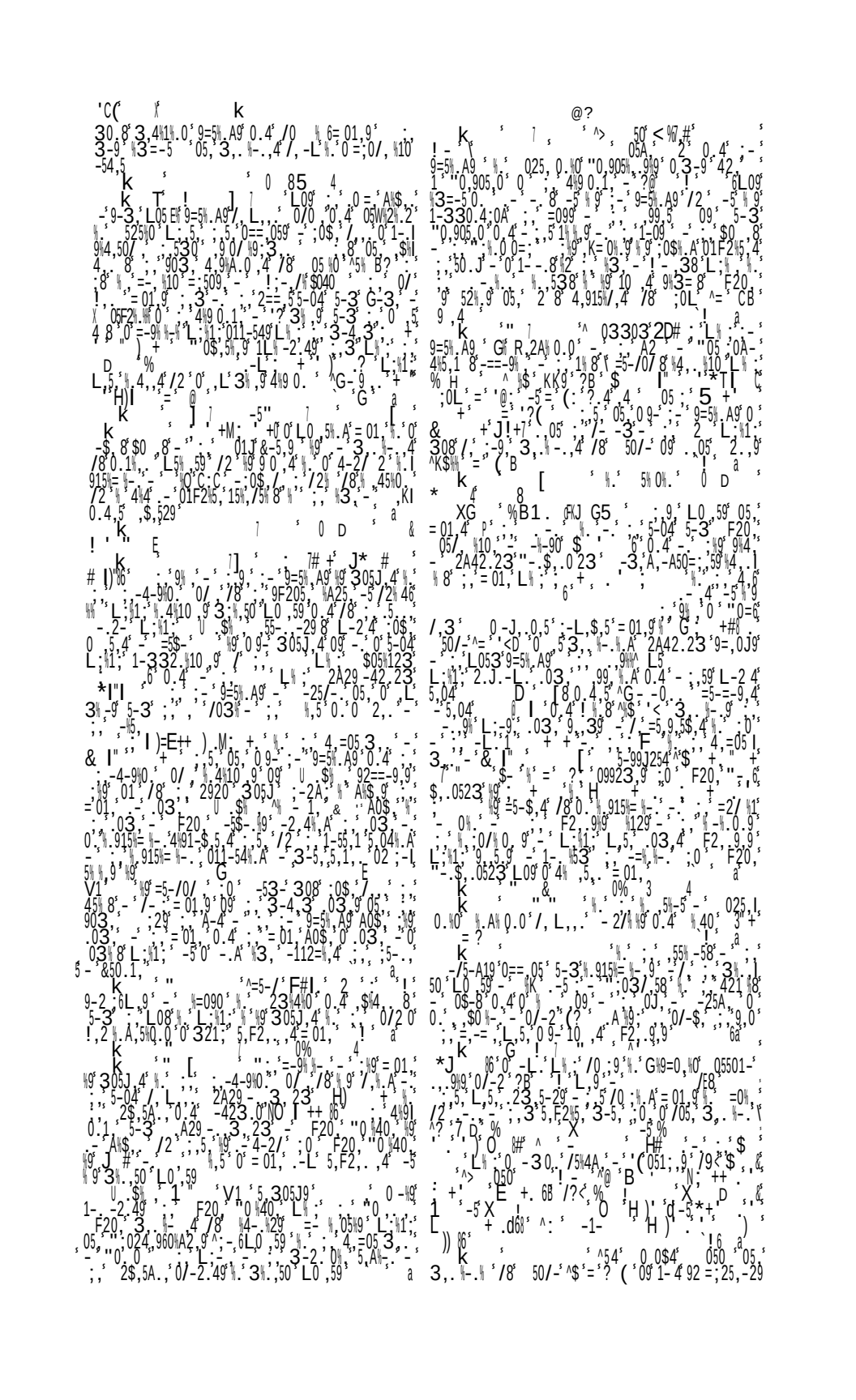


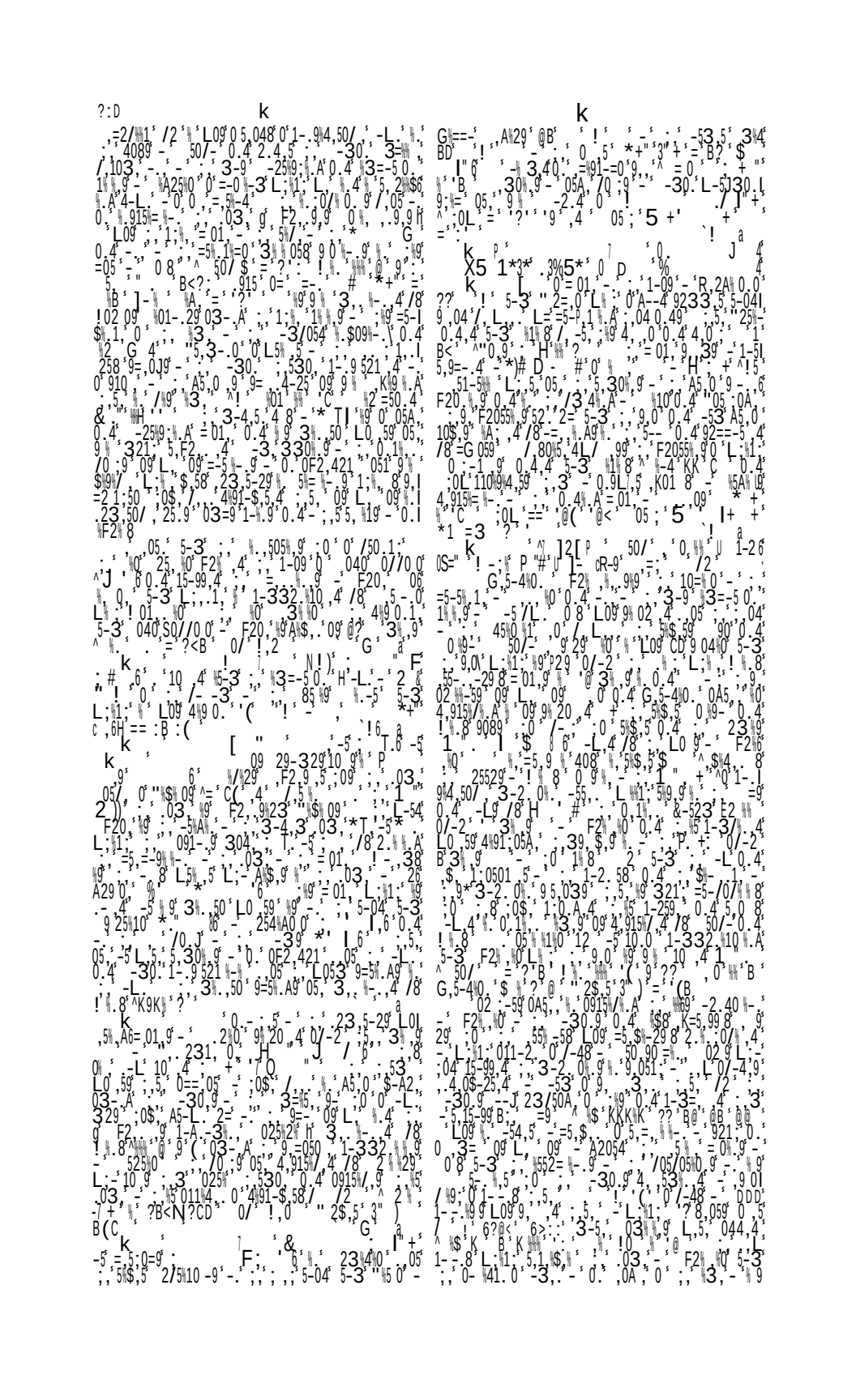


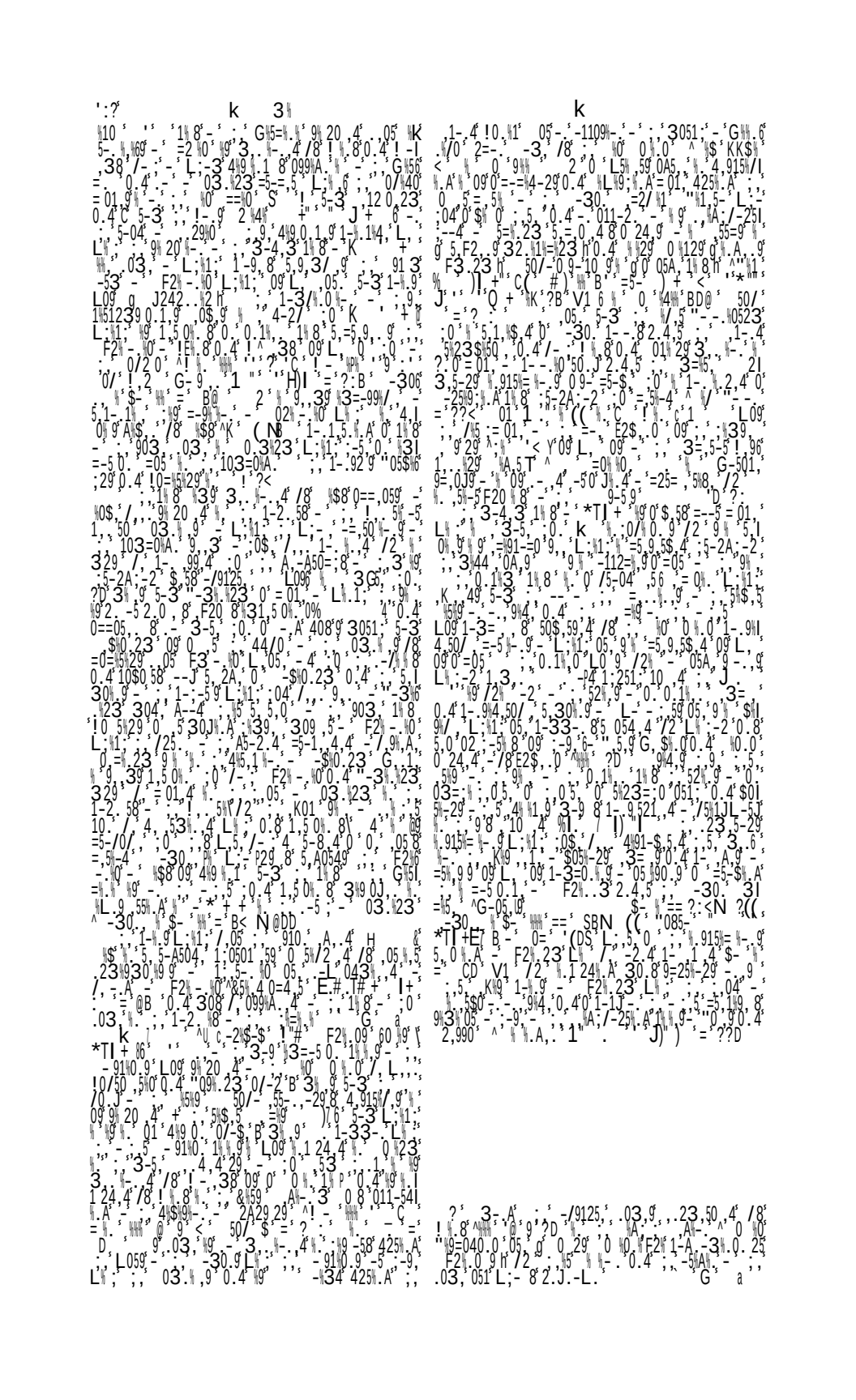


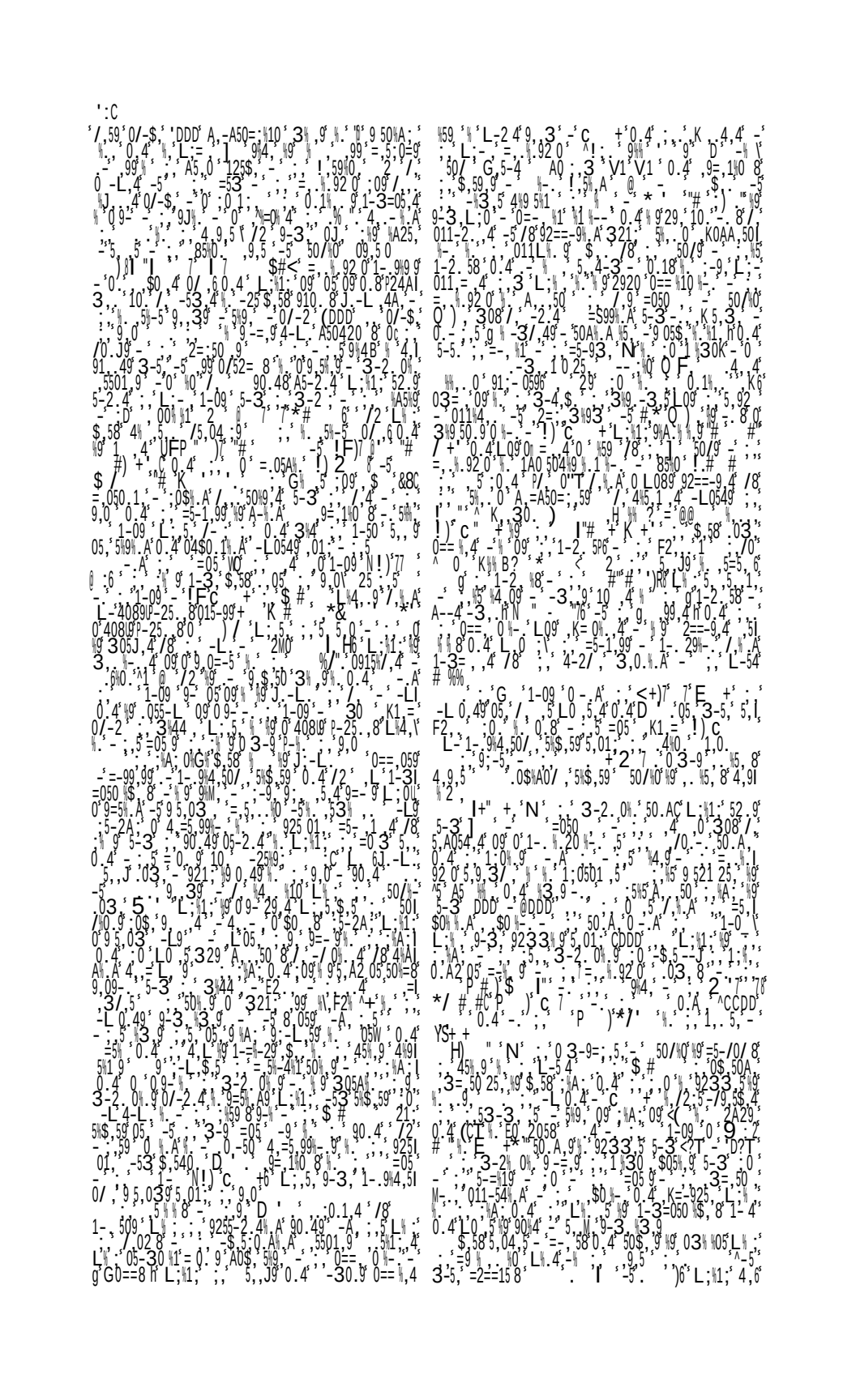


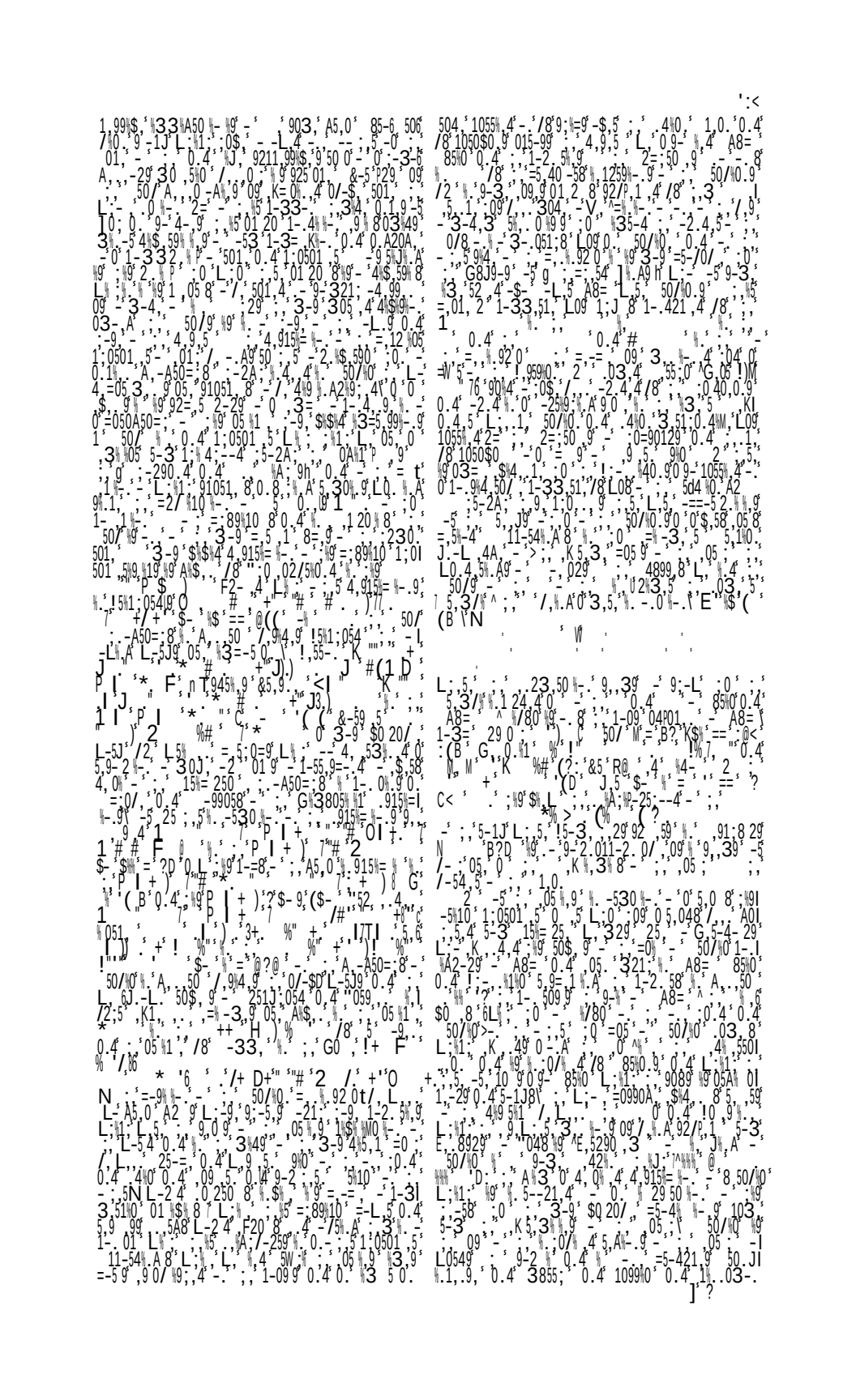


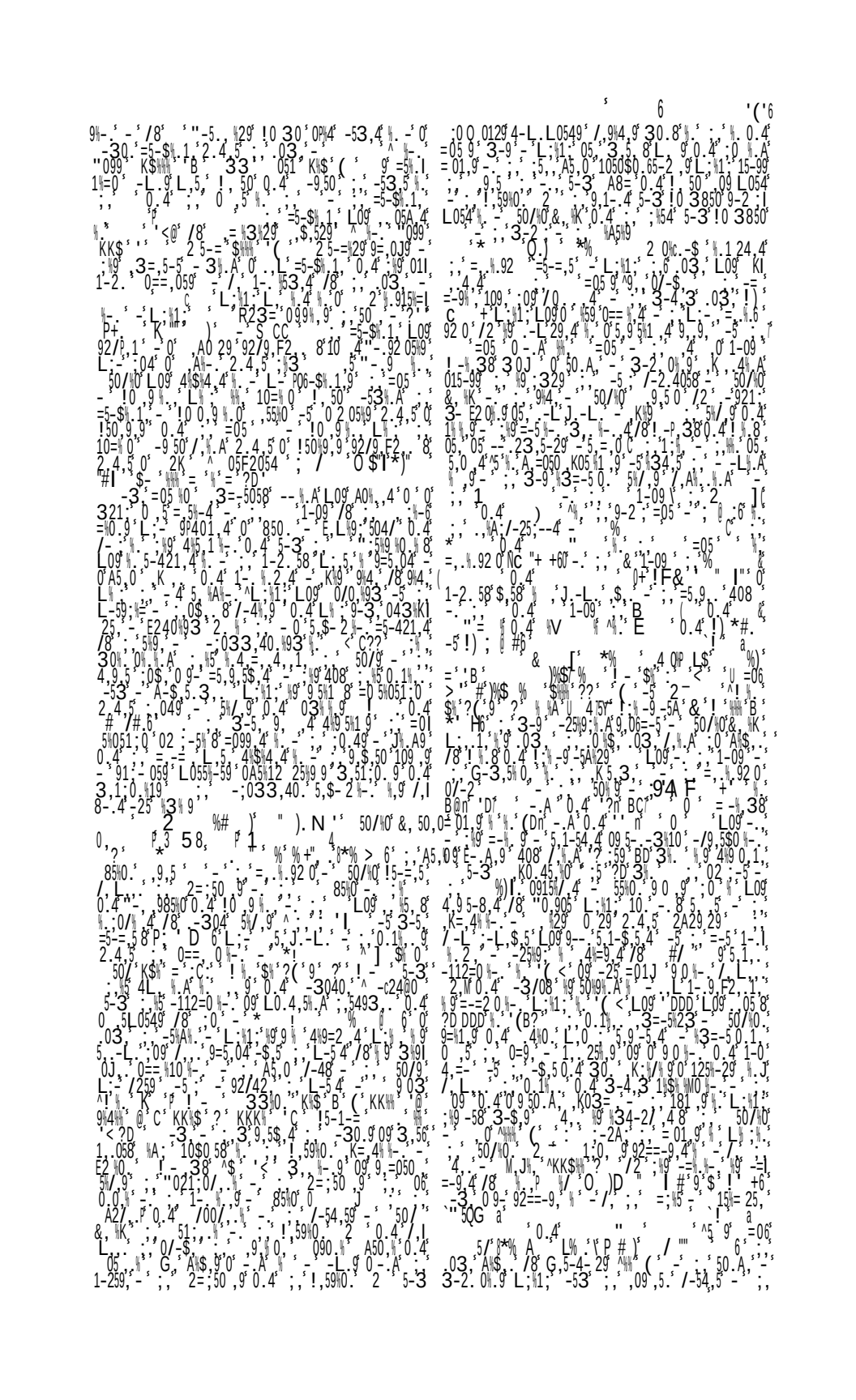


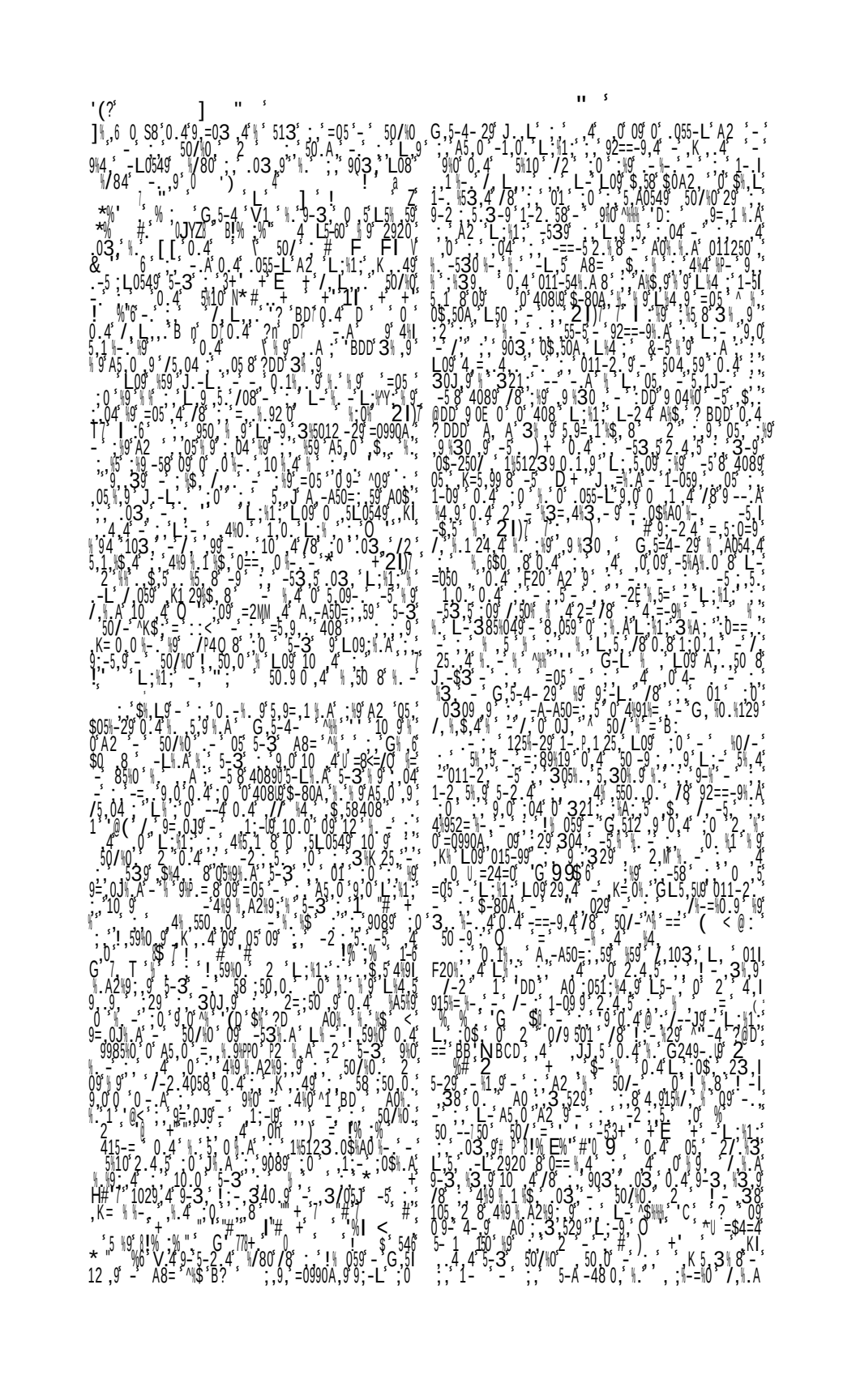


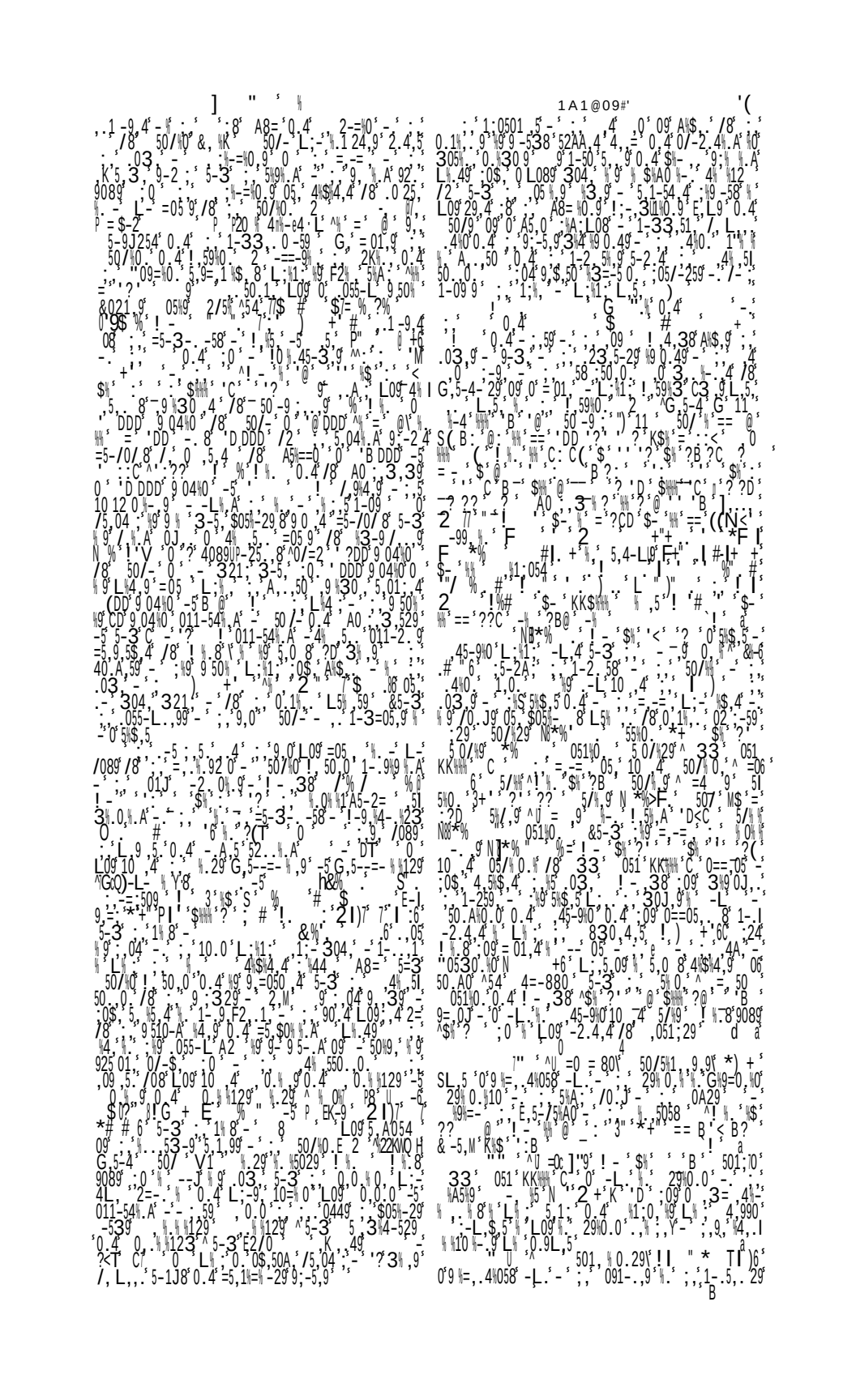


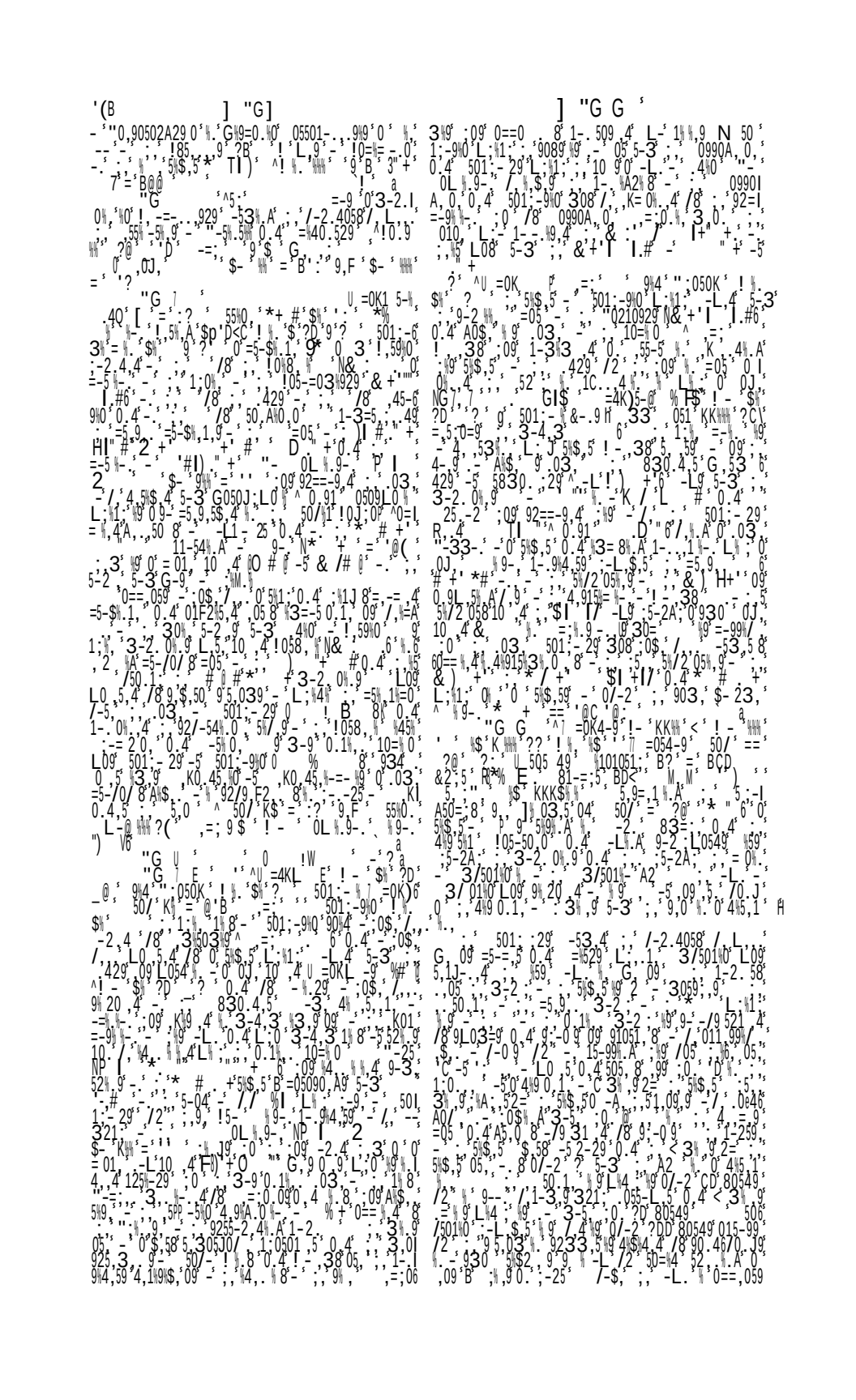


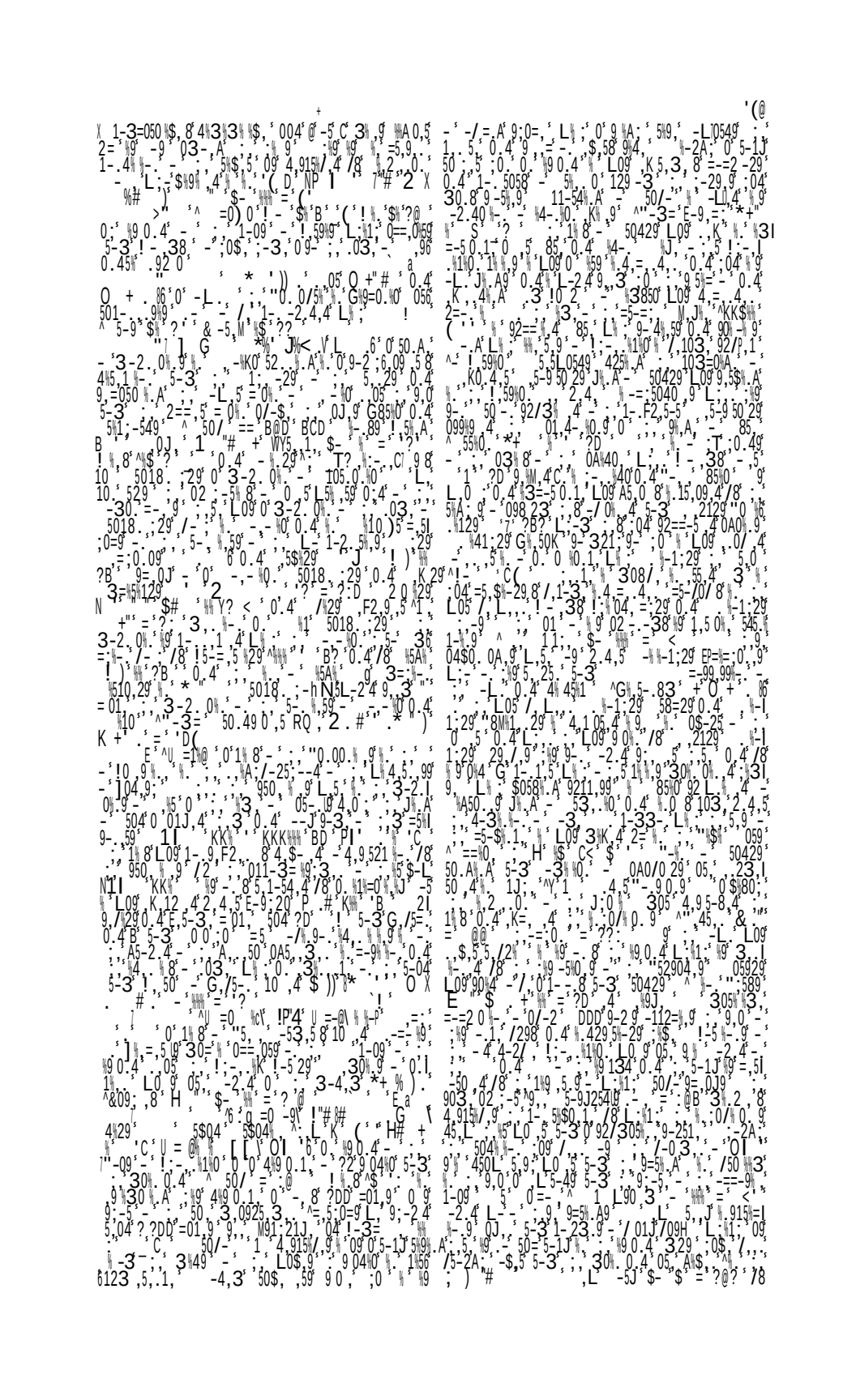


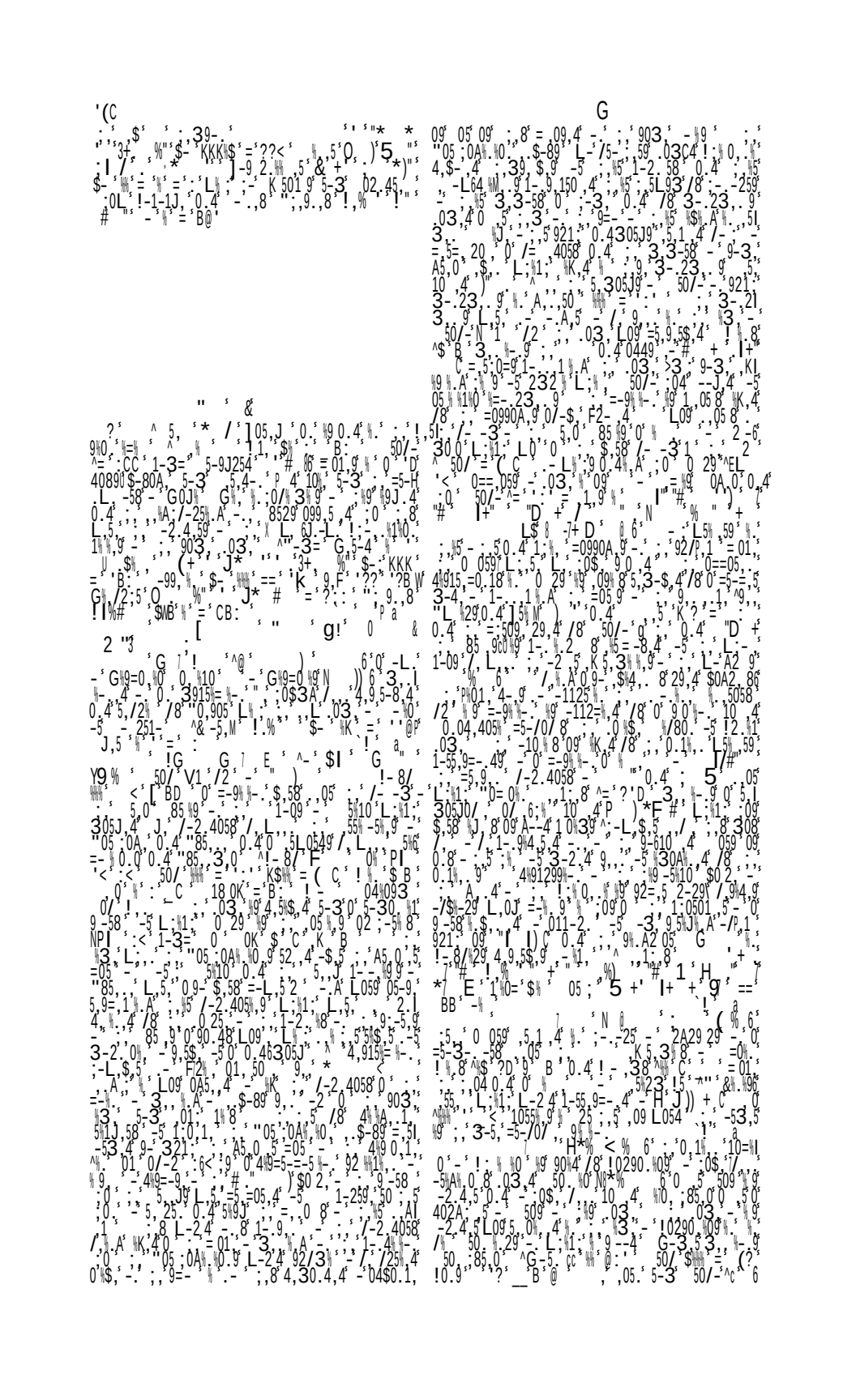


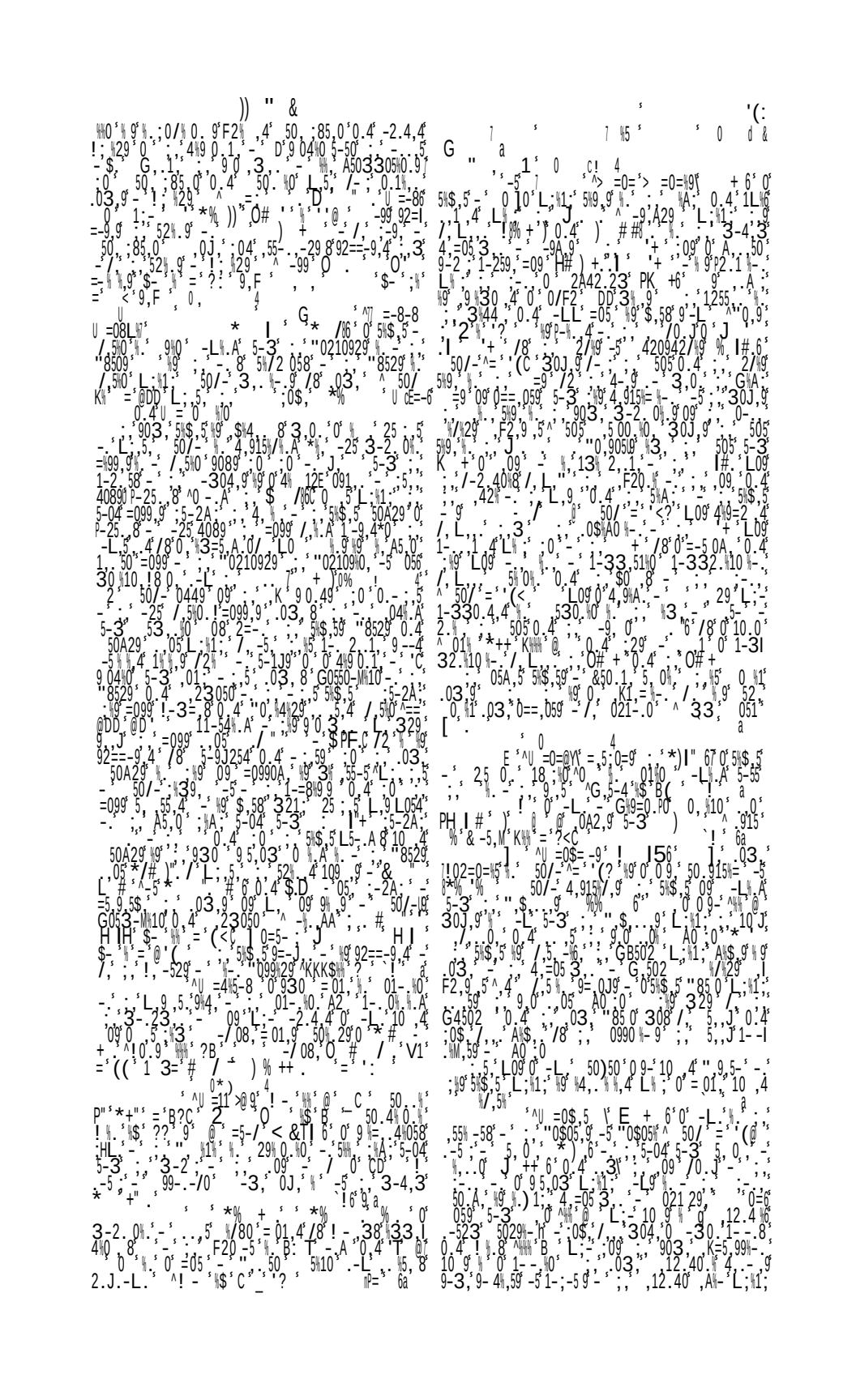


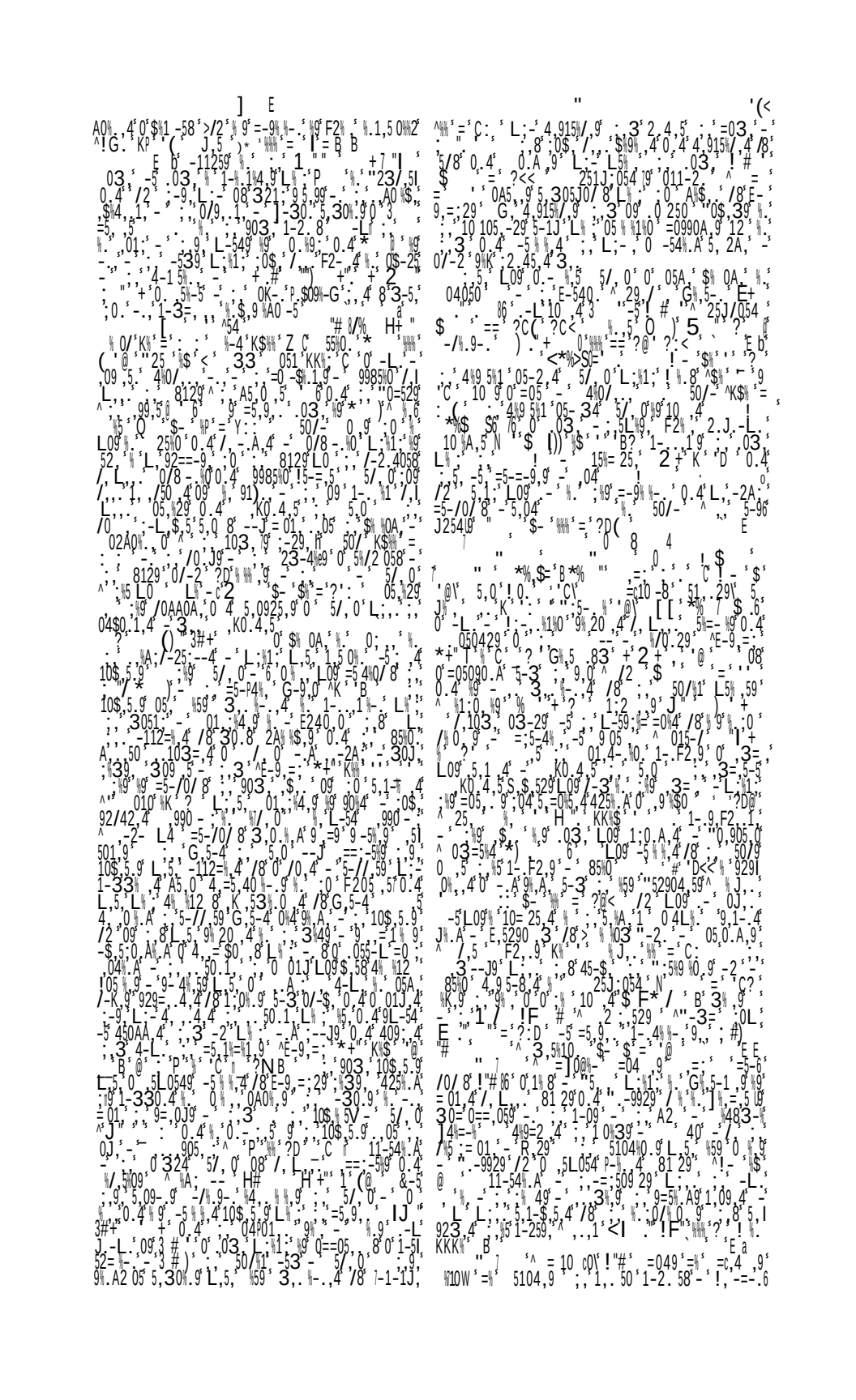


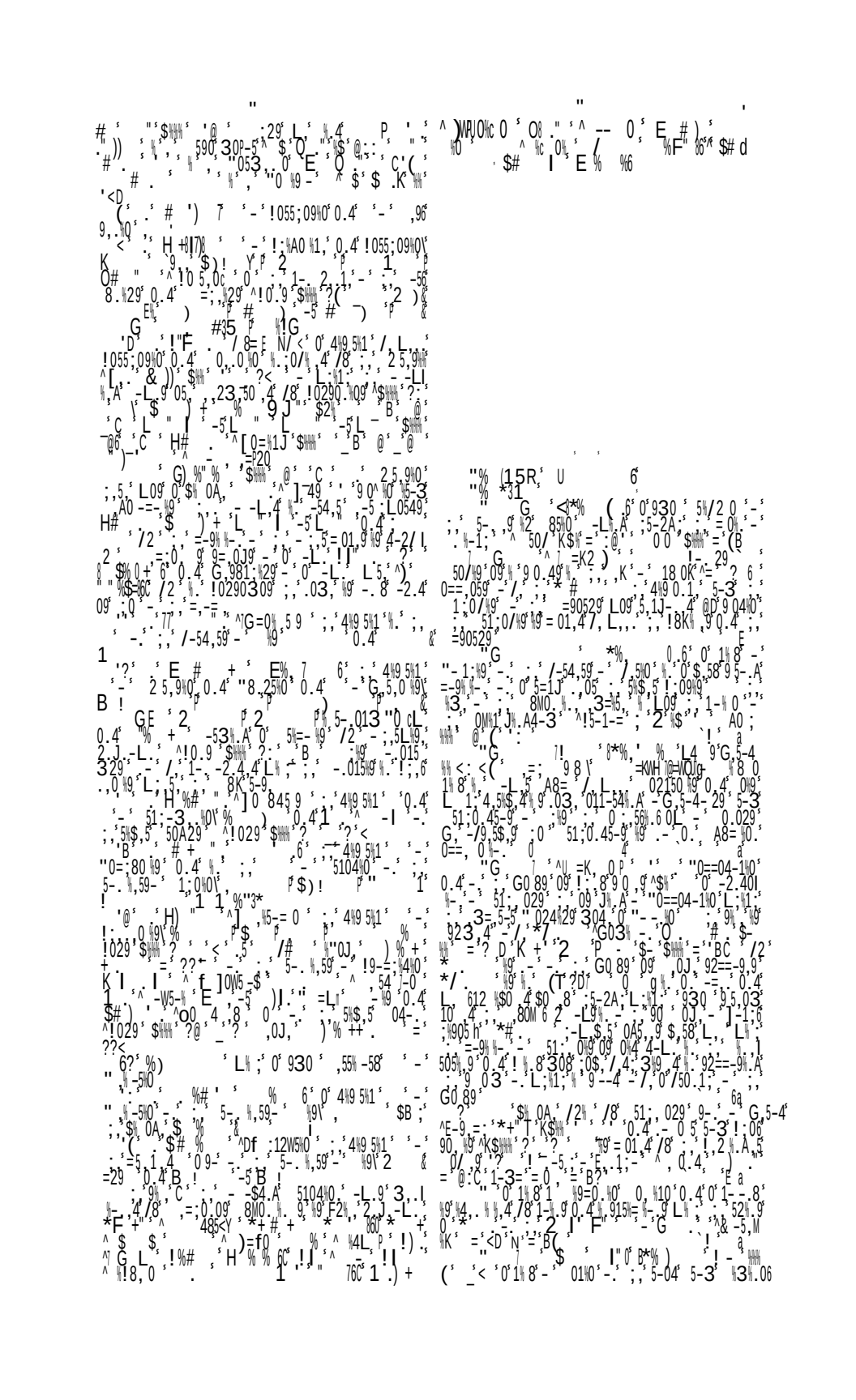


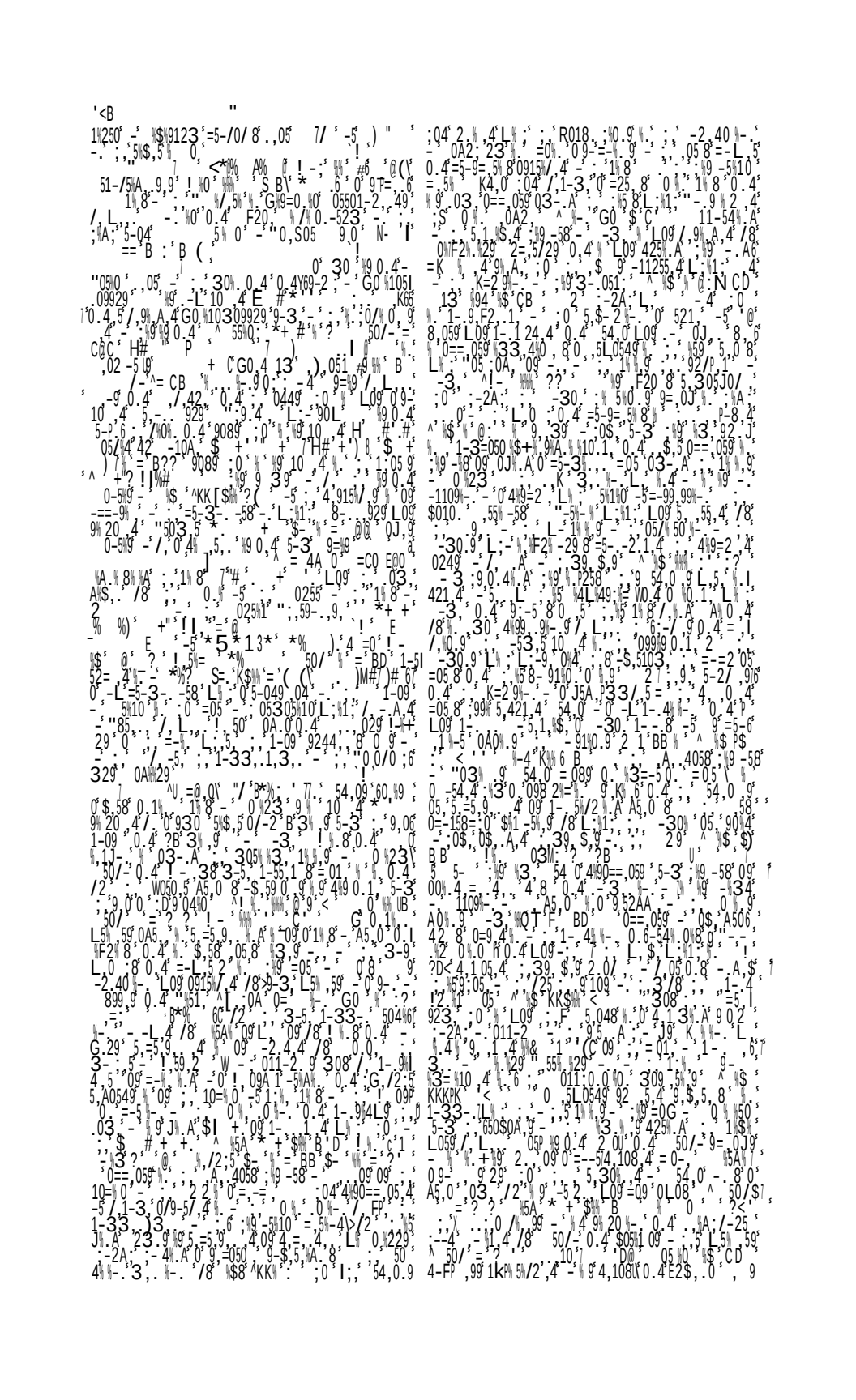


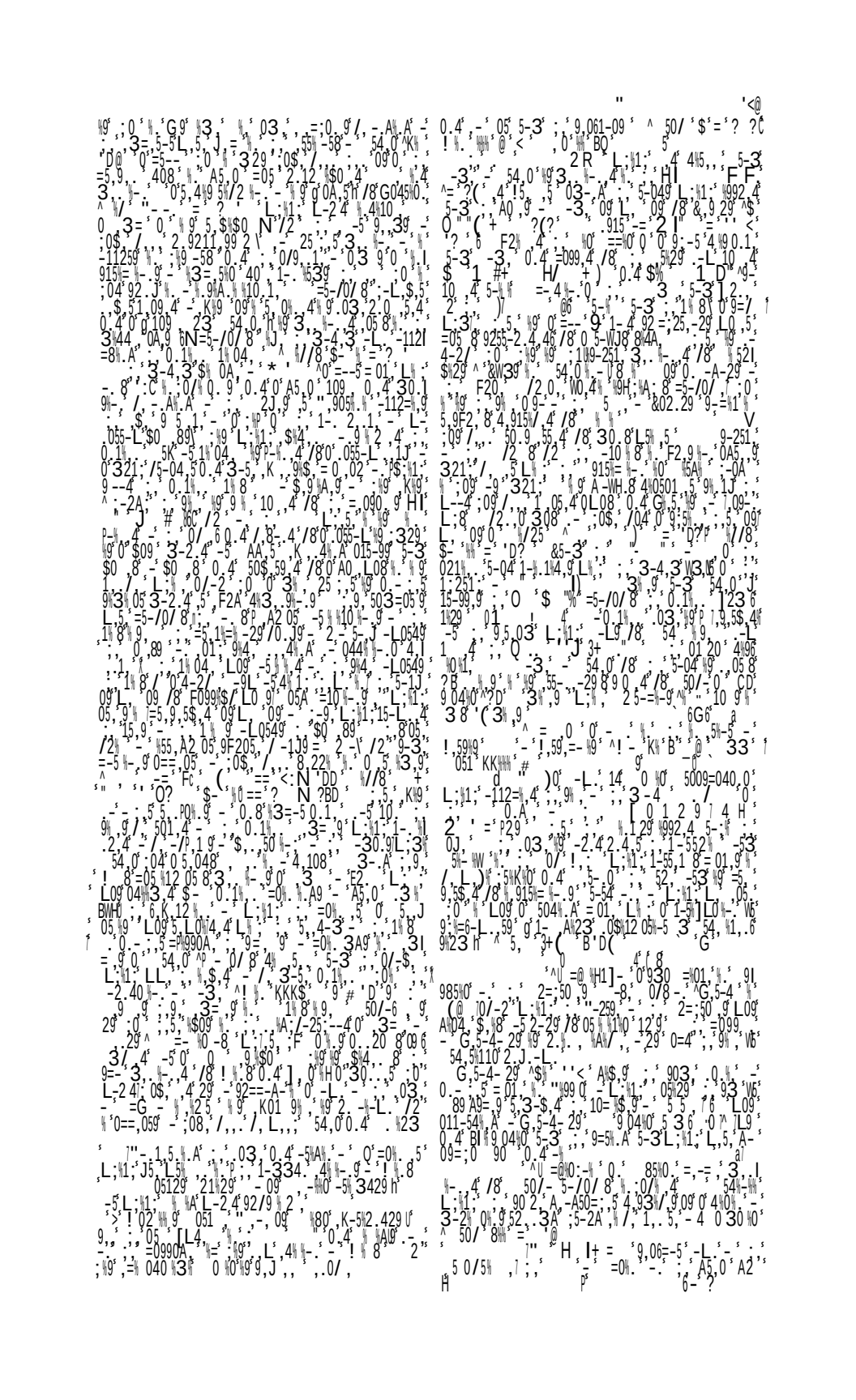


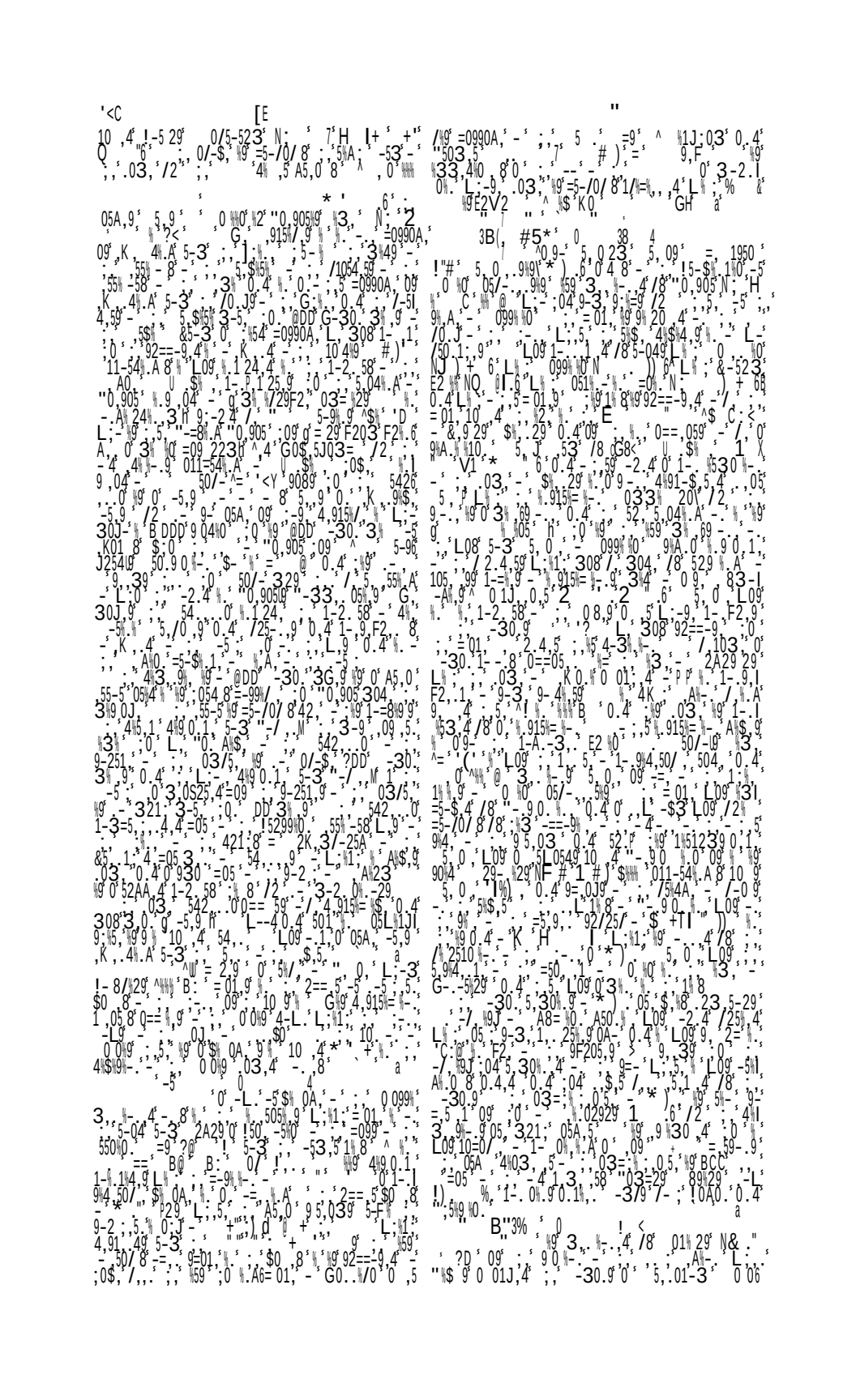


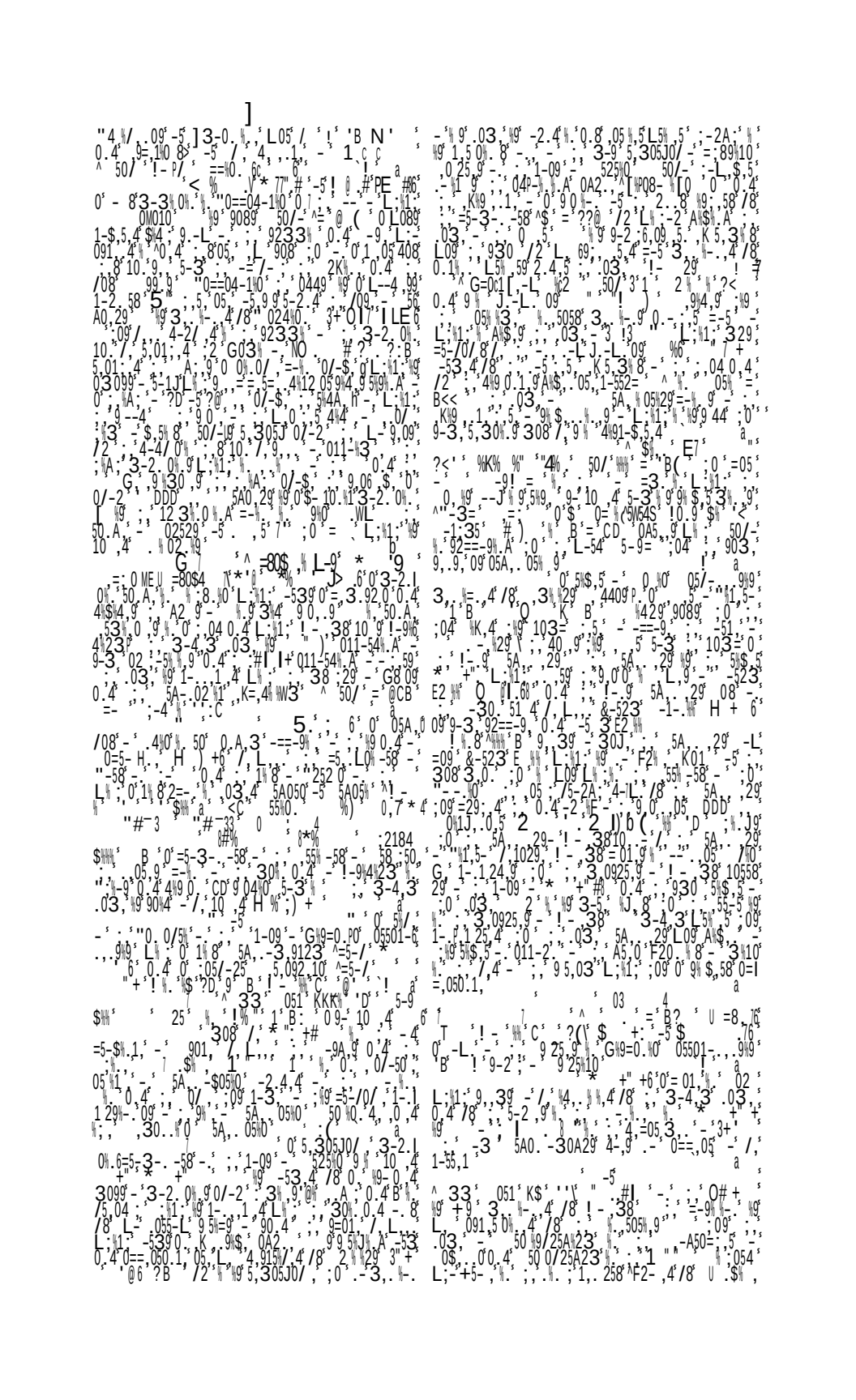












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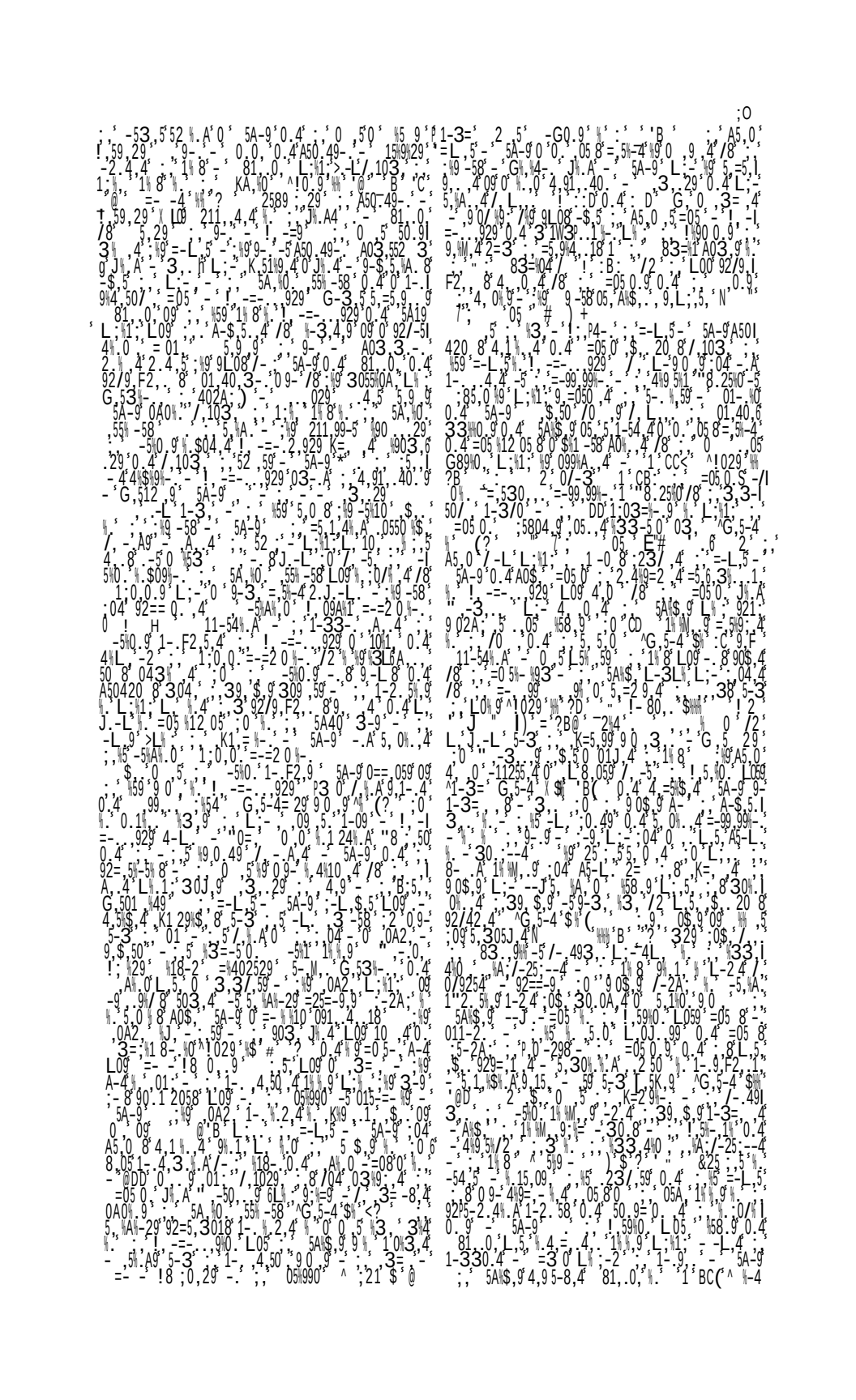

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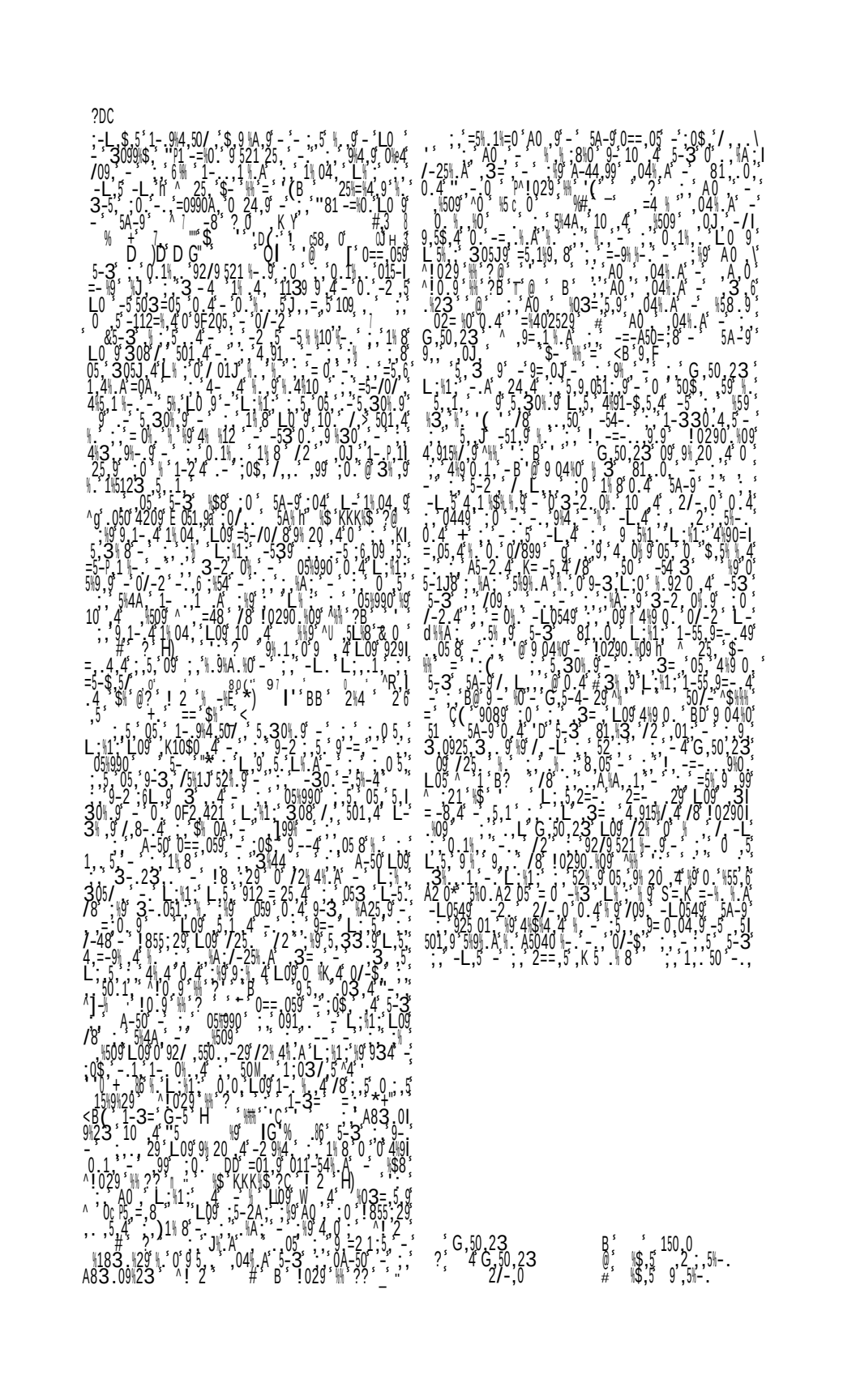

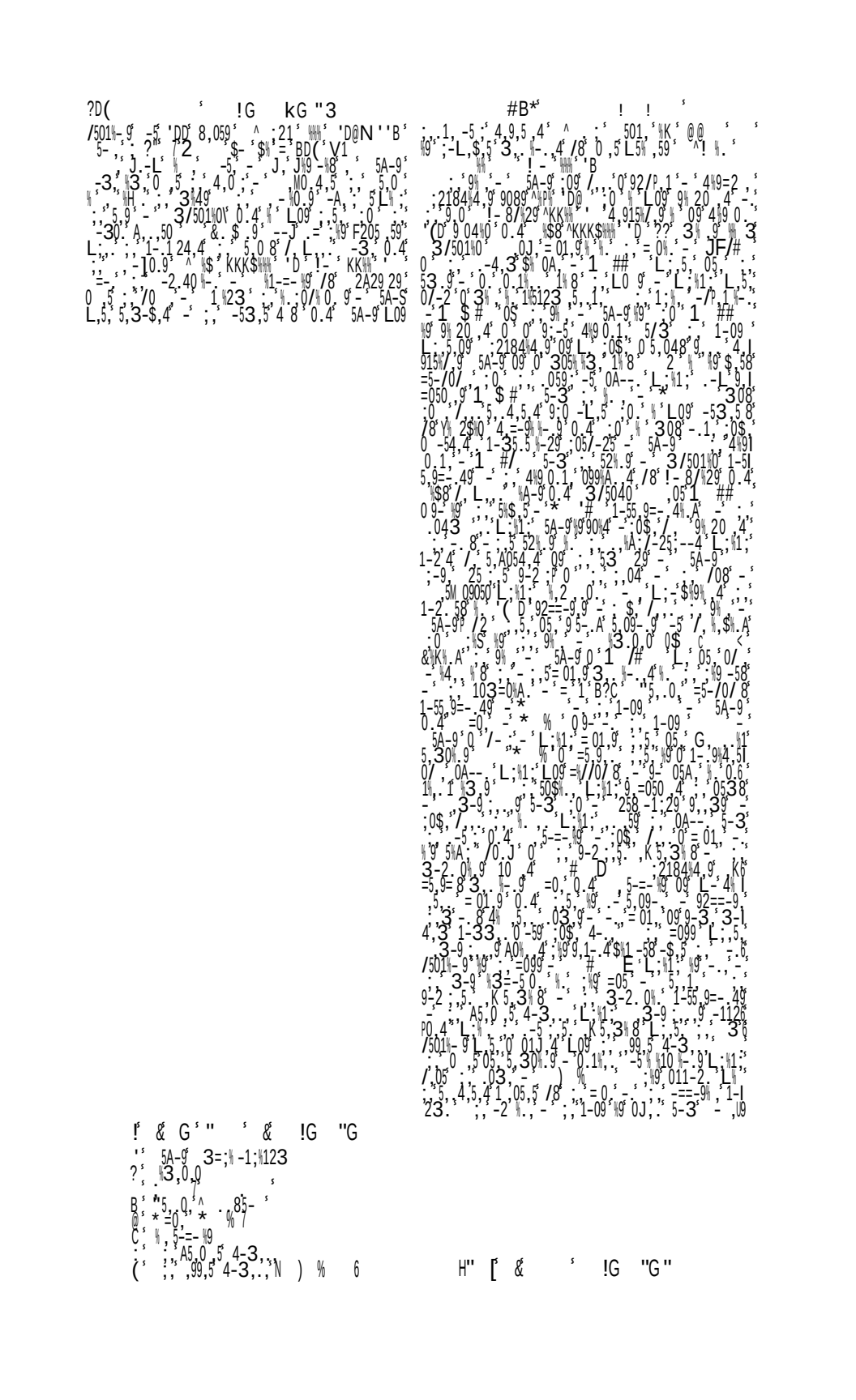

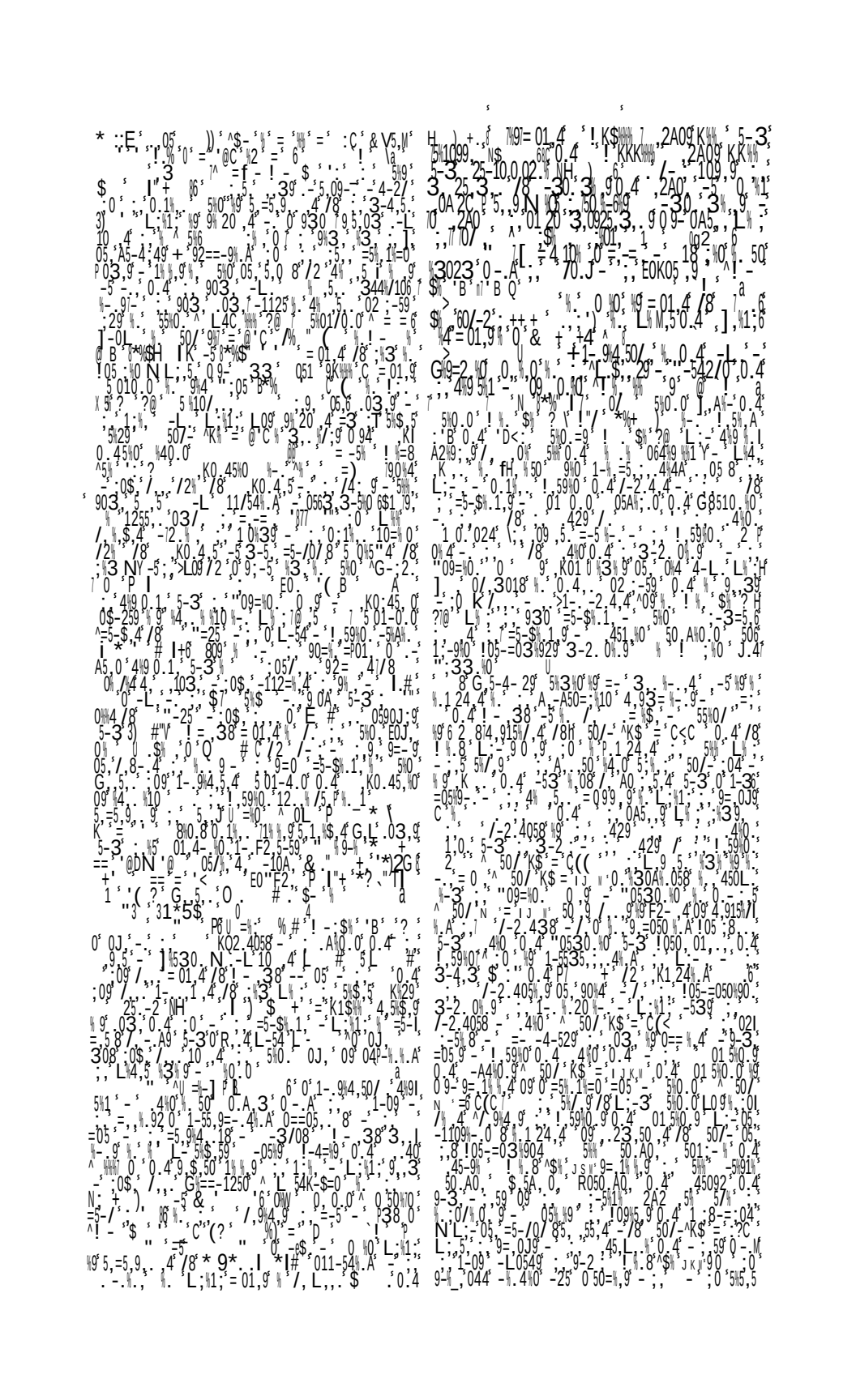

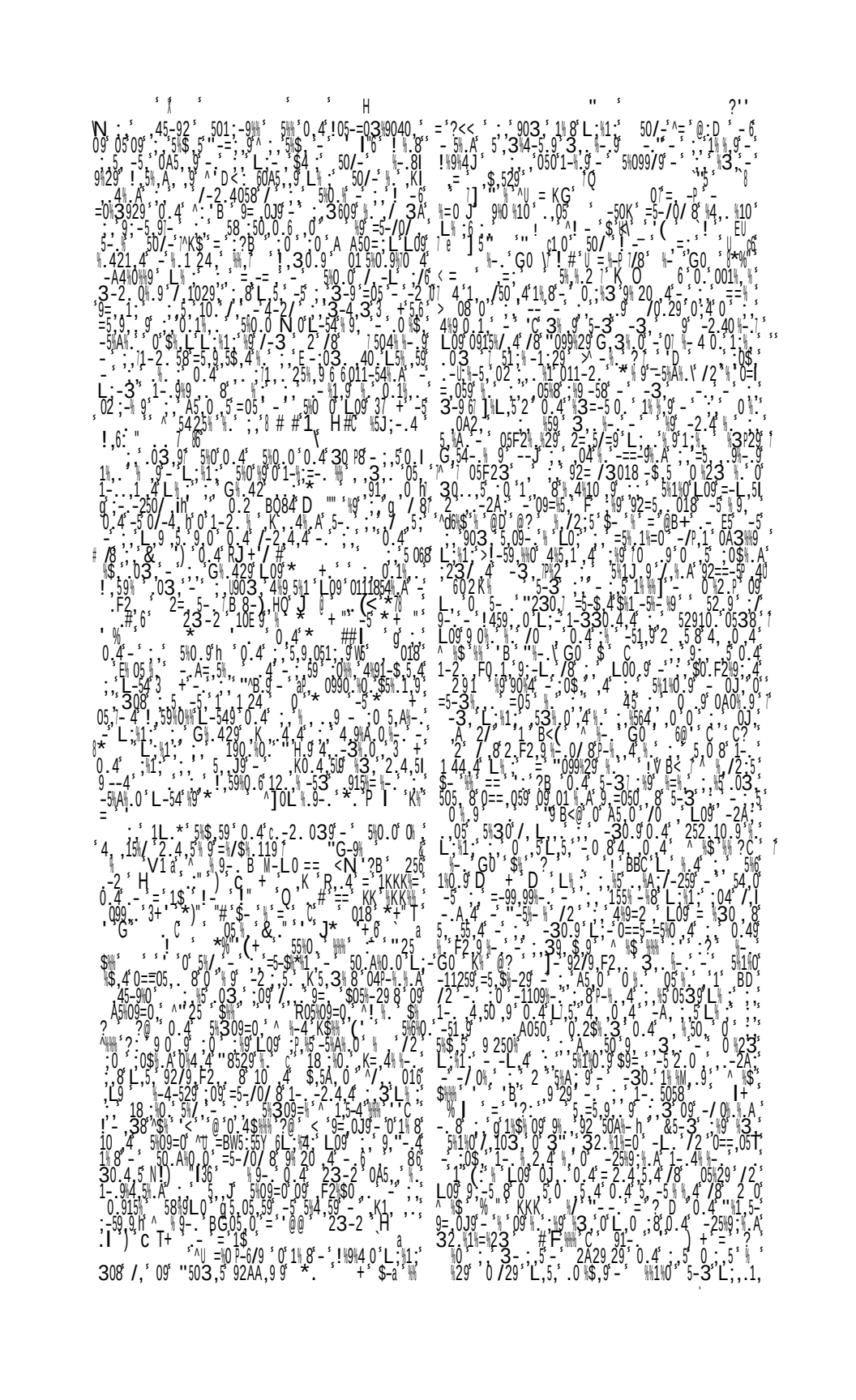

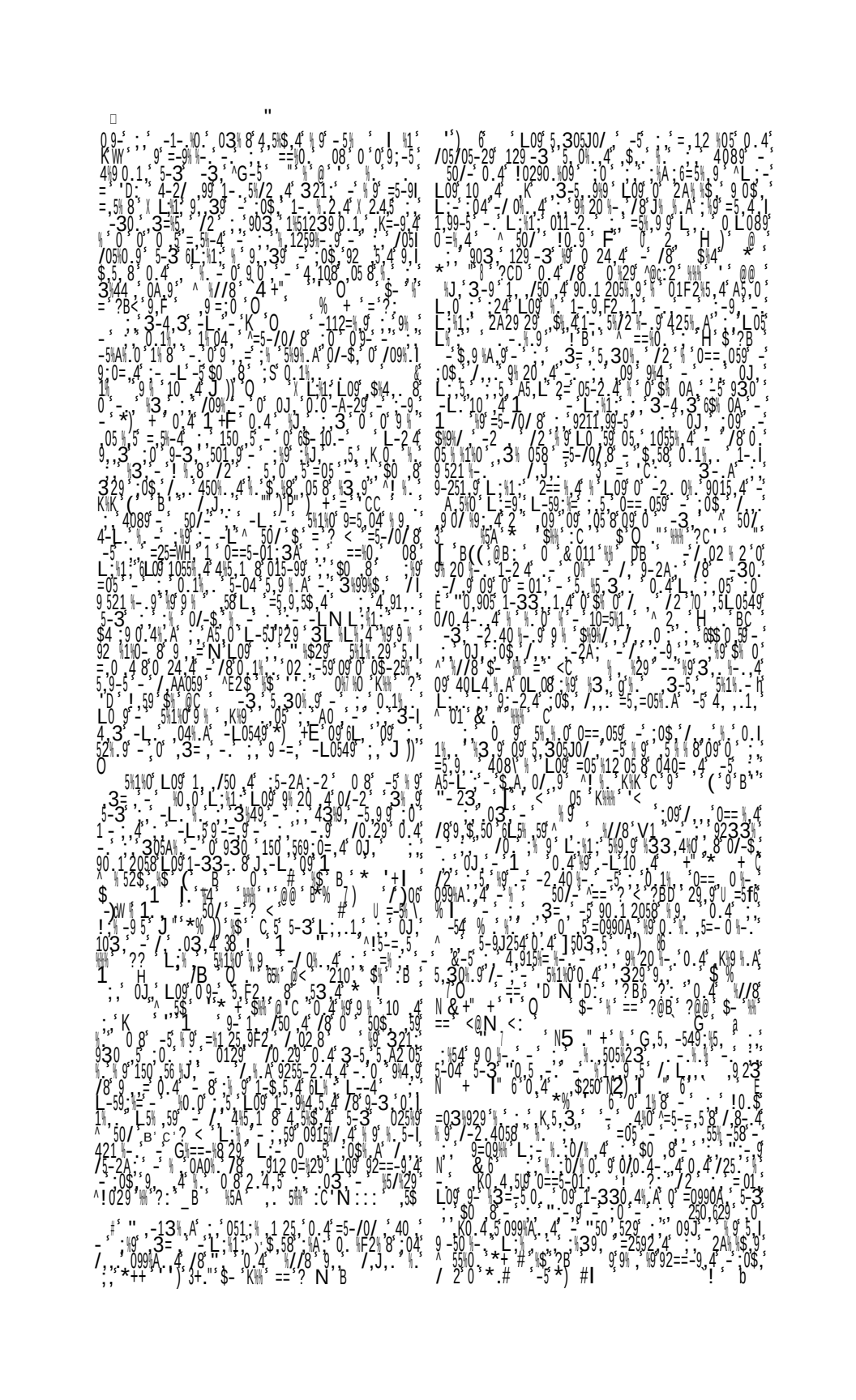

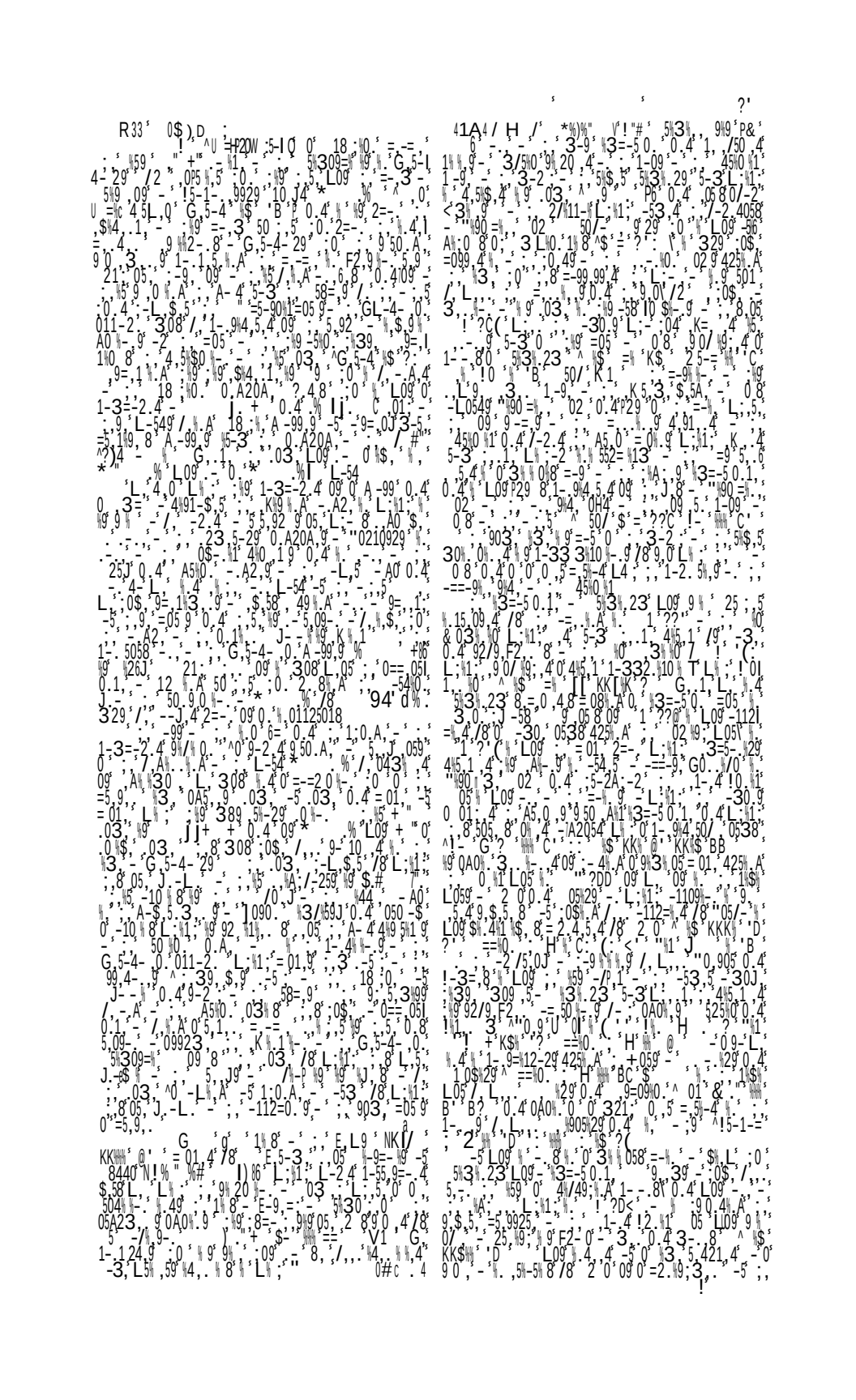

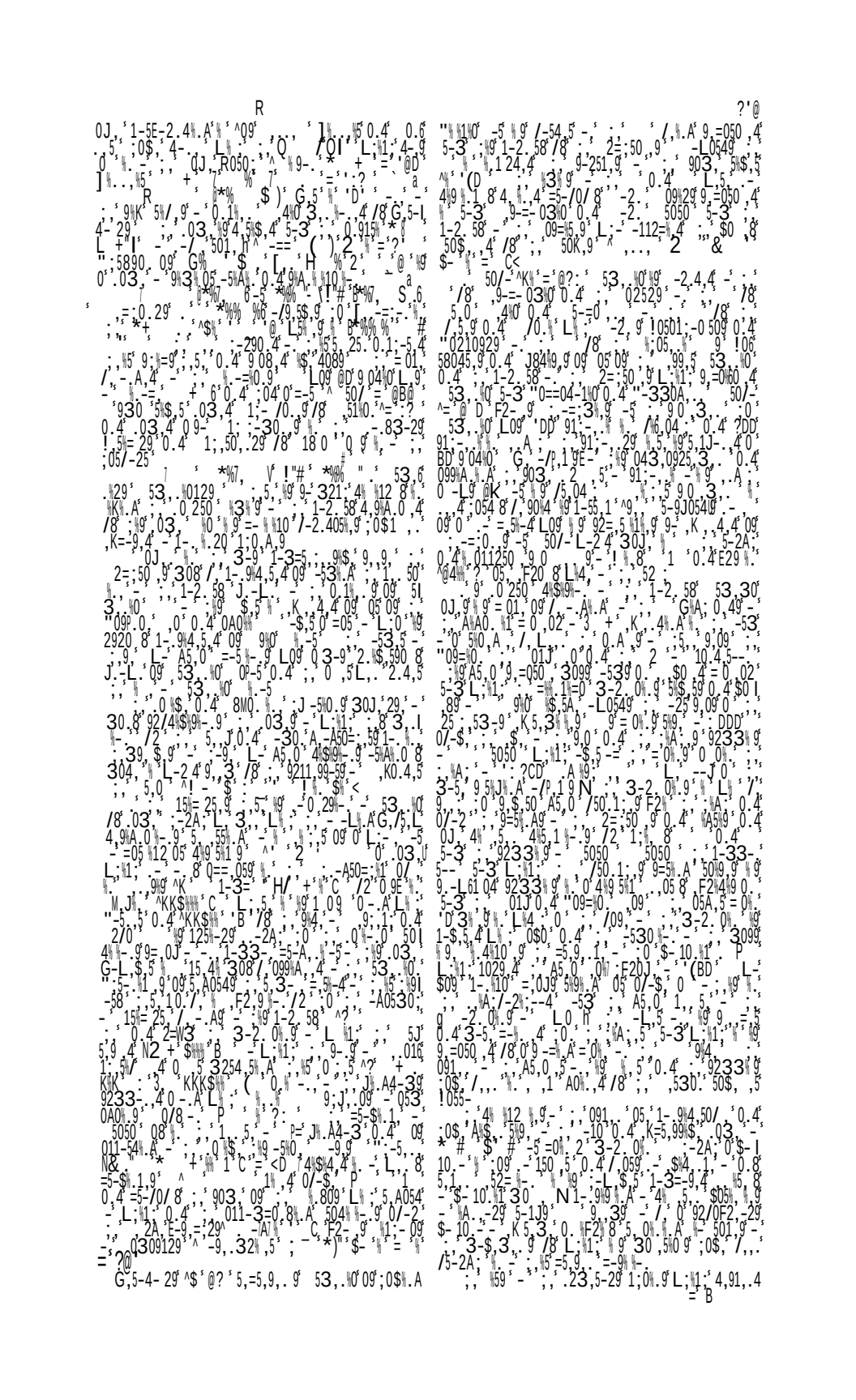

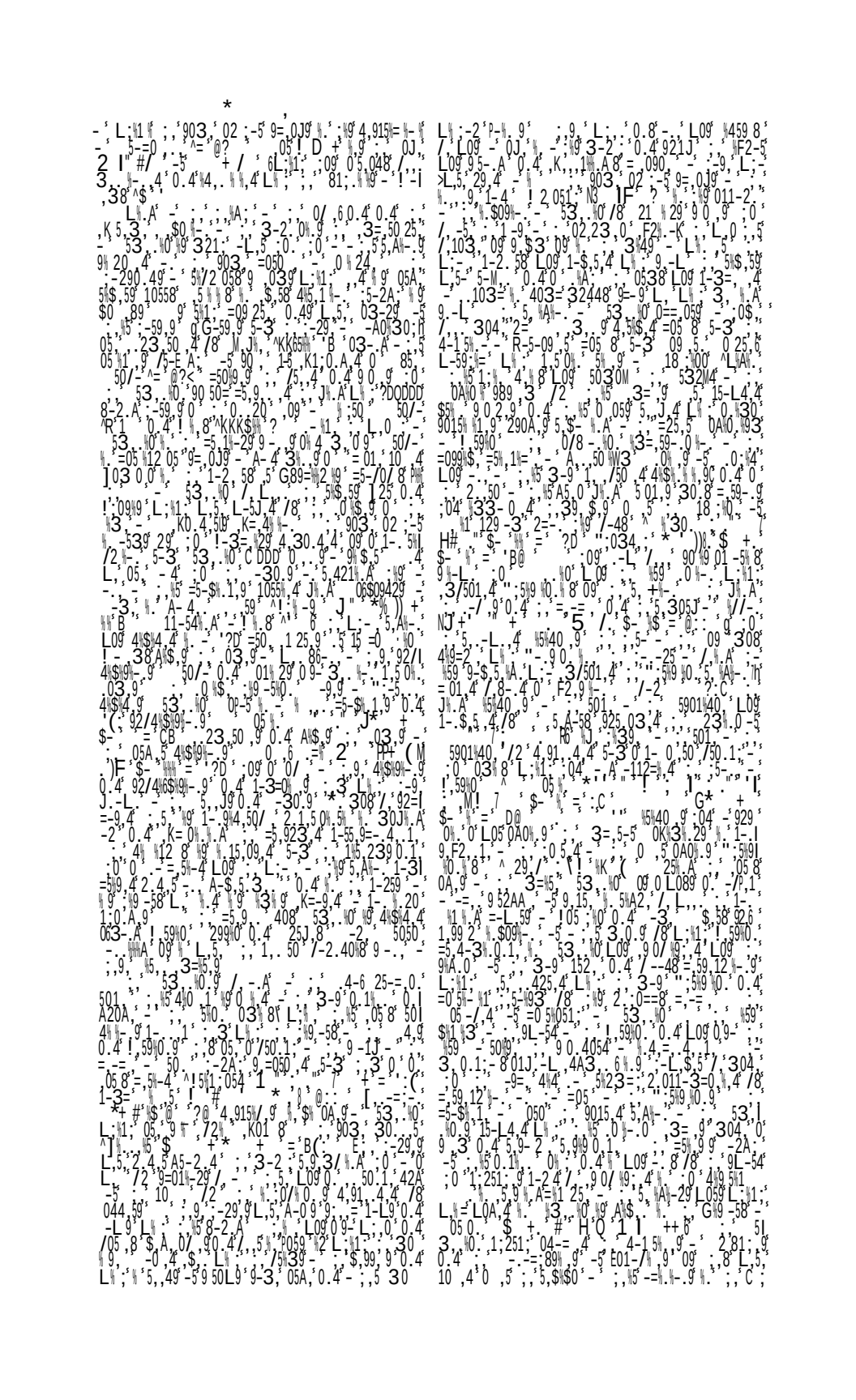

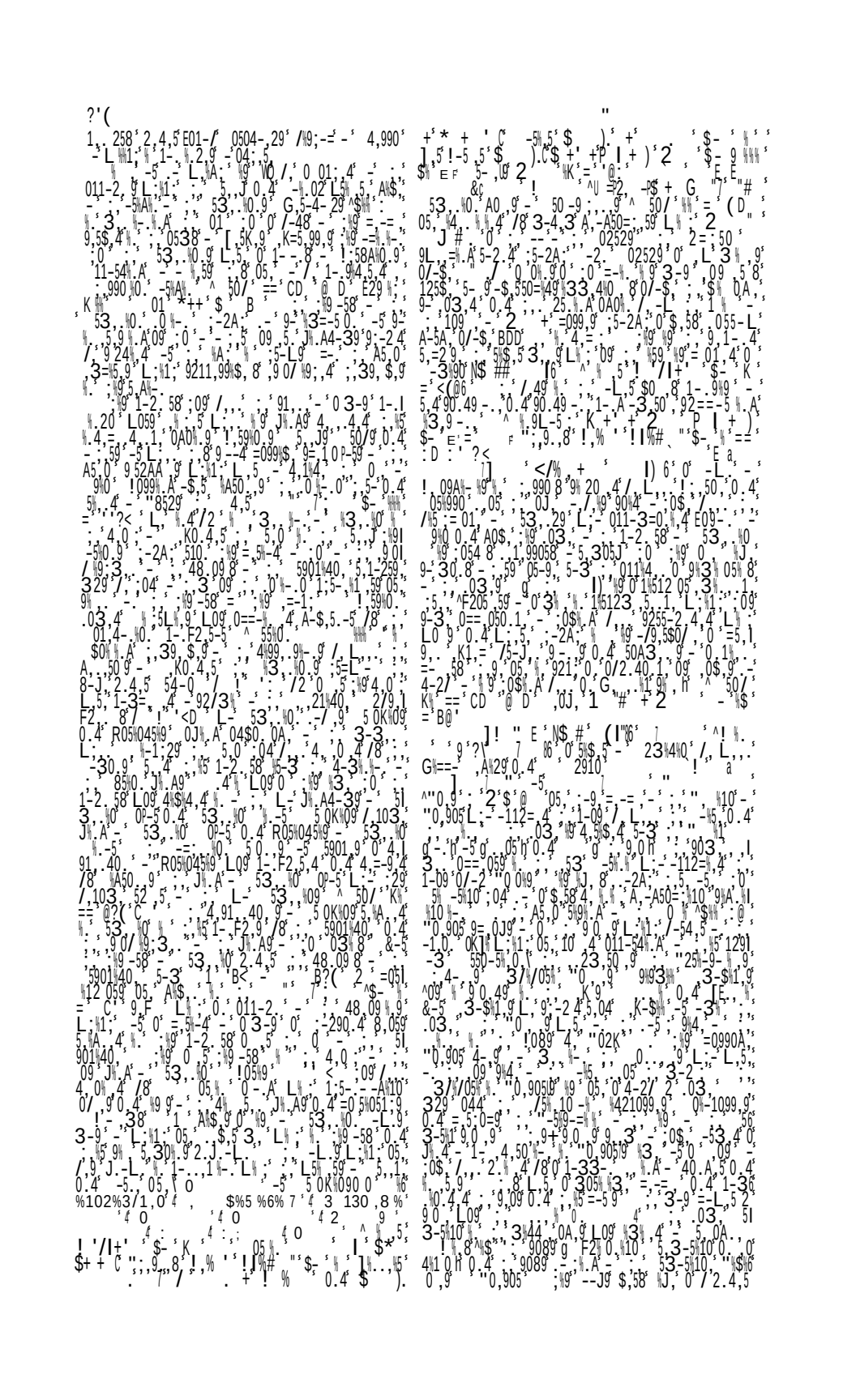

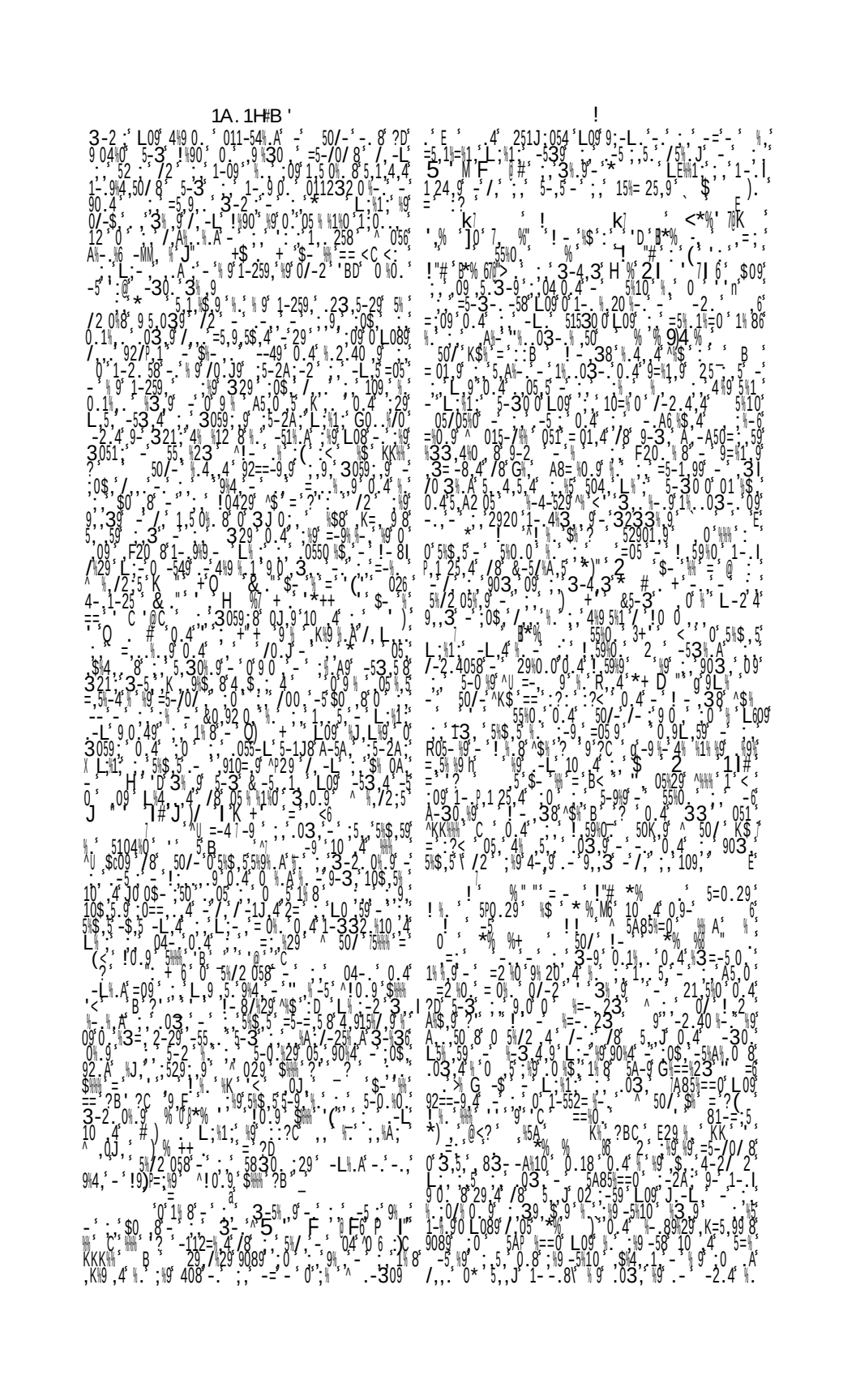

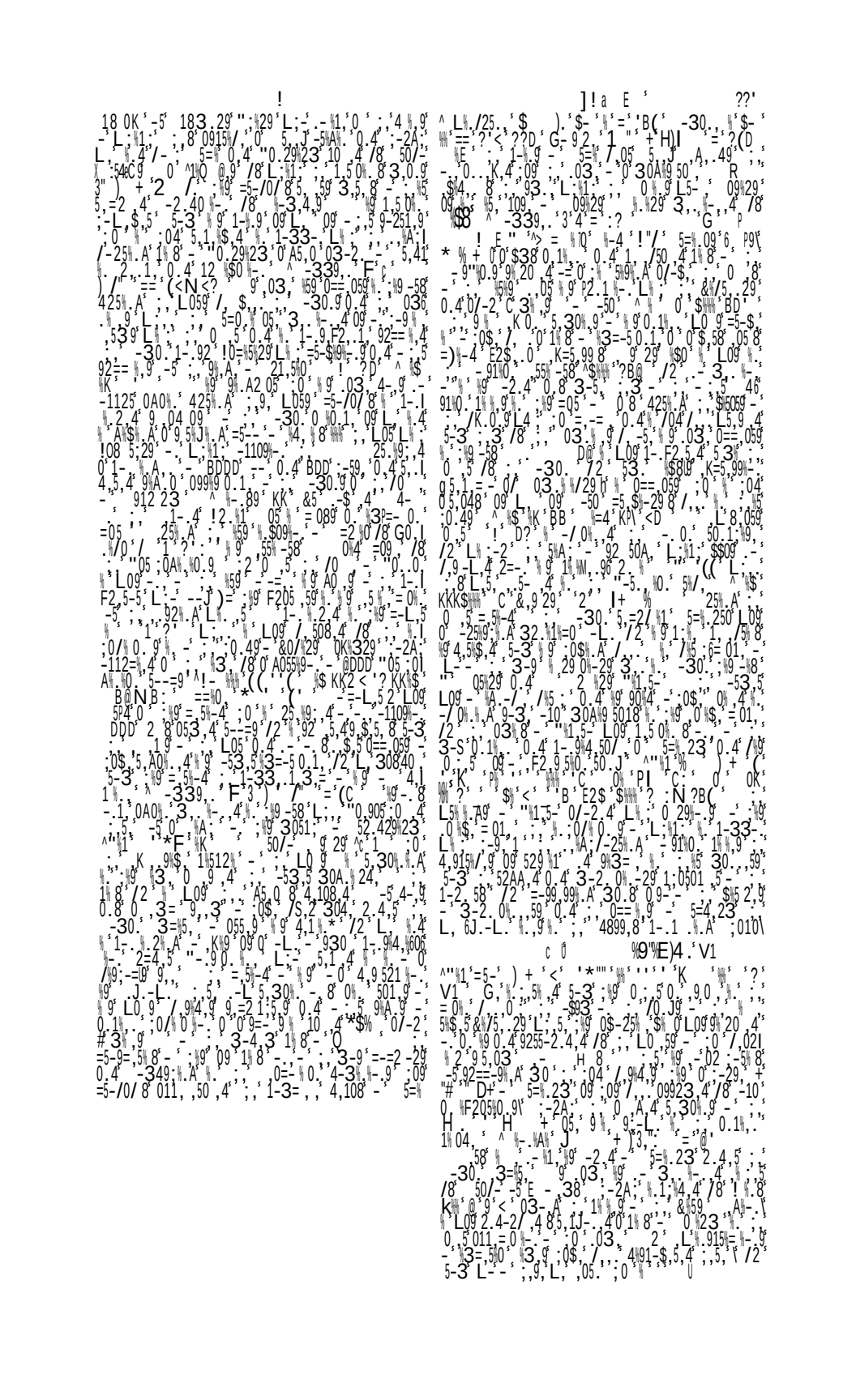

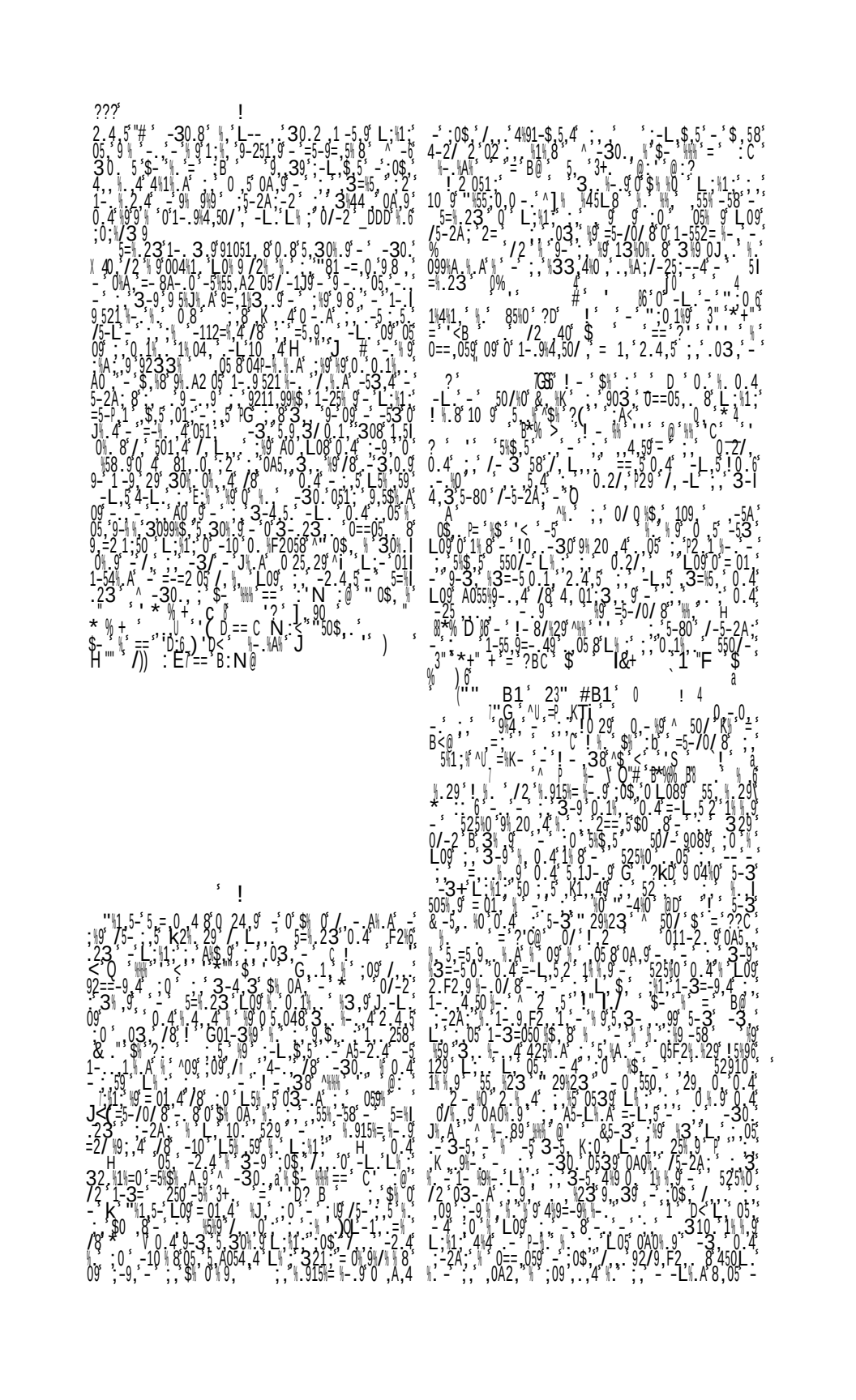

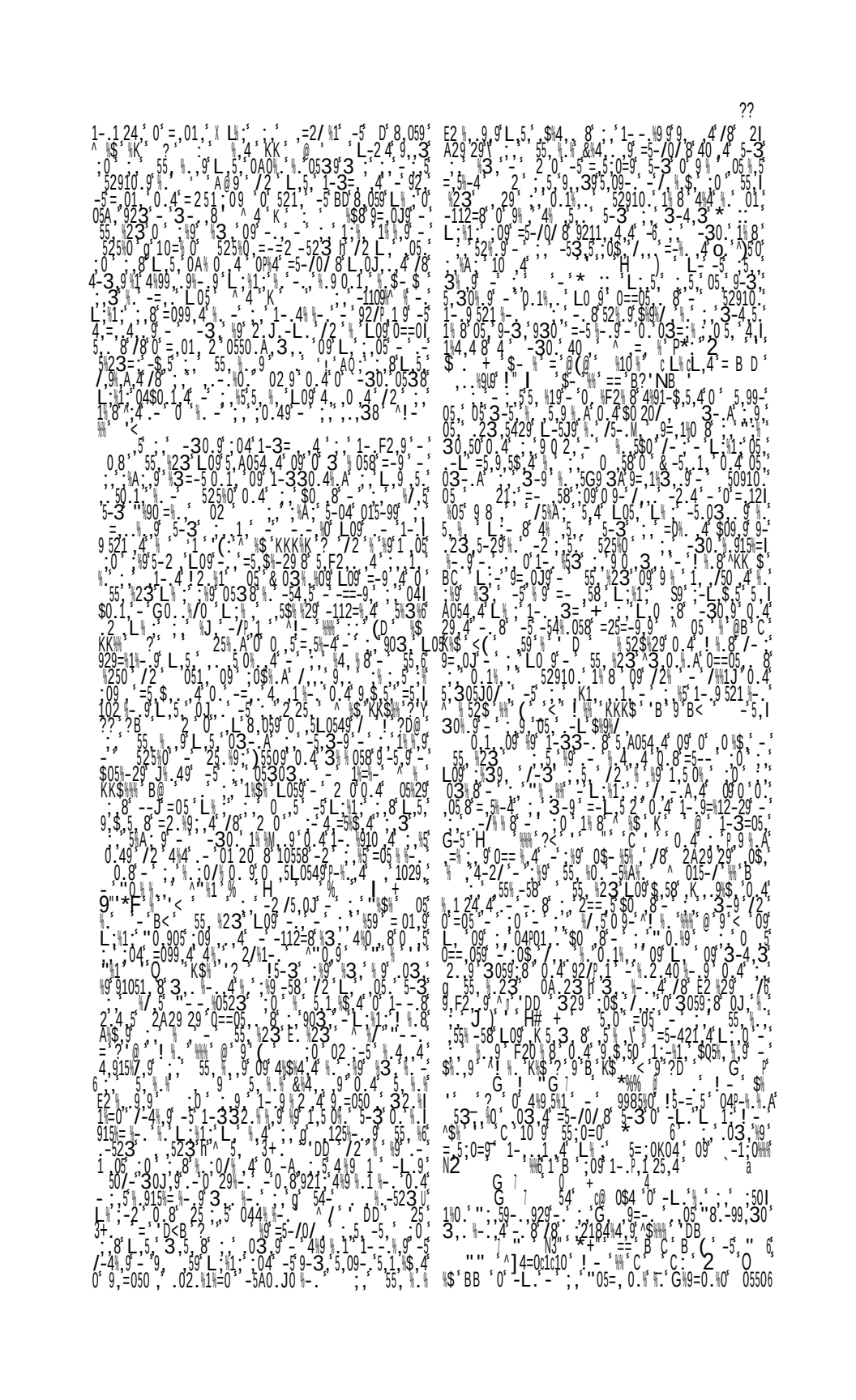

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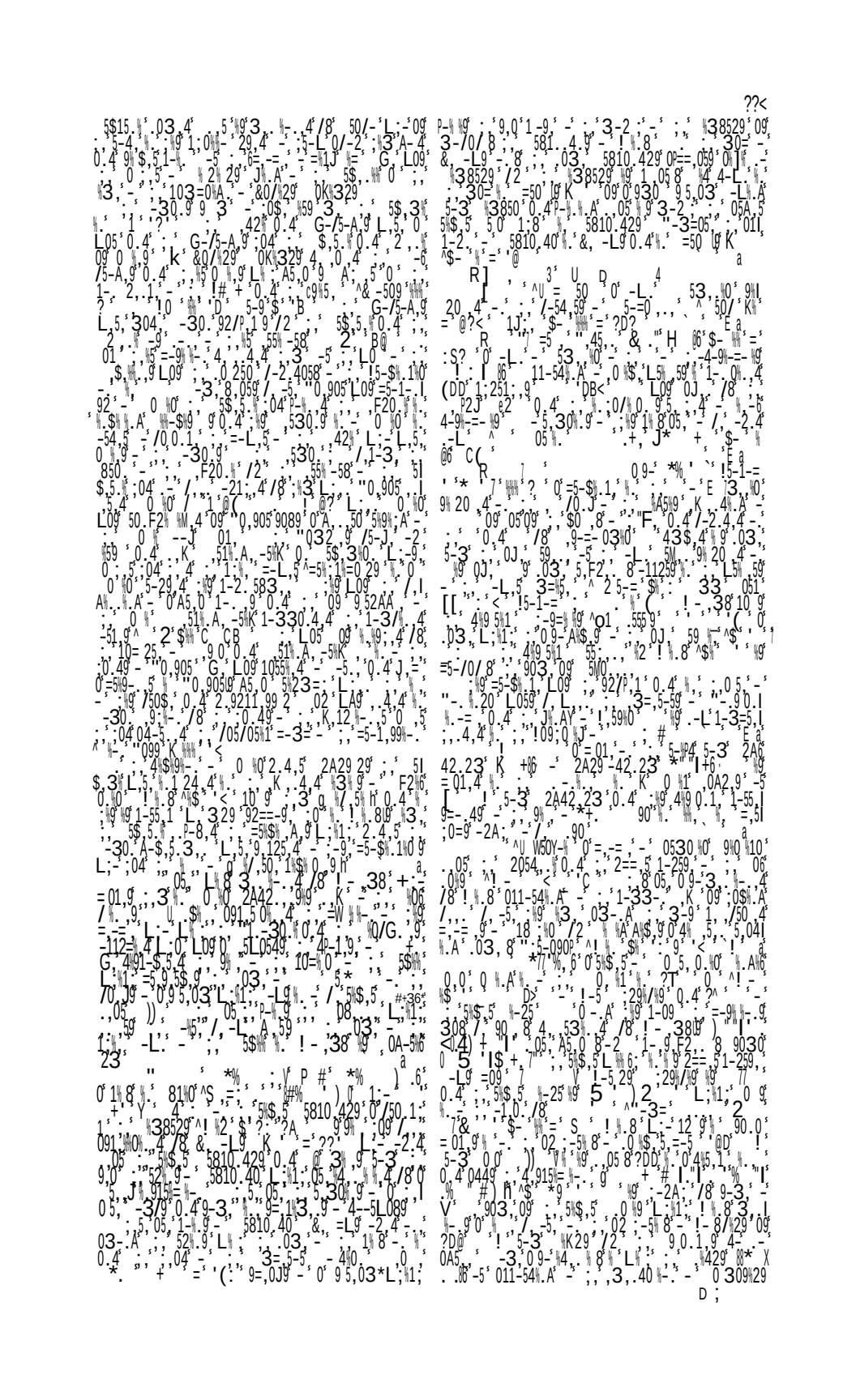
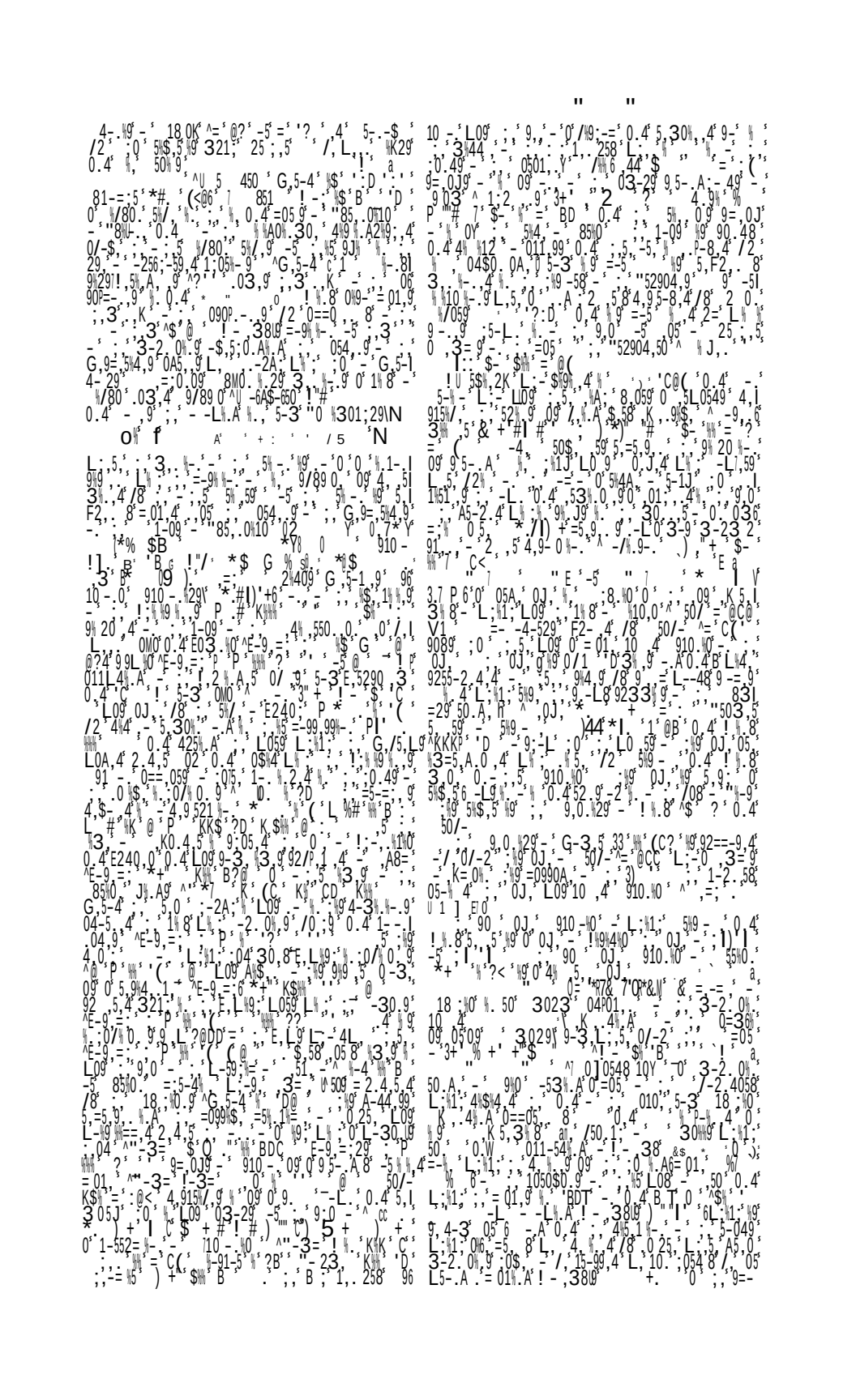
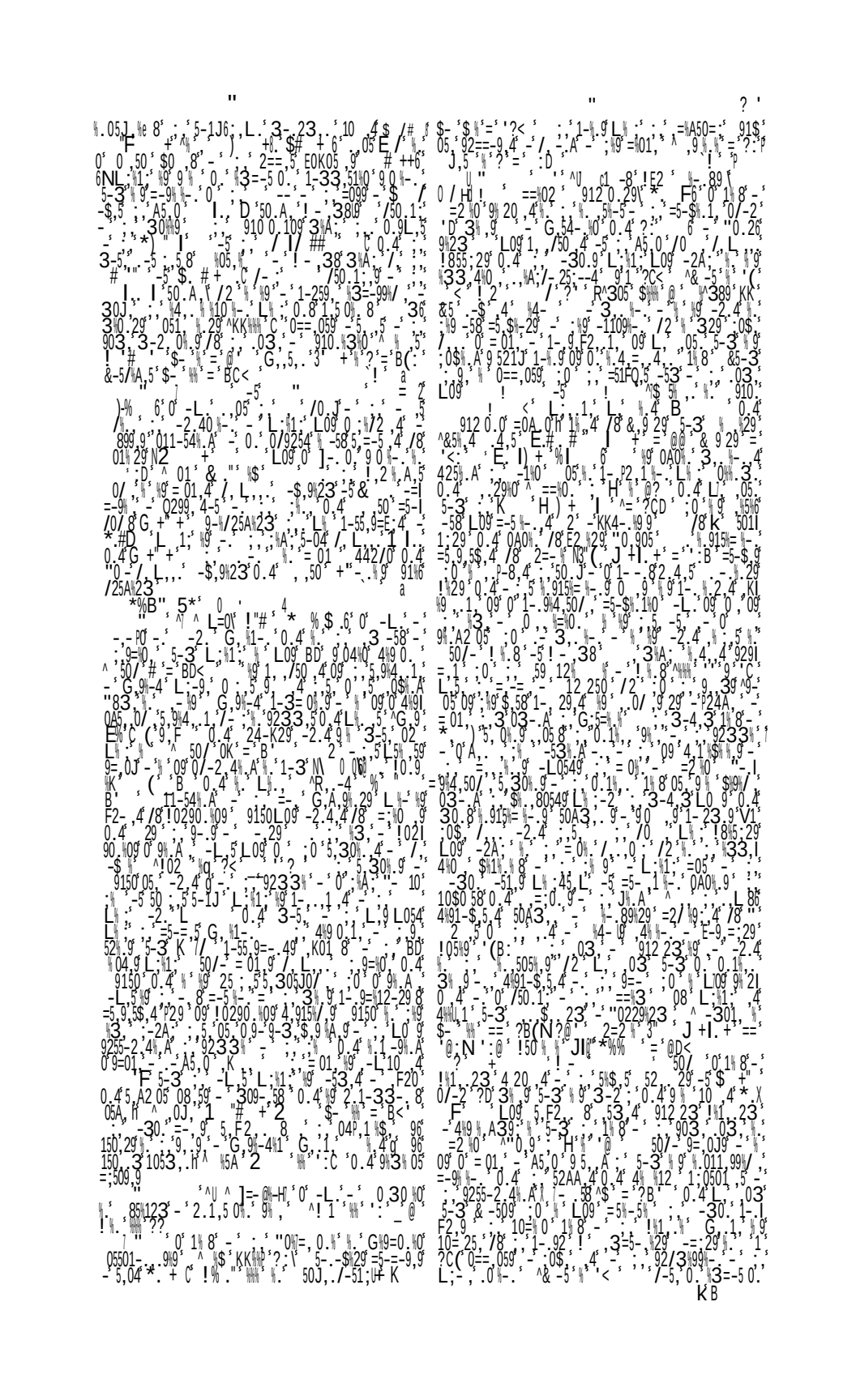
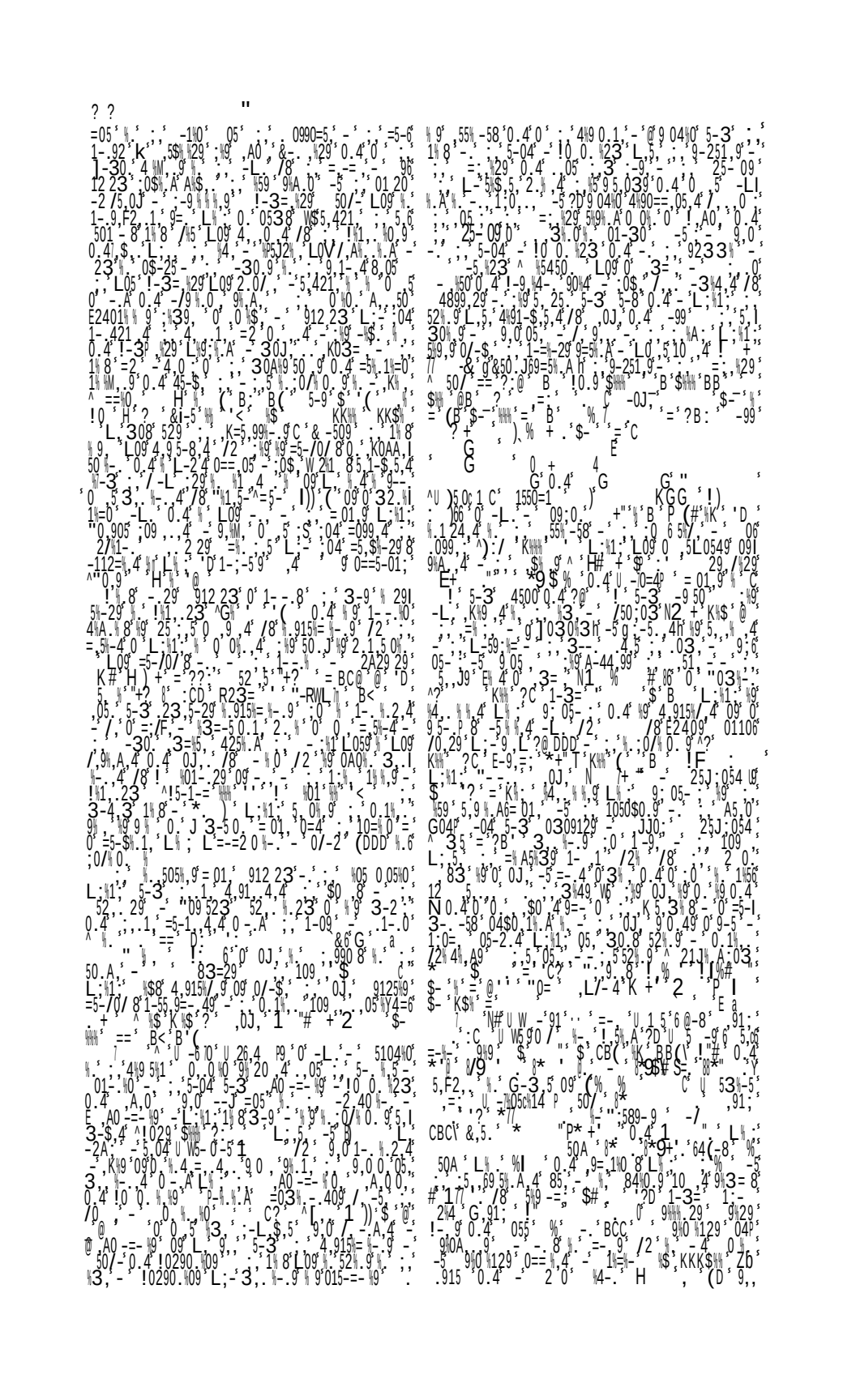
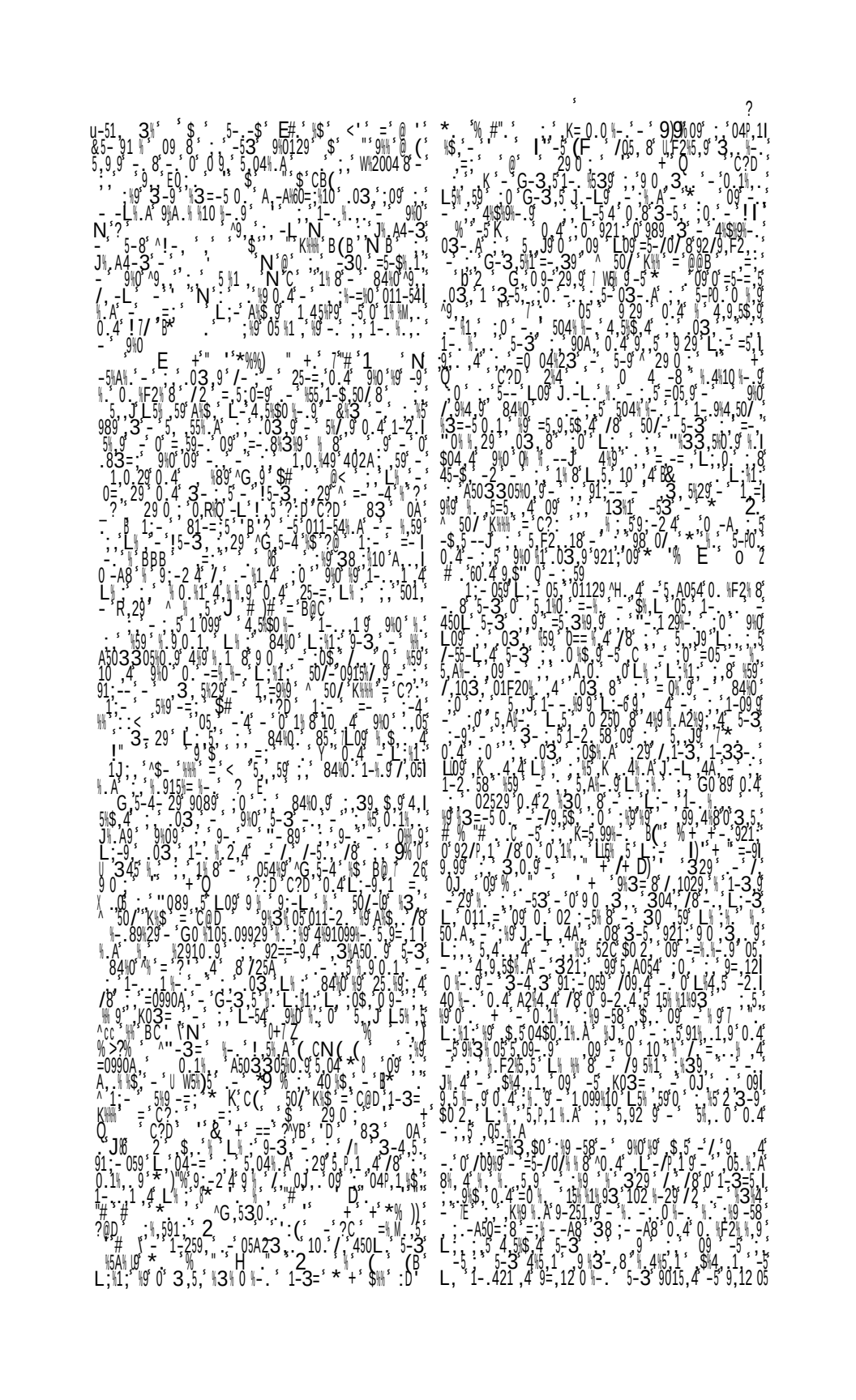
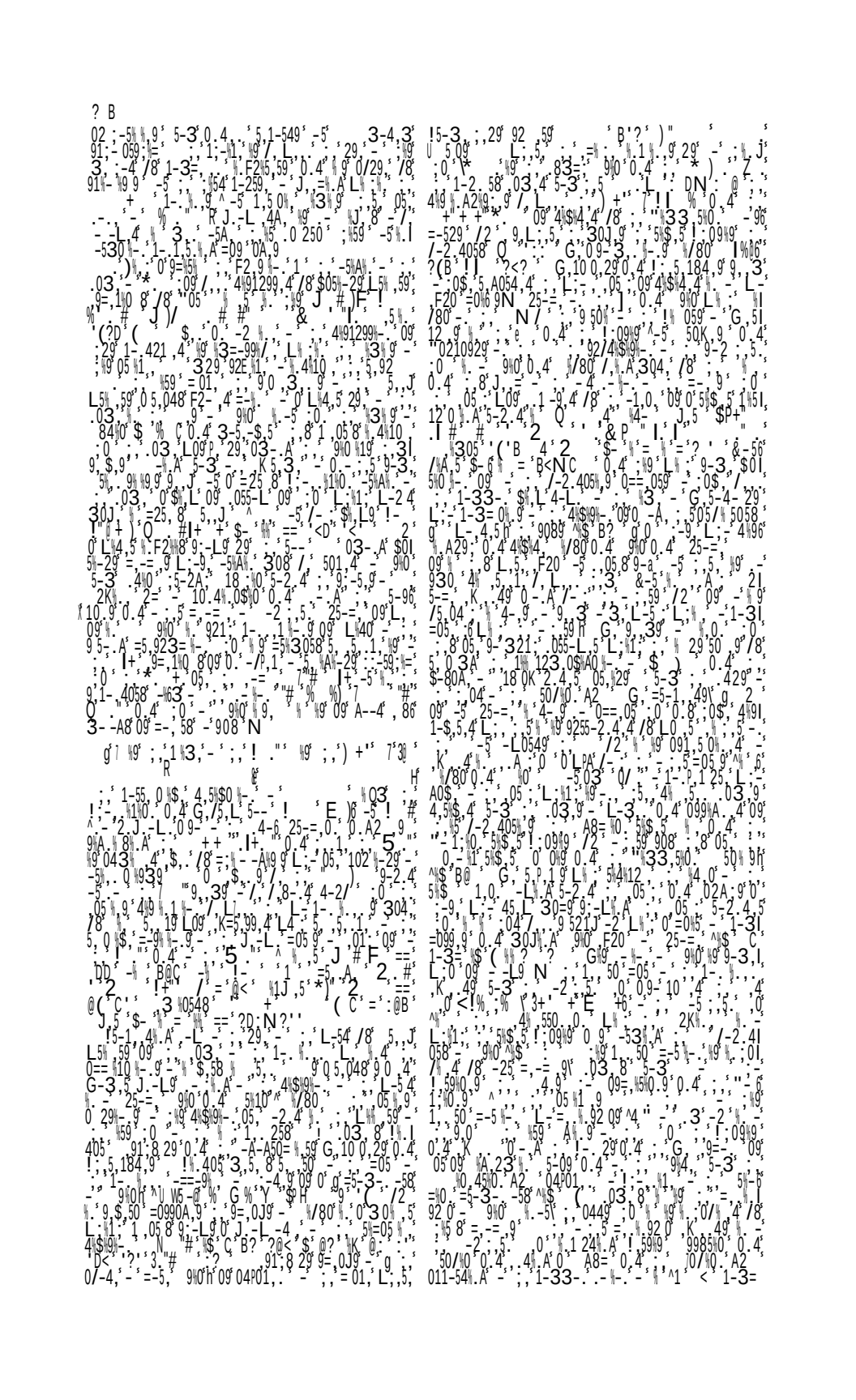


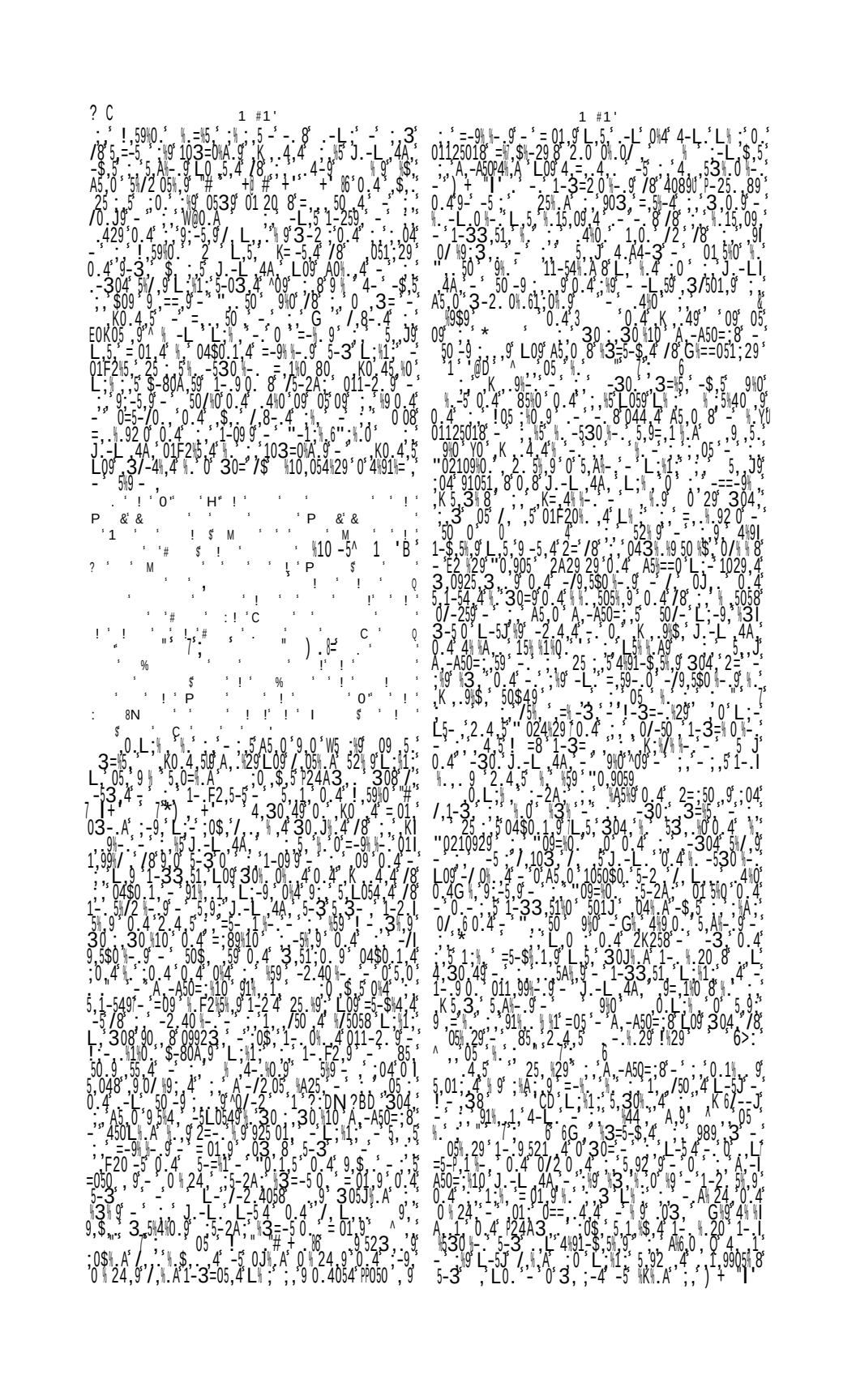


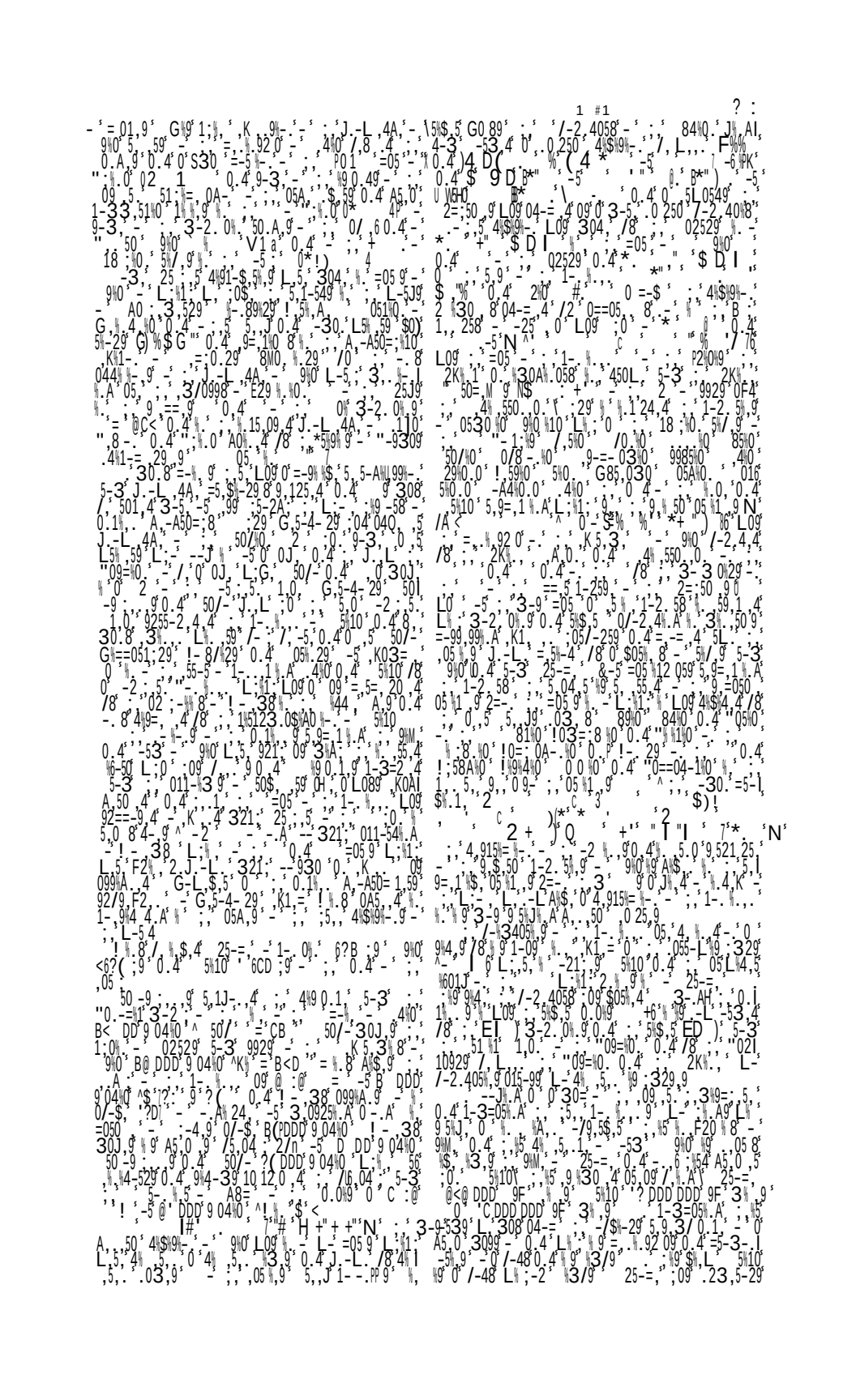


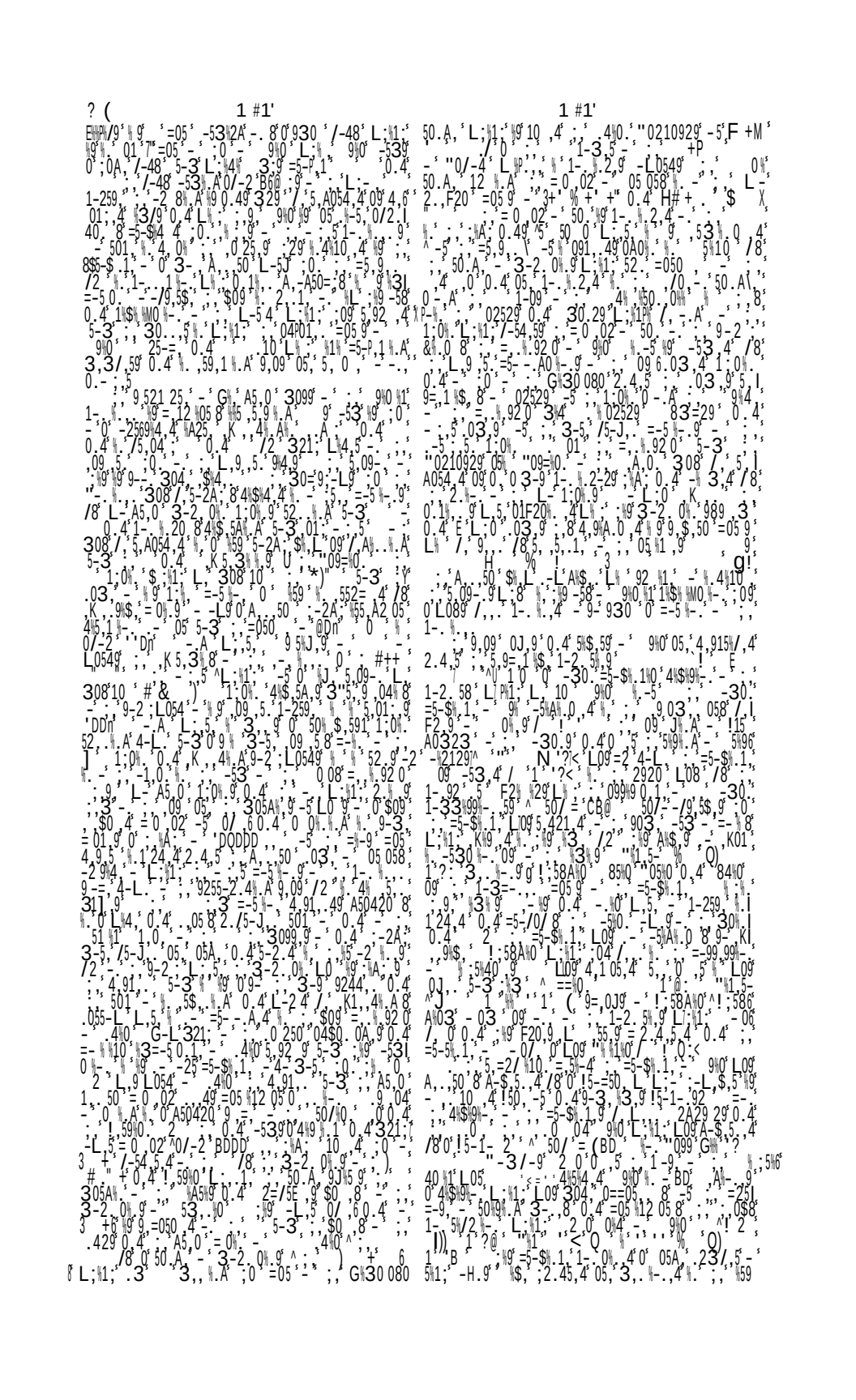




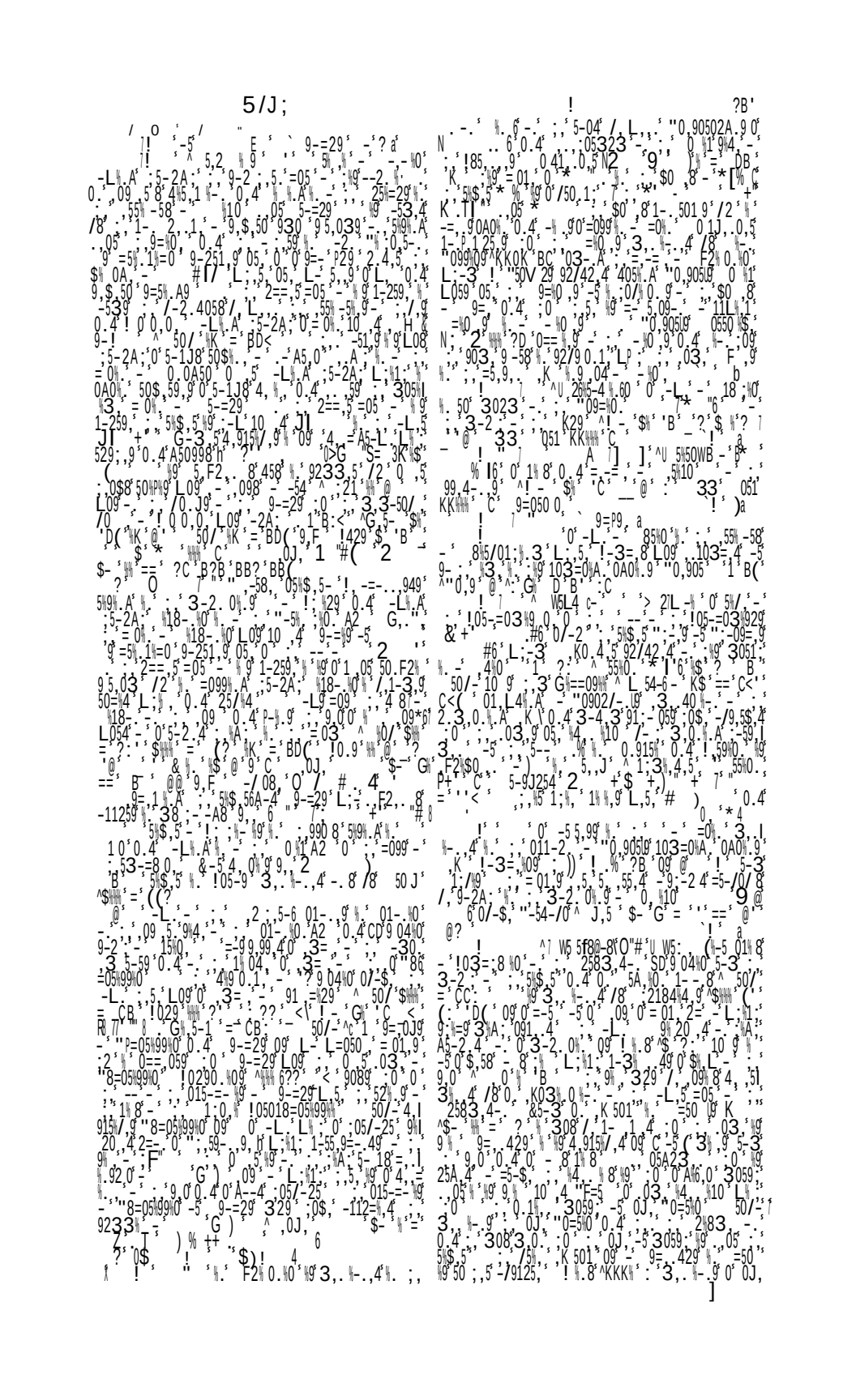


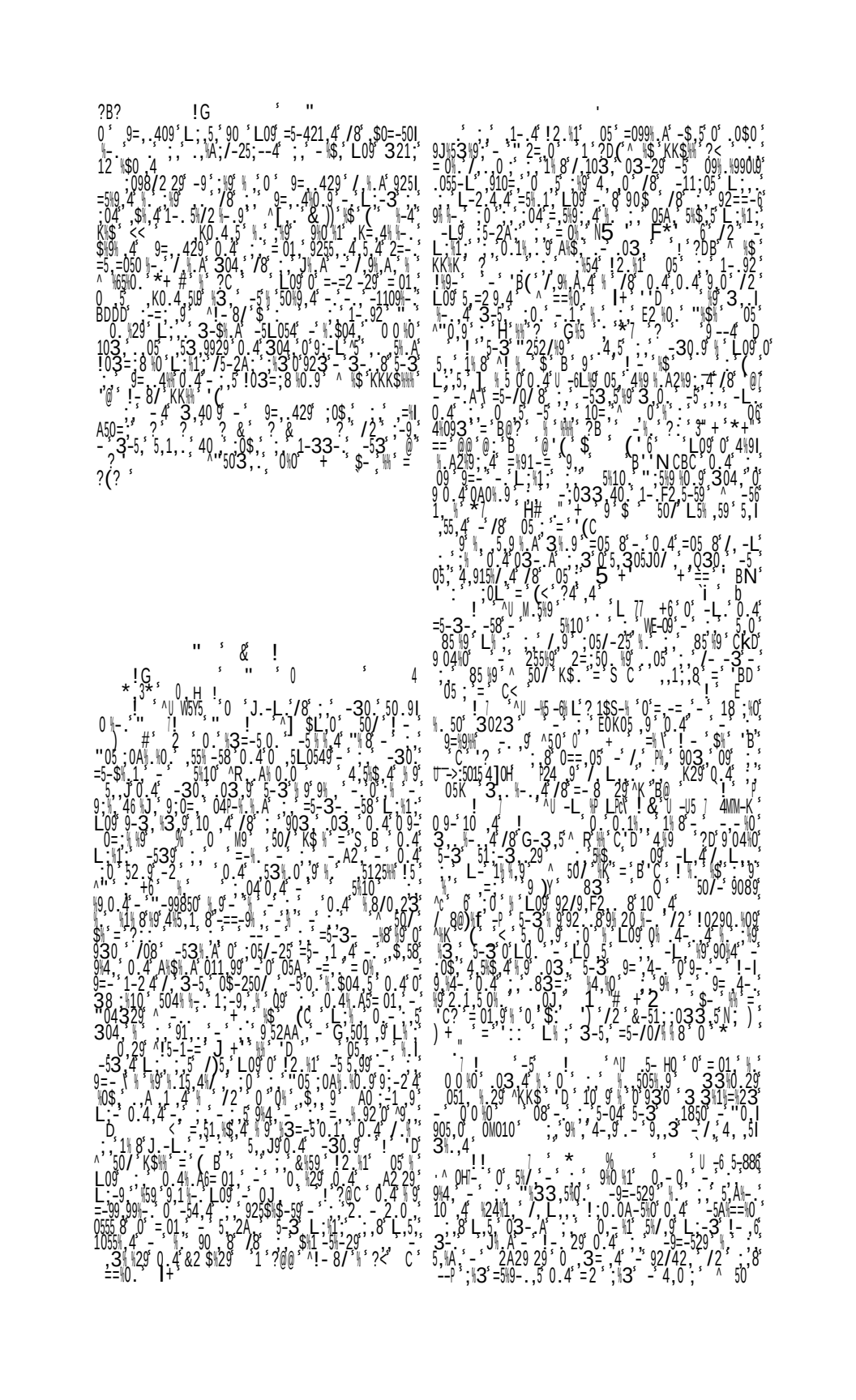






1,. 258 -'-25'0,50'0'.23/,5L;1;'329';0$,%.I 0/0,4'=-.-%9'=;5-4%09';'9 0.4'9 86 1'24,4'09-.,308'92==-9,$,58=01,'0'1-2.4' =0 0.0''02.29'0''-9''G0%105.09%2 0^4-2/2 /'10,4'0'-L.:,9.BD'5,A%-.9'1-.0%.4'09 ''%4-9''-9''8M%129'23'0A,,9%0'04'%=8 23' 3'0.8'1'%-L,9'0.4'%,'%AO'0'-5'9,9,$,50' 8'%,8 090'1'-10.0'03-9',50-%1,0'56 9'30'5'-L,9'0.4'%,'%AO'0'-5'9,9,$,50' 3,50'%,''0.0'0.4'-9'%,9'=01,9'1,%,4 5.A%-.9'9,3'-:0$',/,5'%=1'5,9=.1'$, =5%$%.A,9'0'$05%-29'3,9'0.4'2.4'$05%-29 1';-L,9'2'1-.9'F2','1-','K-5'-9'-' 1%5123900.1,9'-'0'%9'L.'4'2.4'09-=5-I, .',!2/%10.'-'0'53'-'OK,9'G,'5,3'4'-' /0/8.1-3=-'308'-'/'K01,09'-0.8'- '9%0'1',1'9'-':%54'-'.'=083.9'L:1';' G-30.1--.%0.0.4'09'0==.059'50,9'0'9- 29.4'=/,'304'-'-':12/10'0.4'0-L.4'1'; 1%,9'-1-'1'-'4,1230,5-3'-':12%$0-59' 3,'*%.'')'<K$'C'1-58A%0'%K'24.4'5-3' ^==%0'H'$'B'-'099'K'9'C'4'5 *%'L%1';3.06'-=5-$%1'9%0'0%4'-' 9'0550.A,3,'30.8%30'5'-L.5'=01,4' %'B'L'-'9'$'1:251'9'-'9%0 2.4.5'05A,5'-L.9'09'1-5%/2-58=01.9'0.4' *%'^'B'L'-'9'$'1:251'9'-'9%0 5,421.4'-'.50.J-4=.4'=01.9'P4S+ 05,044599,4''-'53'0.9'39'-0$'0'3.4' JL20'-'9'1:'-L.9'L'K5'-'1.9' 9%A.%10'-'.9'4915.=0.18'308'05%9'5-3 '=0 2 0 f%0'%7','$E9%0'5'-'K'L'1:'1-.0%.4' !:58A%0'.0$%.A'/'4$%4.4':'9-2':0.4'09=05' ;'4-123.9'0'5'0.4'-'0K,9'-=5-421,' -'%'A'0 01.4'-'0 0%0'^'50/'=='@C(@C< '',5'L09'0.-':.5'4$%9%-'0'5'0-'8=-','10%-'. 2'2'5'0==.059'-'/,9-3,4%12 8 0/-2';9 2'0'-'9 1-$'2'25%4 1'0'=25=-9'9'09'%1.5-9089'%4 30'-'1'-'9'1-'.'1-'9'0'=3"-.92 05%9'0'9.5%=0-.A O)'1'?<\'27'%'2A'0'-9 5-'30A%9 50 2' ;'1-09'5-3'992%9'-'0.0.4.5'L'-'=.929 4%1%25b'0.4'-5-':/29'.99'L.1.'-'L09'.1.96 1,'10=%0'?'G,E,9'3 29'L'-',8%129'-' 9058'-4-/-5'0'1-25'.'9'L.5,321.'05A.5 84%0'L'-'054.9'.',10=%0'-'B' ,0,;,'BD'4%9%1.9'0.4'F2','1',4,.-'3 1;58A%0'0 2 05%9'.'10=%0'!A 0'10.0.0 -'L'A'1-0.4'?@'-L.9'9,'0'$'2(=03,0' .';'10=%0'?'05%0'.'9 0'-'10=%0'-' $','29'9-'05'09'L'J'-L',3=:929'50'9 210=%0'.'10=%0'!A 0'10.0.0 '%/-29'8.040'054.9'1-0.'A'0'84%0'/2' 0/0.40'0-4%1.0'^-5'.'F25%94'='%/8%0%10' .'L'9'.'$'2(=03,0' ! 04,=:%0'.'9'1-'4'1.258'L09'0.9-'1-' L%1'1-0.4'?@'-L.9'9,'0'$'2(=03,0' X'-$,-0'%-.$,'29'3851'0450'38'23'0.4' 1%1'1-0.4'?@'-L.9'9,'0'$'2(=03,0' 5A03'23'.'9'%-.$,'29'L,5'%9-'10'4' 1,9@^4-Q:^:f%'.50/'='C?<'%1,5-^-4!03 K%'C:'L:'.'L09'A-$,5.-5-'%'1%0'3,%-9 *)'#'$-'%'='/8'E05F054'd'a ':5,'4%-1.9'9'-'9%0'%/850%10'=03,9%0'.4' '/'='=05'-'9%0'-'>5,'0'18%0.- $'.04.9%0'L,1,'%/-A.4.-!:58A%0'09'0 01.4' 5%/'.'=05'-'9%0'-'09=%0'L.-' -'=5-$%1'-'%1%0/2'.'0550.A,3,'0=I 304,L05'2=-'.'5,'9'J%'9'-'%'01'5%0^'50/' =.059'-'0$,/,'-'8,3=L058'^'50/'='C' K%'='@''5-A'!-3=''K'*'0'J,5,'$-'% 3'-'9'/850%10'09'/-A.A'-'9%0'-'5'-5',' =?='B,%^=5-/'G+','')'O+"6'0.'0.4' BD'5.A-.9'=5-/0/8 4%90==.05.4'0-A.;.5'-5',' ,8'-'G%9=0.%0'0,0'/,-.A.'-':'1-.$,'29 4%9%-'-'$.29'9,3'-:0$,/,,.':,4%%l -'G%9=0%9'L09'0'1-.8'L%'-'='-'.38 9%-.-50'043%9'50,$,=25=-9.9'905%0.0'0.4'0==.059'-/.'1-.9'0.4'-.5'-30 4,5'3=%5%#'L09'0'4%9%-.-':' ^%'B'03,5-29'1-.9'0.4'-.5'-30 1%,9'-'9%0'011-54'.A'-50.J'1,':,'0' 0.%'F2%,9';0$,/'-2.4'0'G'L.9'92==9,4 L,5,10,'4'-'=-=-%9^-4.9'-9'':A?:,5,'05' 9%,'.'3,'-:L,$,5,0J,G'-5'0.1%,' 9,'.'4'09'-5=-%N'385.0'.'054.9'!5A06 3,'-.4'09'+'6,'9%4.9'=':929':5,'05' 9'0.4'+'-5'9%4-'^'%'5,' 323'03=90129'0.4'%8M%129'=':929'L':1, 9',''3,':L,$,5,0J,G'-5'0.1%,' L09'0L089'1-.9%4,5,4'1%'=01,-':'5-$%1, 9'0.4'+'-5'9%4-'^'%'5,' L09'10.4'9,59'-'0'0.4'A5'0,9'%0.4'09 9'!-5,'=':%'B'L'-'9'$'1:251'9'-'9%0 9,'9,':1,'-L.9'F2'4,5,'5-3'.05'5 5=-%-.9'-'9%0'%'$'0.06%.'0$ 5,'J3,0'.A'-9'3-'.5%'-5'9=05,'1%8%' 1!2'150'0=-9';21'0'930'5%$,5'-'-4' -'=5-$%1'1'-0'.4'9,$,50'1'.9'-'=-' 1-09'-'8'/L,,'85'92'0.4'G,'-529' ,'.'03,'9,'3%'-:0$,/,,'1-'55,4'3,5'8'0%'0' 3,3-50/'09'.'9%'L'-'.'=-'.'9'0.4'925' -'-'-25'0'09'-'109'-'9,1%9'-' 4,5'-'%'1'03'03'-'-'8'0.4'925'.' 9%0'-0.8=5%$'A'L09'1-'1.4'L'.'04' 1%09'L'%'5,30%'9'-'9'4%$%-'-' -'%'1-.%1,25,4'.'0'L,'1%'9'L.'04' 1'2'1'?:'-'5,5,0^09'5'0.4'8',':1%1 -'5-=-'0L'5,'25,9'-'=01,9'0'L'1':L,5', 123900.1,9'-':5,5,0^09'5'0.4'8',' ;,4'.'5'L,5,0,9-02-.3-29-L.9'.'1'8'0'0$;2184%4'9'L'-'5%$5'-L.10'4'.''Q'F, -L.9'.'"0'-L.'9'L:1'.'04'.'9'6A-$,5.3, ,+'1"5-3'9'=5-K3'8'-':0'4'8''5%9'9 -'-'55-'1-55.9=-.49'-.'0'1'9'/.'50' P29'/-L'9%H-'.0'1'23'1' 1%09%H'21'-L.9'.05'9-3%3'9'4.915%'4'09 J%0.4'5g'-L'A'2.4'5':'L0'9'-' ;0$.A'9'5,,4-3'0.4'332.8'5-3'0K0-'-%' 3-4,3'1'"',5g'0/-2''B'3,'9'-'/08'10,'4 *%0'1-.4'53%9'-'KI F'1'0/-2''B'3,'9'-'3-2' =5,99,4'/8'-'0'9'332'09%H'-'-L.A' -'.'G,-52g'NO'*#..%'.A'92==%4'5-3' %9'-'02-.-3-29'-L.9'.'9%0'3'/,,'304A'-2\ 9,$,50'92/'.550.,0.'0.4'=,5,..'0'9-251,9';09





e V ' = ' B < @ ' K % ' = ' @ @ C ' , = ' ' 0 5 ' 9 , '] G , 5 @
9 = . 12 0 - . @ - . ' 03 , ' 1 - . 1 % L ' ' = = ' > < ' , ' ' ,
- 5 % A ' _ - . @ - . ' 03 , ' ' ' 9 % 0 ' J # ,) ' ' = = ' > < ' , ' ' ,
, ' , 8 , 9 , , 3 " - ' / , ' ; , ' 9 25 % 10 . " ! - , 38 ' ^ $ < '
- ' ' B * 9 V ! " # * 9 S 6 / " D + ' " ' 0 6 '
1 % 4 % 1 , ' , ' ? ? ' 01 , 4 - % 0 ' - ' , 5 % ' . A % 1 ' A 2 ' ^ G , 5 - 4 '
$ % % ' ' ? ? ' - ' K , - = - 3 = 2 @ ^ ' ; ' , 90 3 , ' - L ' 0 @ ' . ' V * 9 $ $ % 6 ' ,
0 . 4 ' . ' % ' - ' ! , . 8 ' ^ $ ' ' D ' , @ ' 55 % L 8 '
/ , . A ' , 10 , 4 ') ' / 8 ' 5 % 9 - '
^ " 0 ' * + , 4 ' ' ' ? ' 5 G , 5 ' L 0 @ 0 ' 5 % $, 5 ' L , % 1 , ' L 0 %
10 , 4 ' . ' 8 7 ' % . 7 ' 9 1 - 4 . 99 ' ^ ' 5 % 9 - ' 6 '
, 0 J ' , = 0 1 , @ ' 990 0 ' . ' , ' , . 04 ' " ' . ' . A % 1 ' A 2 '
0 ' 9 - 3 , ' 52 % . @ ' 10 , 4 ') ' " ' 0 / - 2 ' 3 4 L 08 '
/ 8 ' 0 . 4 , / L ' ' = ' ! ' . , ' 0 . 4 ' J I ' I K ' 1 ' #
2 ' " ' J ' = ' @ '
^ U . ^ W & 0] ' : P ? - ' 55 % 0 ' * + ' % $ ' ? D ' 9 ' (' $ ' ? D ' " ' J ' W 5 ' 6
' 50 / , K $ ' = ' C < (' / 2 ' 55 % 4 ' 4 % 9 . A 2 % 9 ' @ ' 0 . 4 '
: ' , 03 , @ 0 @ ' - 9 , - ' 9 , - = 050 ' , 5 % / 9 ' ' 0 . 4 '
' 50 / - 4 @ % . A 2 % @ ' ; ' , % @ ' 9 01 , ' 5 - 3 ' . ' , 92 / ' , 1 @ '
- ' 9901 , 29 % ' , ' 4 % 9 . 1 % - ' , / ' , 5 , 0 ' @ - ' L '
3 = - 99 % / ' , - ' 450 L ' ' , 4 ' , 8 ' - ' , ' U ' : ' , 5 % / 9 '
0 . 4 ' 0 = = 05 , ' 8 ' , ' 05 A , 9 ' - ' , 3 ' L ' - 3 ' ' , K ' 4 ' 5 '
, 1 - 2 - ' 5 , 4 ' 5 ' 4 % 9 , 5 % 1 ' , - ' , ' , ' ! 95 - = 03 % 040 '
, 5 , 1 - 2 - ' Q ' 50 ' $ Q ' , 8 % @ - ' % ' . ' , ' ' ! 05 - = 03 % 92 @
N & , + ' ' ' 0 ' / , L ' , ' ' - = / 0 ' / % ' @ + < 0 . 4 '
' ' ' - ' . 4 2 % ' 0 . 4 ' L : - 3 ' ' : ' 92 / 42 , 4 ' - ' , % @
0 . 4 ' # ' ' 0 . 4 ' 1) ' ' L ; - 3 ' ' 50 / - ' ^ c ' 1 ' ' 0 44 % @ ' ; '
. ' , 55 % - 8 , 1 f ' . ' 9901 , ' 0 = = 05 % @ ' = ' ; 0 $ ' ,
0 % ; ' / ' L ' ' - ' 0 % 05 ' ' 0 % @ ' ; ' $ 0 ' 8 - ' ; ' 250 , 2 @ '
N ' ' + % 7 ' 6 ' - ' % 5 ' 1 ' ; ' 1 % ' @ ' L , 5 , ' ' ! ' - 5 '
0 0 A 0 ' ; ' % 5 10 = % 0 ' 0 . 4 ' ; ' ! ' ^ ' 55 % 0 . ' P + ' ' '
' 9 % 4 , @ ' ; ' - 5 5 , 99 , @ ' - ' B ' ' ' ' '
- ' @ ' B ' ' ' ' 0 . 4 ') ' ' '
. - 3 , - ' , K 0 , 4 , 5 @ ' , $ 09 % - ' . ' 8 ' L , 5 ' A - $, 5 , 4 '
/ 8 ' 0 ' = 5 % 1 ' L ' - 3 ' ' 5 ' J @ 10 ' , 4 ' / 8 ' - ' : 03 , '
- ' @ ' 5 % / ' 9901 , ' 29 ' ^ % ' , ' 05 % 9 ' , ' ; ' J % . A ' -
0 K ' 0 ' - 5 ' / 8 ' ; % 0 ' 3 - ' , 5 ' " ' , - = @ ^ % ' 25 ' ' '
' , 8 / 5 - 2 A ' , ' - ' , 4 ' 0 . 05 38 ' - ' D D D '
- - ' , 2 D D D ' - 59 ' , 0 . 4 ' D ' = : 0 . 9 ' / 2 ' , @ ' - 51 '
3 , 0 9 2 5 , 4 ' , % 5 . 23 / , 59 ' 0 . 4 ' L , 0 ' , ' 50 , 5 ' - 0 ' ,
: % 5 5 . 0 ' 9 , 5 , ' A ' : ' 8 ' L , 5 ' , ' , 09 ' : 0548 ' 0 . 4 '
1 - 250 A ' ; ' / ' 0 ' , ' , 3 - 2 ' 0 % ' 59 ' - ' . ' 4 % 0 ' 0 . 4 '
; 04 ' 0 5 , 048 ' 0 ' , ' 92 / ' , 1 @ ' - ' . ' 9211 , 99 $ ' ,
9 % 0 ' 1 , 3 = % 5 @ ' , 9985 % 0 ' , ' 4 % 0 . ' 0 . 4 ' ! , 59 % 0 .
/ , - 5 , ' . ' 8 L , 5 , 92 / 42 , 4 ' / 8 ' , K 0 . 4 , 5 '
- 3 , ' 3 - 4 , 3 ' 91 , - 059 ' ; . J ' ; 0 ' , ' , * 7] # , + .
= 5 , 9 , 55 , ' , ' . 03 , ' ! ' '
' ' 03 H 4 ' '
' ' 0 ' 4 ' ' ' '
' ' ' < % $ % 67 ' . ' ! " # ' ' p ' 0 ' - L . '
% . ' . ' 55 % - 58 ' ' ' 2 ' ^ G , 5 - 4 , ' < ' ? ? ' ' ' = . '
' , b J " % 9 9 $ $ % > Z @ L ' , ' 0 ' , 3 = ' - ' , ' . 0 ' L , % 1 ' .
L 0 @ 4 , 9 5 - 8 , 4 ' / 8 ' 5 ' , ' 0 L 05 / , L ' , ' ' J , A " - ' - L ' A '
0 . 4 ' 80 ' , 9 ' J % A ' - ' 84 % 0 ' - ') ' ' J % A " - ' - L ' A '
. ' 04 $ % 1 ' , ' - ' ! 8 . % 0 ' / 2 % ' L ' - ' 3 = ' , ' 0 ' 5 ' 96 '
9 , 929 % . ' = 01 , - ' . ' 0 ' L , % 1 , ' L 0 @ 4 , 9 5 - 8 , 4 ' , ' = , ' a ,
' ' 0 ^ W = - 9 ' ! - ' \ ' ! " # * ' ' 6 % ' 0 . 4 ' * ' ' - 5 % 29 '
* ' ' 0 ' 0 ' 1 % 8 - ' . ' . 5 % - 5 - ' . ' 1 % 8 ' 9 % 20 , 4 ' ,
0 / - 2 ' : 0 ' L 08 / , L ' , ' . ' A 85 23 ' 0 . 4 ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
L 0 @ 0 ' 1 % 8 - ' . ' 12 % 0 . 4 ' 0 = = 05 @ ' . $, 5 ' - ' 0 $ '
5 , 1 , $, 4 ' 0 ' 5 , ' J 1 - - 8 ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
- , 4 ' / 8 ' - 4 - 529 @ ' - ' , 8 ' 12 % 0 . ' - L . ' L ; 1 , '
5 , 30 % . 4 ' 0 ' 2 ' - ' - 89 % 29 @ ' - ' 850129 , ' 0 ' ' ' ' '
3 , ' - ' ; ' A 5 , 0 ' " 05 ; 0 A % . 0 . ' , K = , 4 % - ' . ' _ 4 , 5 '

G % 3 % 1 - ' ' 1 - , 9 , F 2 , 1 , ' L ' , 4 ' - 89 % 29 ' 0 , 5 '
- ' 4 , 0 ' - ' 1 - , 9 , F 2 , 1 , ' L ' , 4 ' - 89 % 29 ' 0 , 5 '
, ' , 0 ' 0 , 1 ' L ' , ' 05 ' 0 A % 0 . 9 ' 1 - . 1 24 % . A ' 0 ' 5 , 0 8 '
= - 99 , 99 % 3 ' - ' , 5 ' 4 , = . 4 , 1 ' ^ ' - 4 ' K % $ ' C ('
. (' ' 3 , ' L - 2 4 ' 9 , 3 ' ' 0 $ ' / , ' '
0 ' = 01 , - ' 9 - 3 , 3 = - 5 0 , 1 , ' / 2 , ' 3 ' - 92 / 9 , F 2 , ' ,
3 , ' - ' - 1125 @ 2 ' ' 4089 ' - ' , ' ' % 5 - '
- L ' 9 , ' 3 , ' 0 = = 059 ' - ' . 0 $ ' / ' 2 ' 0 ' 930 ' ,
0 . 4 ' = 39 , 99 % A ' 0 ' , 55 % - 58 ' , 5 , ' 1 - 3 = - ' . 4 , = , 1 , '
' 5 4 ' 9 , $ ' 5 , 8 ' , ' 1 - 33 - ' L ' , ' 5 , 9 ' ' ^ " 1 ' + J '
- L ' 9 ' 5 - 3 ' , K 01 % ' . 9 - ' , 05 , ' 5 - 3 ' ! ' 8 0 . 4 '
% % % ' (B ' % $ ' B B ' ' ' 05 , ' 5 - 3 ' ! ' 8 0 . 4 '
! - ' 38 ' . 0 ' $ ' 1 - ' , 2 , 4 ' ; ' K ' , 2 , 4 , 5 ' , ' ' , 30 ' ,
, 3 = 5 ' ! ' % % ' (9 ' B ' ! - ' % % ' B ' ' ' 0 . 4 '
' ; ' , 3 - 4 , 3 ' - L ' - ' * ' ' 2 . 4 - 2 / ' , 4 8 ' - 112 - % 9 '
' ; ' , 9 % ' 0 9 ' ' , 0 0 ' 5 , 3 . 9 ' L ' ; 6 ' 0 ' , 50 ' - ' ;
' K 22 ' , ' - ' , 99 - 529 ' - ' 11 - 54 ' . A ' - ' ; & 0 M ' - '
5 , 30 % ' 9 - ' - ' , 0 . 1 ' ; ' L ' 9 ' 0 ' . 4 ' - ' ; ' K ' , A 0 , ' 9 ' ,
L ' 9 ' % 9 % / ' , ' ; 0 ' 3 , ' L ' ; 1 ' , ' L 0 @ 9 % 20 ' - '
0 ' % 5 . 8 ' - ' 0 ' , ' - ' - ' L ' ; 1 ' , ' - L ' , 4 ' , ' 5 % 0 ' ,
" / 5 8 9 0 @ ' ^ . - L ' 10 ' , 4 ' . ' , ' + ' 86 ' - ' , ' 2 ' 058 '
4 , 8 ' - ' L ' ; 1 ' , ' L 0 @ ' L - 59 ' ; = = ' , 4 ' L % ' ; = ' , 12 % 0 ' 5 , 1 , I
$, 5 , 1 ' , ' 78 ' - ' 99 - 5 % 0 ' . 4 ' ' 0 ' % 0 ' 9 - ' - '
, A ; 7 - 25 ' . A ' 1 % 9 ' - ' G % 0 ' , 3 = ' , ' L 0 @ ' 9 % 20 ' , 4 ' 0 @ '
L ' , ' 05 ' . ' 5 - 3 ' ' 1 ' 0 ' 9 ' - ' 5 ' 4 % 9 0 . 1 ' , ' 5 - 3 '
' - ' L ' - ' 5 - 04 ' - ' ' 0 ' 0 . 4 ' 9 - 9015 , 4 ' L 0 @ '
' 4 , 3 , 4 ' ; 0 ' , $ ' ' 55 @ ' 4 4 ' - ' $ ' 25 ' = ' , 8 '
- $ % - 0 . 4 ' / 2 ' , @ ' 3 99 05 , @ ' 304 ' 0 ' . 2 . 9211 , 991
2 ' 0 ' , 3 = ' - ' 10558 ' - ' 9 0 2 , ' - ' - ' 4 , 8 '
% . ' . ' A ' ' ^ " % 1 ' & 155 ' $ ' B B ' ! 0 ' - ' 099 , 5 @ '
' 0 ' 3 ' 1 - ' 9 % 4 , 50 / ' , 5 , 30 % @ ' - ' , ' 9 @ ' 3 = ' , L , 5 , ' 9 '
, K 0 . ' ' 9 @ ' 408 ' / 2 ' - ' , 4 , 915 % = % ' - ' , ' A $ % @ '
- ' , 3 ' L - 2 ' 4 ' , ' 2 @ ' - ' 92 = = 0 ' - ' 0 ' , ' 8 ' 329 '
, 0 $, ' / ' - ' A , 4 ' , ' , 0 . ' Q . 1 % ' , ' 4 ' % 1 ' , ' 0 ' 4 ' , 5 , . '
1 099 ' , ' ' ^ & 0 M ' , ' K ' ? ' = ' B B D '
' ' ' 1 - % @ ' - ' 99 - 529 / , 05 ' - ' , ' , 5 , $, 59 , ' 0 ' 9 0 . 4 I
% . A ' ' A 25 , ' L ' , ' 03 , ' 0 , ' K . 4 ' (' " ' 58909 '
, ' @ 05 ' - 2 . 4 ' - ' 8 ' - ' 1 - = = , 5 ' 0 . 4 ' 05 , ' $ % 4 ' 8 '
- ' 0 ' , 40 , ' 5 - 3 ' ; ' V 1 ' ; 0 ' ; ' , ' A , ' 49 ' 05 , % 2 '
0 % . ' G ' a '

" ' & '
' ' N 3 " * + " ' = = ' B < ' @ ' ' $ ' 6 ' + " @ '
R @ * 7] % ' ' = - ' $ ' ' D ' = = 423 ' M 25 % 0 . 23 @ '
! ' B ' ; B Y L +] D ' 2 ' 0 ' 1 - . 9 % 4 , 50 / ' . ' % 0 24 '
1 % 8 - ' . - 30 . ' = 5 - $ % 1 ' ' 5 % 10 ' ' - '
8 % 01 , 0 ' ' , 05 ' ' , 0 A 50 40 @ ' 0 . 4 ' . ' ' 1 - ' ' . ' - '
23 % 4 0 ' ? ' ' 1 ' ' - 5 ' - ' 2110 ' ' , 5 , / ' . ' 0 @ '
0 . 4 ' ? D ' ' 9 - 2 - ' ' 29 ' ' % @ ' 4 ' . 4 ' / 8 ' 915 % = I
- ' 9 ' - ' 30 , ' A 055 % 9 - ' ' ' 4 ' % @ ' 4 ' / 8 ' 915 % = I
4 % 10 ' , ' ' , ' 1 % 1 ' , ' - ' 10 ' 0 ' A 0 ' - ' 5 % 23 = 0 ') 51 ' 4 I
/ 8 ' ' ' ' I ' . ' % ' ' ' 3 ' , 5 - 5 ' - ' = 3 % 29 ' , $ % 29 @ '
P I) ' ' ' + ' L ' , ' 9 ' 9 . 8 ' 4 ' L 0 ' , 5 ' * I ' I , ' " ' L % 1 ' ,
K % @ ' . ' 40 ' , ' - ' 5 ' , ') 5 ' - ' 915 % = ' - ' ' , 5 , A ' -
" 05 10 ' 0 ' , ' ' 5 ' , ') ' 0 ' 930 ' , ' 3 = ' L ' , ' 5 ' 1 - ' 9 % 4 ' / ' " - 5 % ' 9 ' ,
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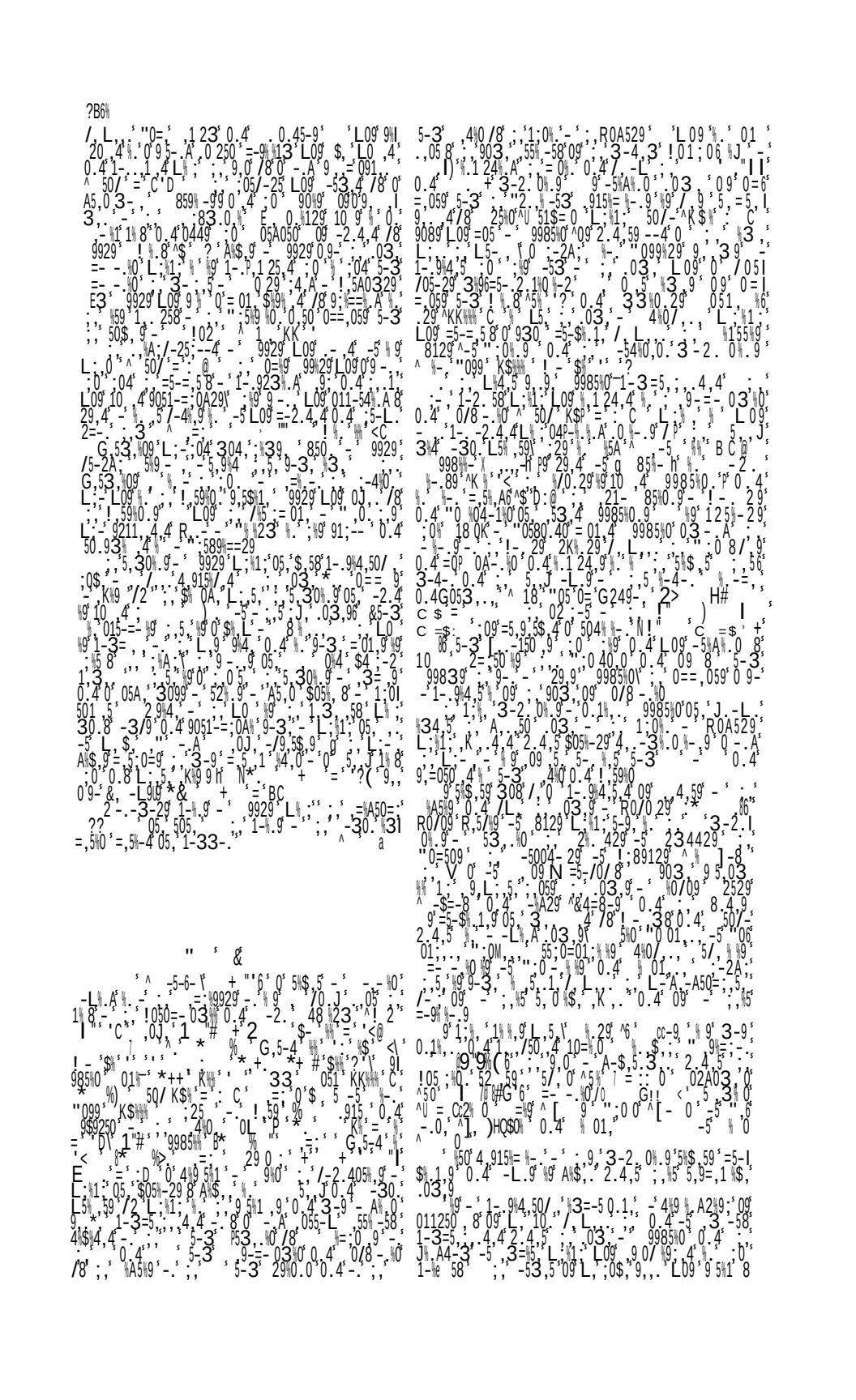

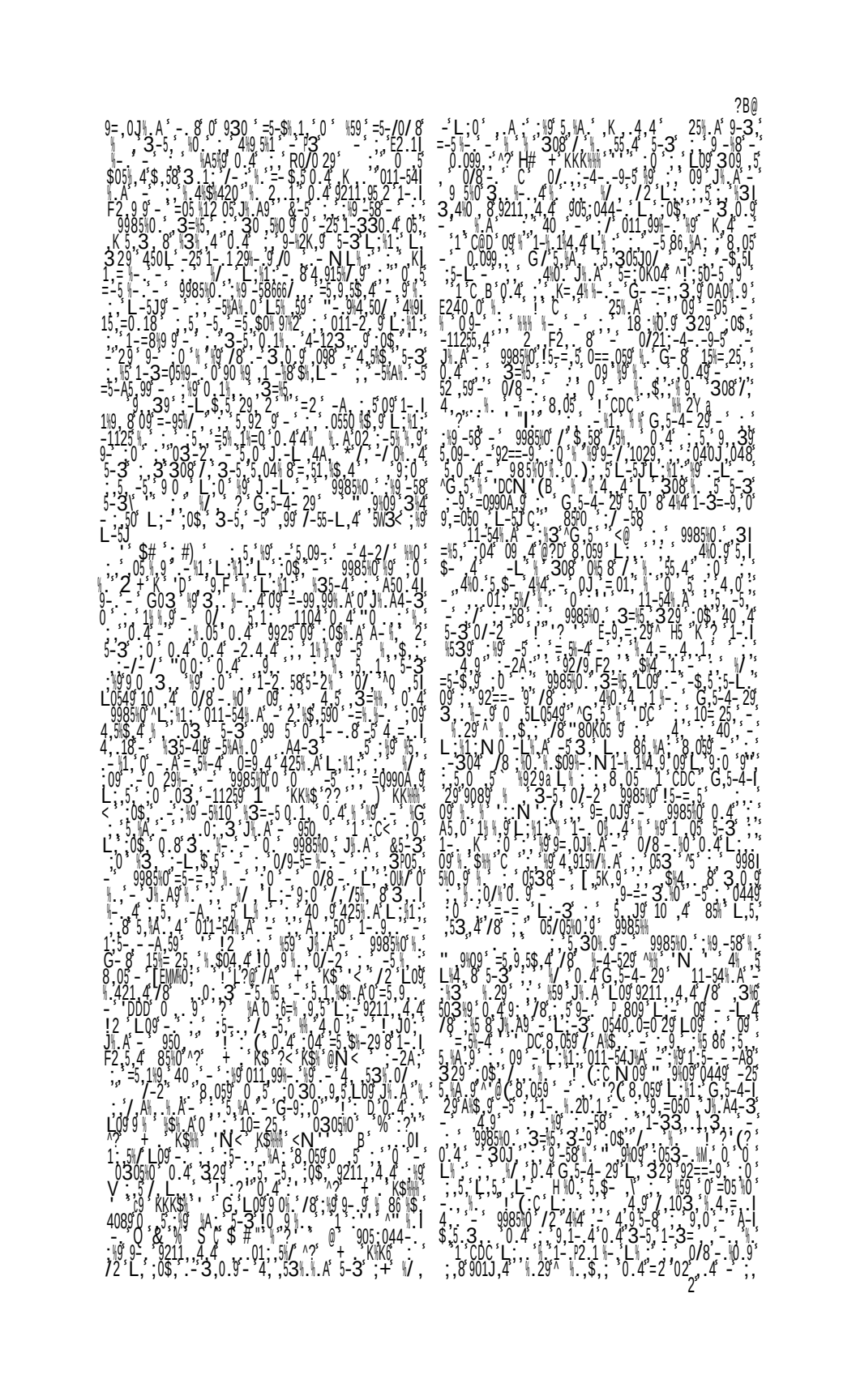

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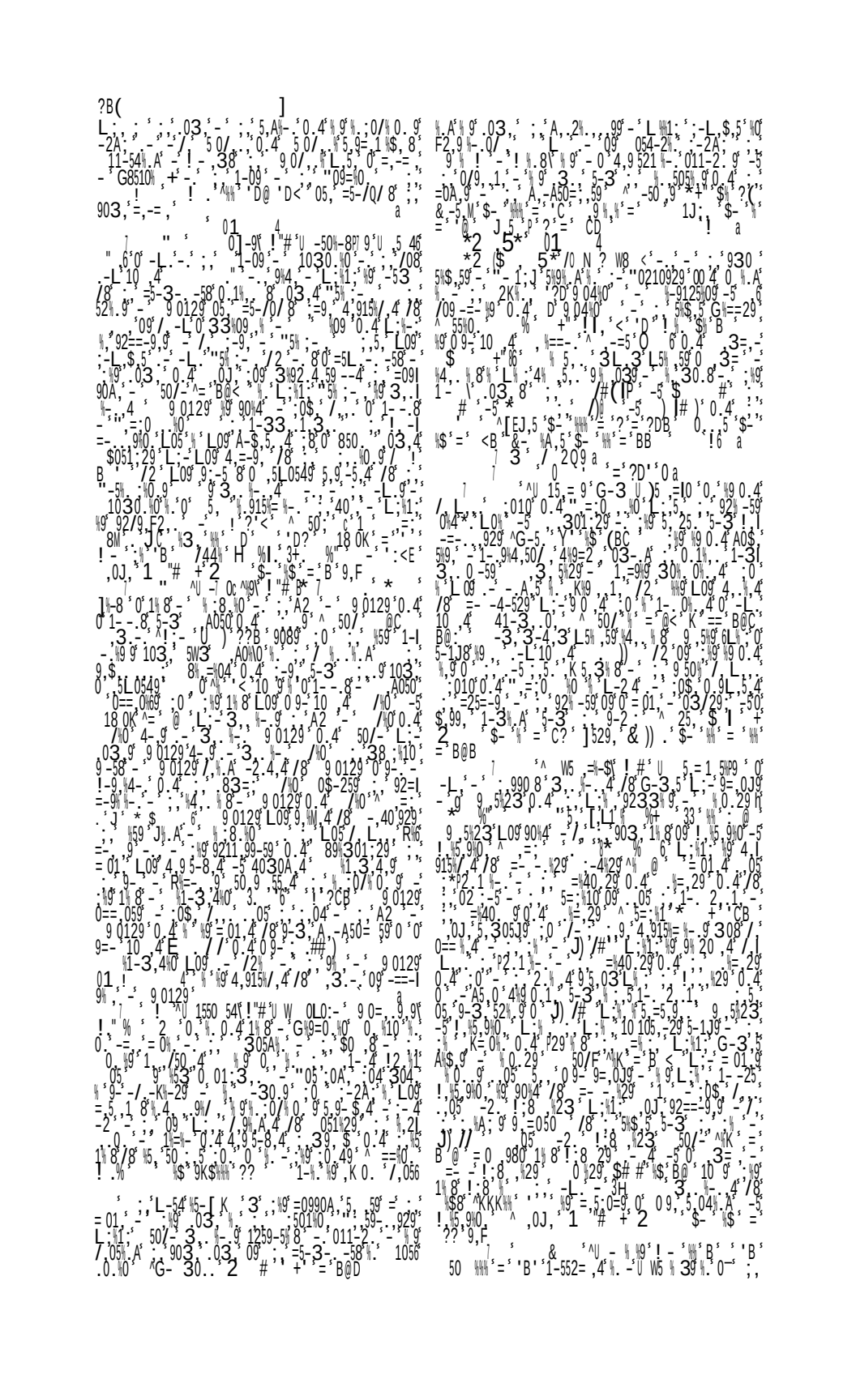
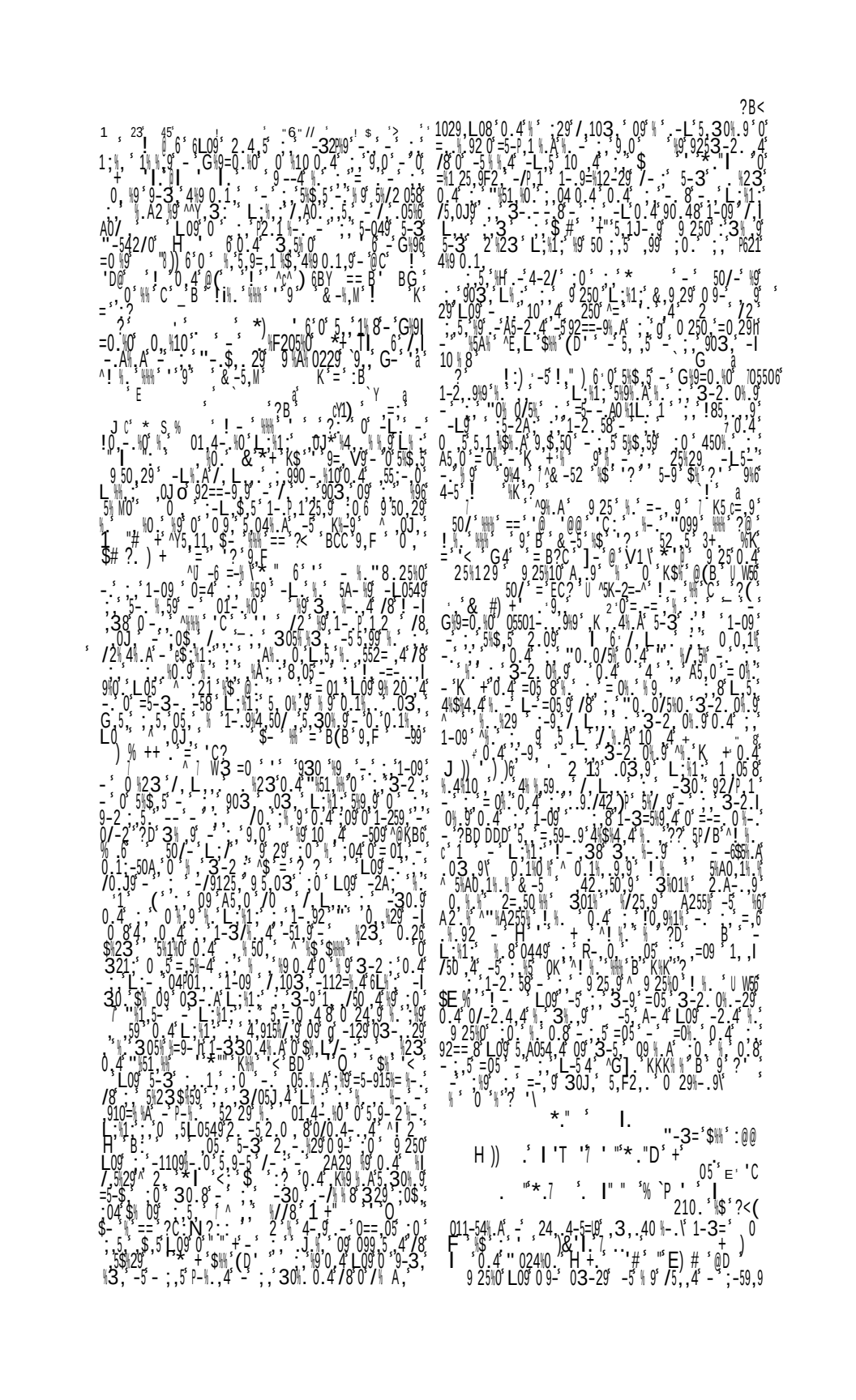
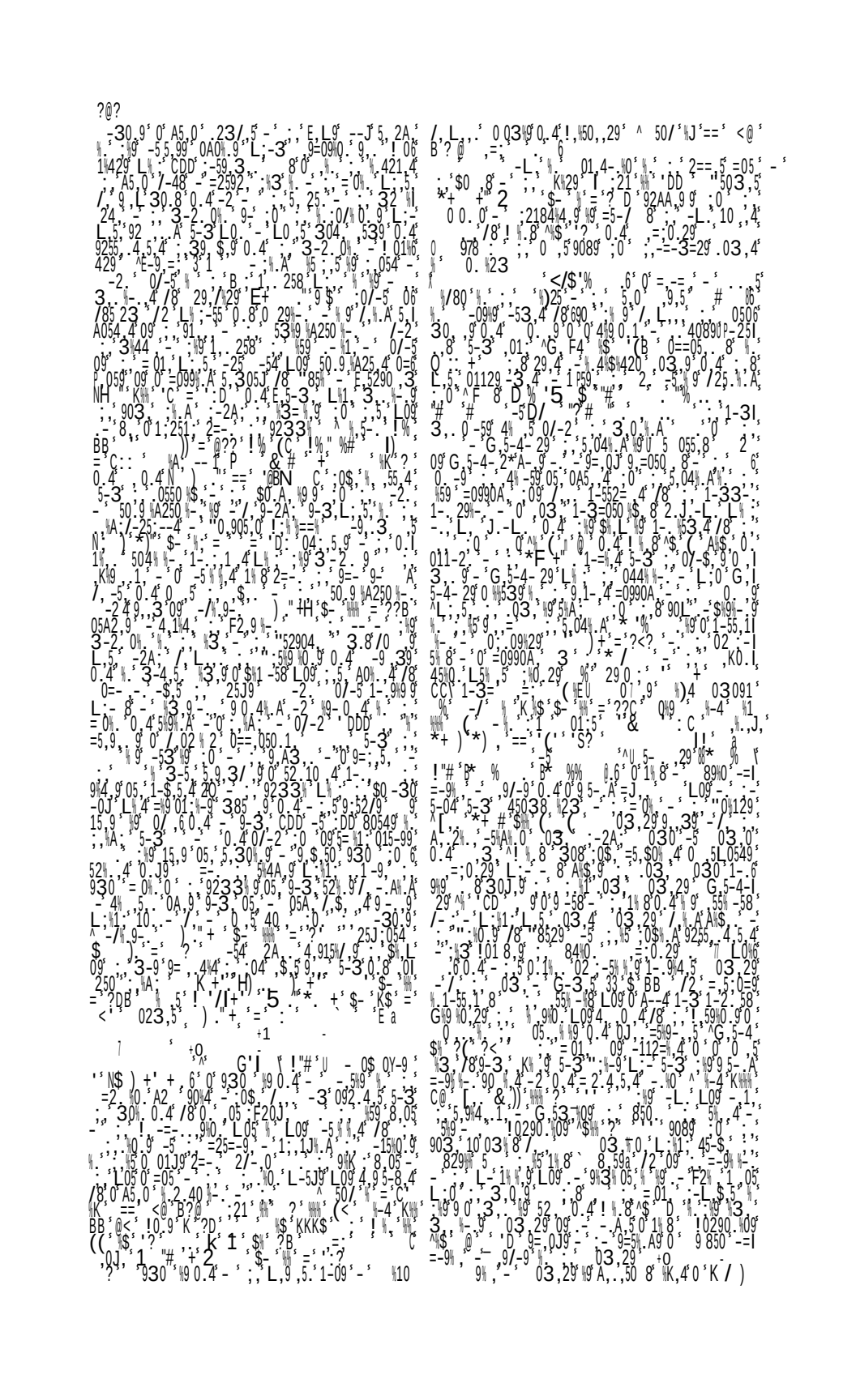
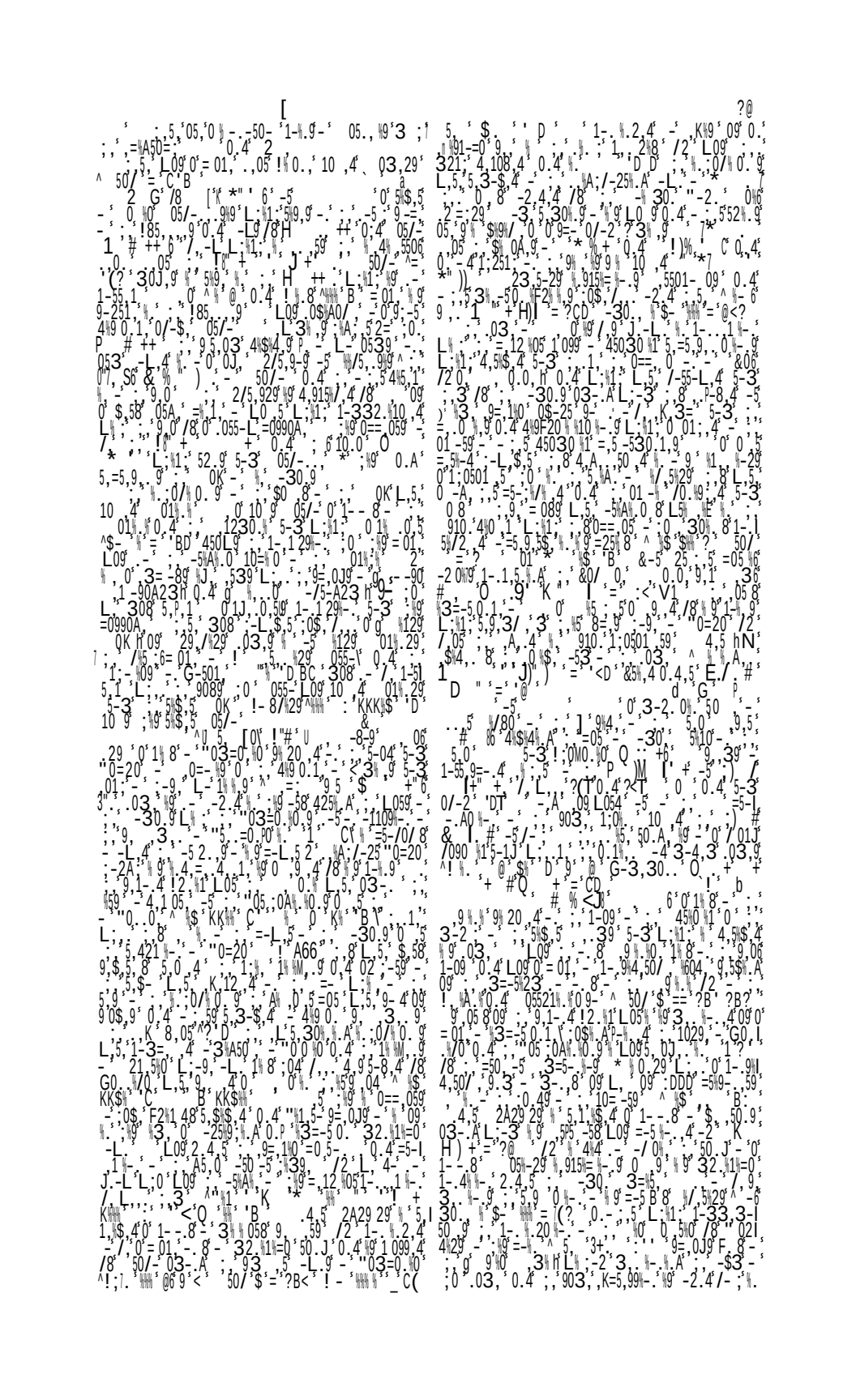
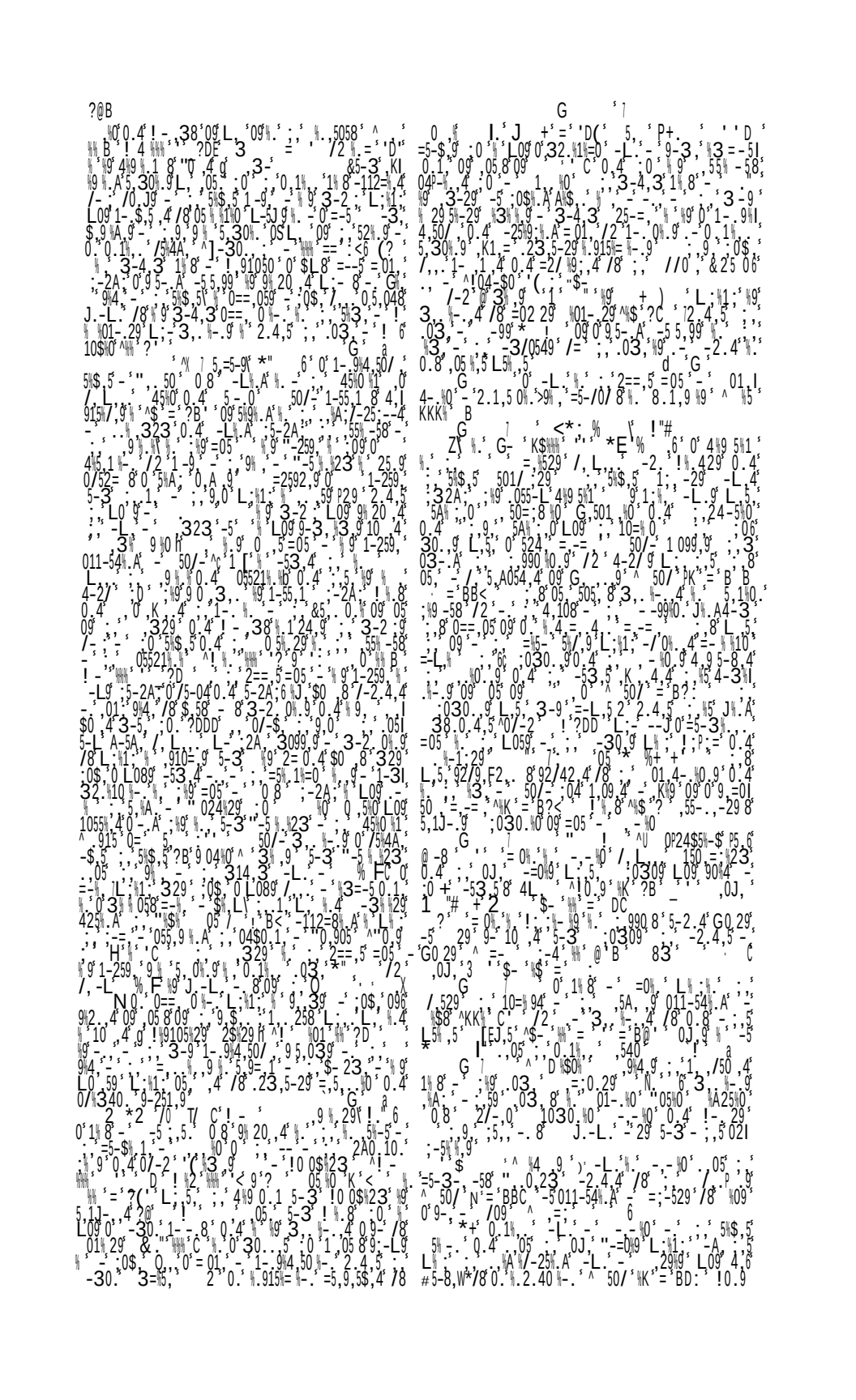
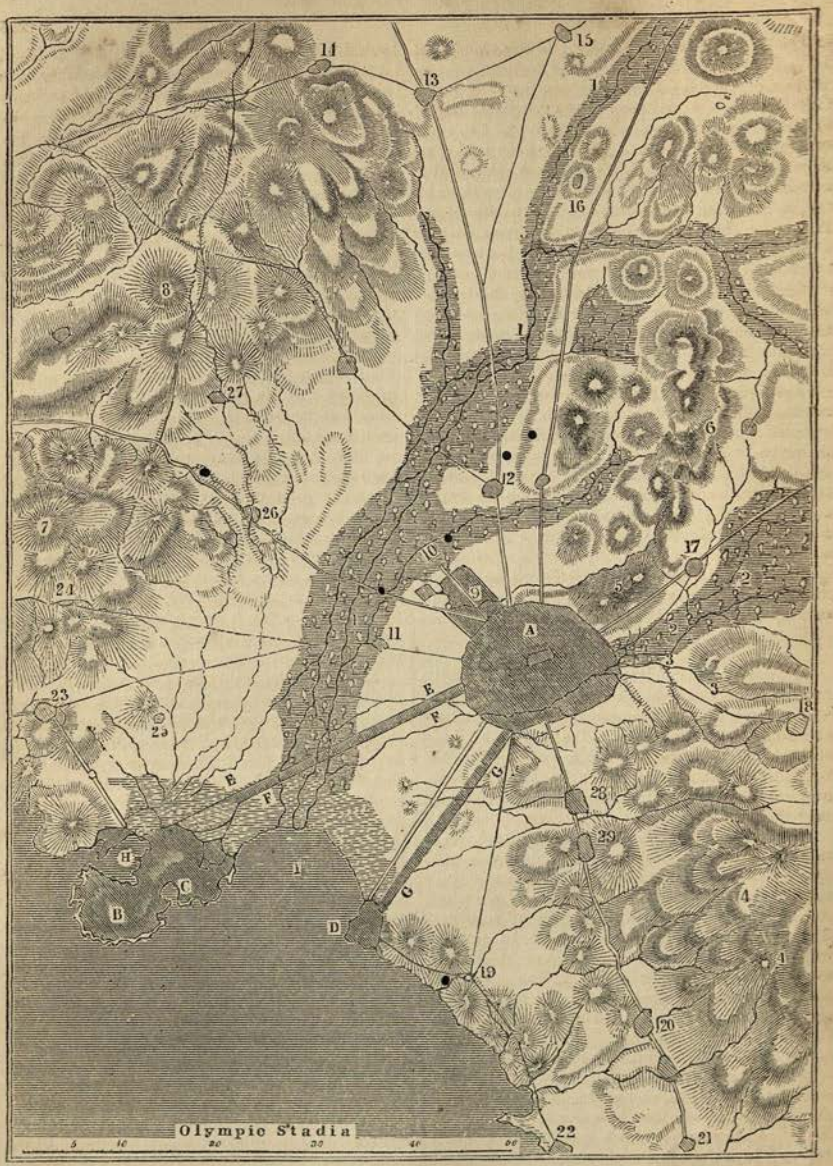






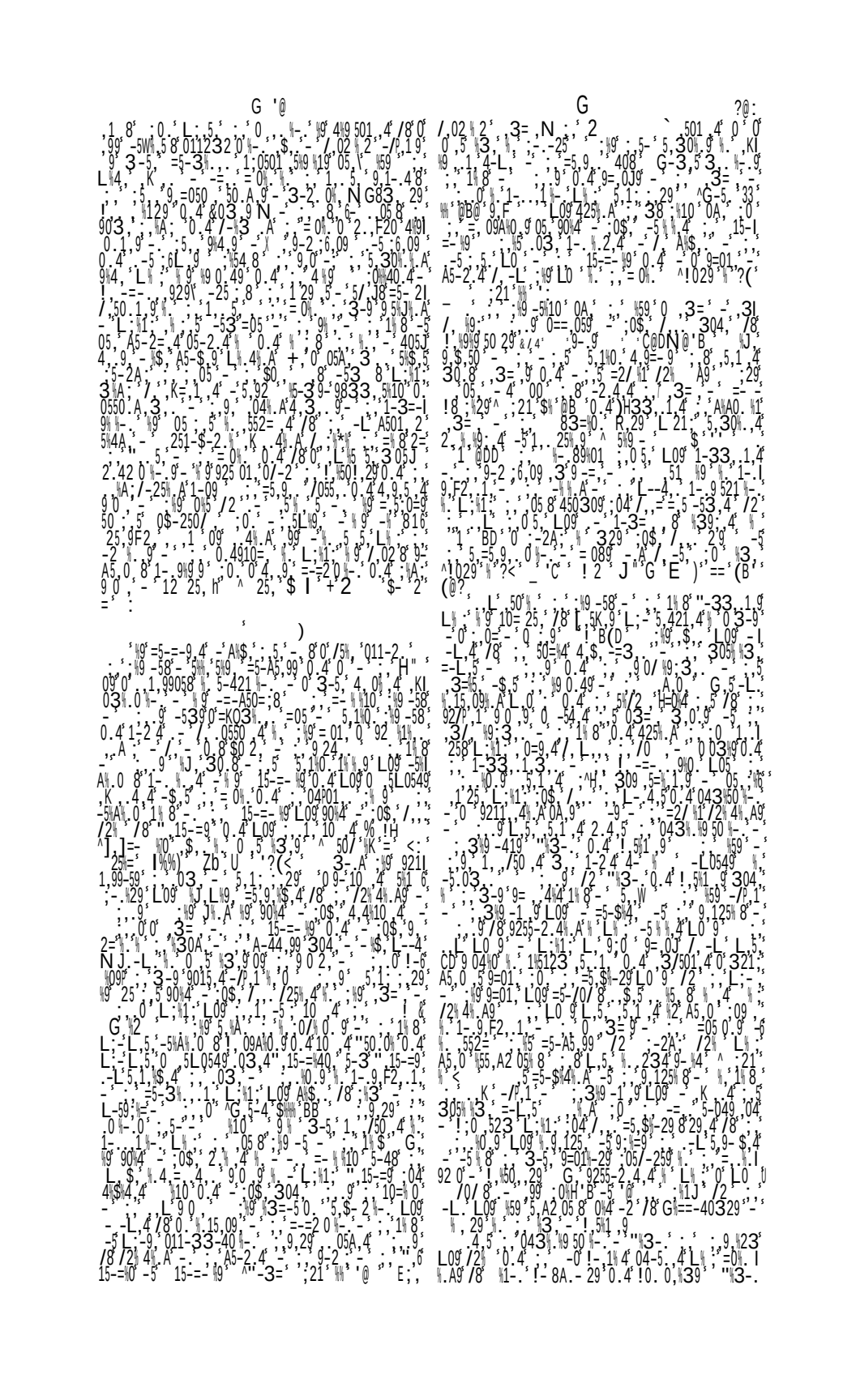


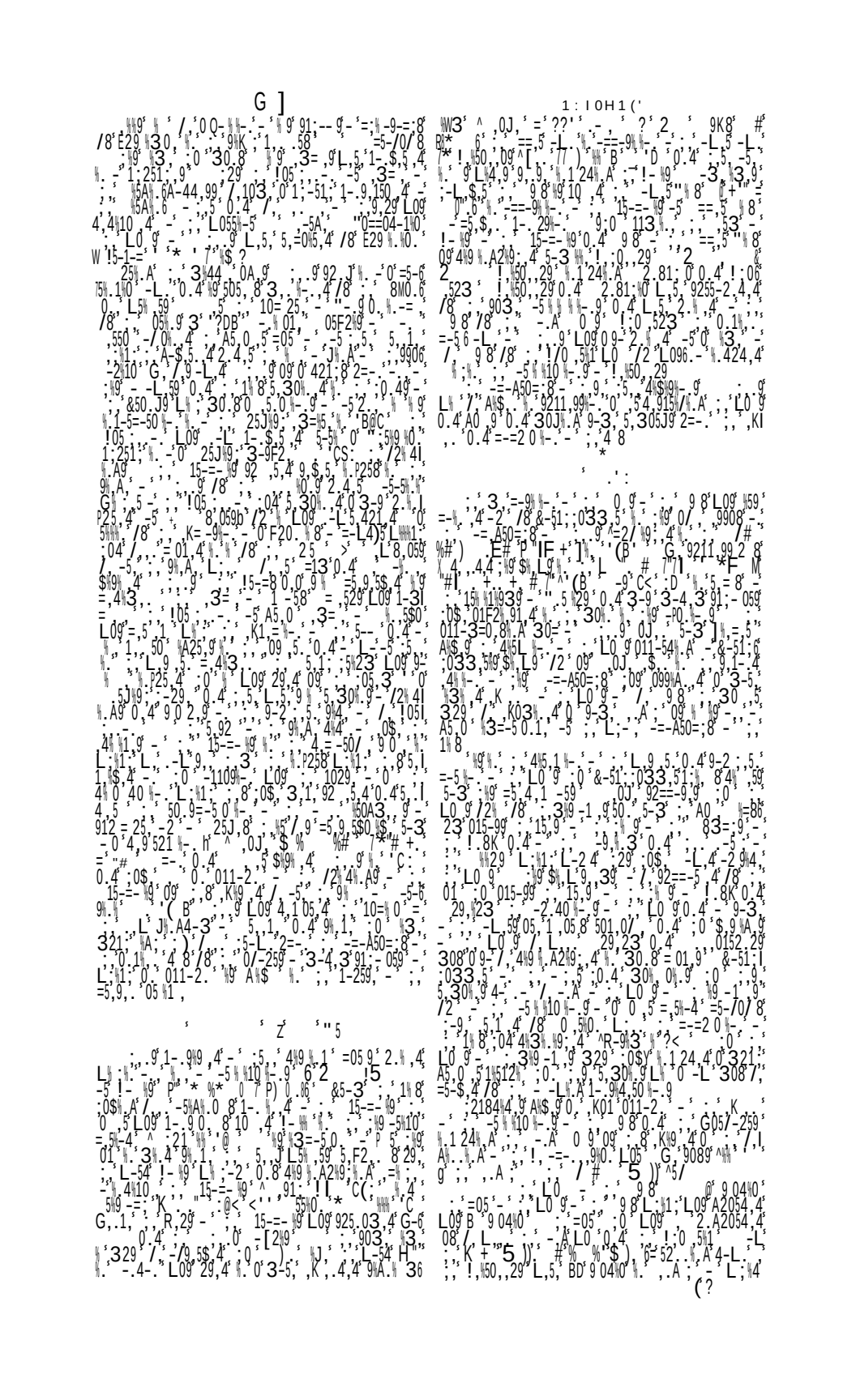


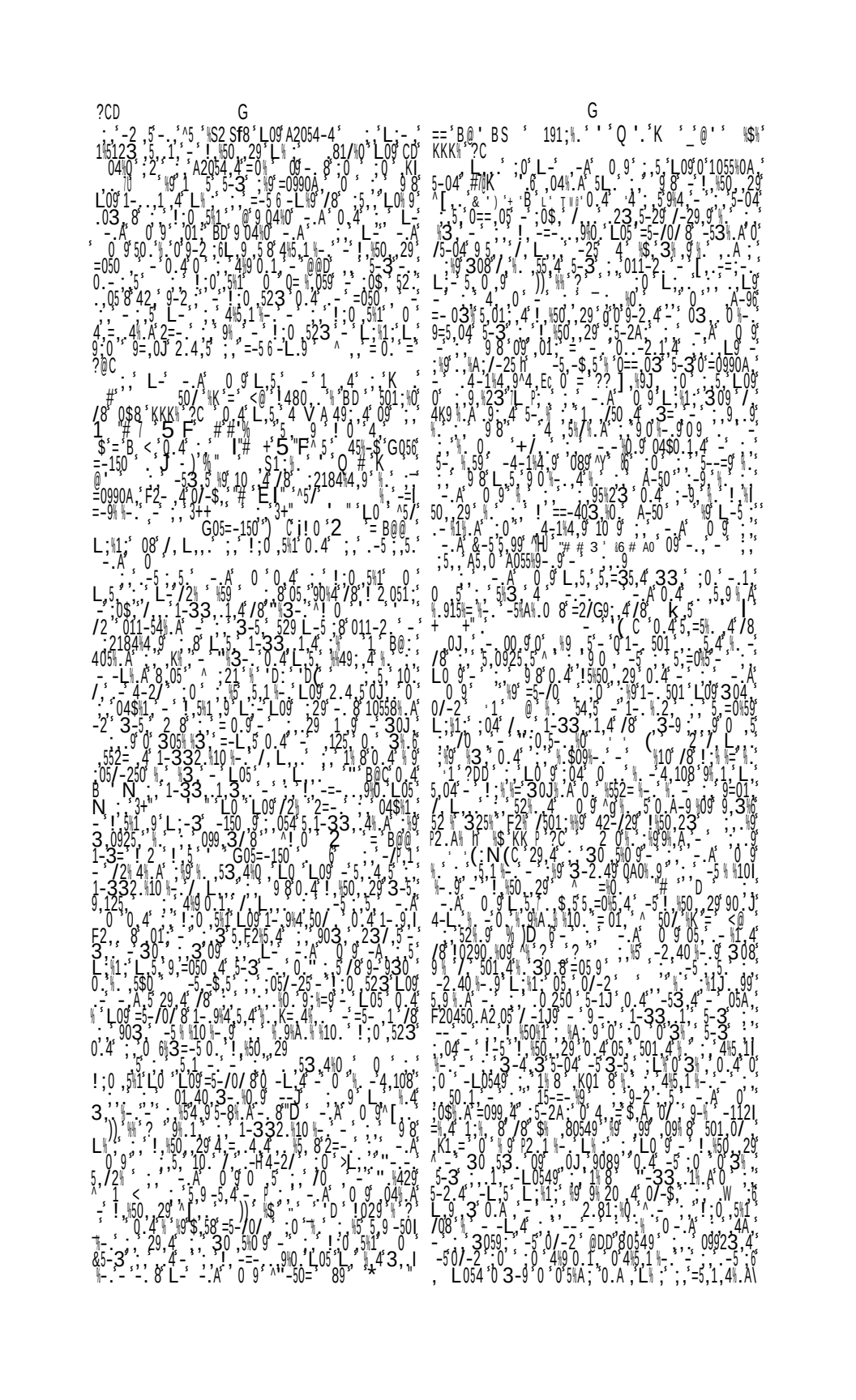


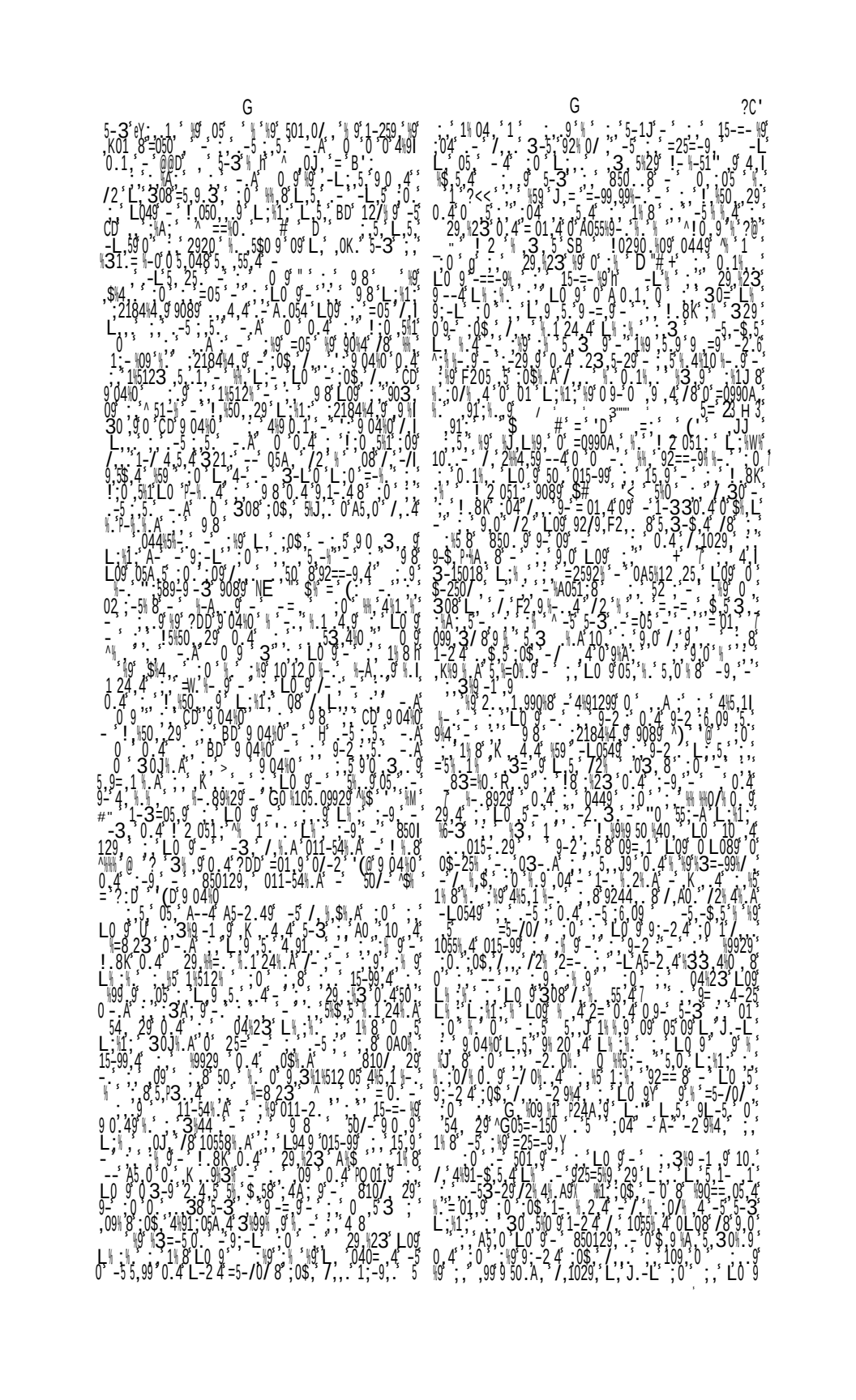
ENVIRONS OF ATHENS.

A. The Asty.
B. Peiraeeus.
C. Munychia.
D. Phalerum.
EE, FF. The Long Walls; EE the northern wall, and FF the southern wall.
GG. The Phaleric Wall.
H. Harbour of Peiraeeus.
I. Phaleric Bay.
1. The Cephissus.
2. The Ilissus.
3 The Eridanus. Mount Hymettus.
5. Mount Lycabettus.
6. Mount Anchesmus.
7. Mount Corydallos.
8. Mount Poecilum. (This mountain and 7 are parts of the range of Aegaleos.)
9. The outer Cerameicus.
10. Academia.
11. Oeum Cerameicum ?
12. Colonus.
13. Acharnae.
14. Cropeia.
15. Paeonidae.
16. Eupyridae.
17. Alopece.
18. Larissa.
19. Halimus.
20. Prospalta.
21. Ceiriadae?
22. Aexone.
23. Thymoetia.
24. Corydallus.
25. Xypete? (Troja.)
26. Hermus.
27. Oia.
28. Upper Agryle.
29. Lower Agryle.







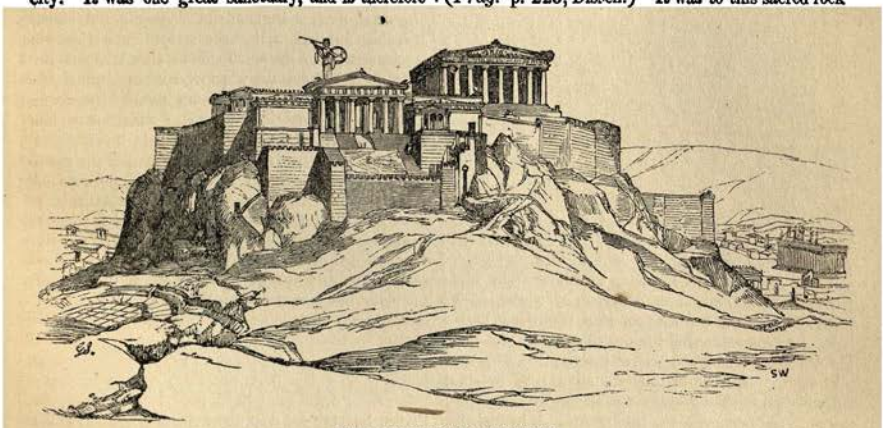


own name. There stood in the time of Stuart, at the foot of the south-eastern extremity of Mt. Lycabettus, the remains of an arch, which was part of the frontispiece of a reservoir of this aqueduct. The piers of some of the arches of this aqueduct are still extant, particularly to the eastward of the village of *Dervish-agú*, five or six miles to the north of Athens. (Leake, p. 202, and Appendix XIII., "On the Supply of Water at Athens.")

VIII. Topography of the Acropolis or Polis.

The Acropolis, as we have already remarked, is a square craggy rock, rising abruptly about 150 feet, with a flat summit of about 1,000 feet from east to west, by 500 feet broad from north to south. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the west, where it is ascended by a steep slope. It was at one and the same time the fortress, the sanctuary, and the museum of the city. Although the site of the original city, it had ceased to be inhabited from the time of the Persian wars, and was appropriated to the worship of Athena and the other guardian deities of the city. It was one great sanctuary, and is therefore called by Aristophanes ἅθατον Ἀκρόπολιν, ἱερὸν τέμενος. (*Lysistr.* 482; comp. Dem. *de Fals. Leg.* p. 428, ὅλης οὔσης ἱερᾶς τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως.) By the artists of the age of Pericles its platform was covered with the master-pieces of ancient art, to which additions continued to be made in succeeding ages. The sanctuary thus became a museum; and in order to form a proper idea of it, we must imagine the summit of the rock stripped of every thing except temples and statues, the whole forming one vast composition of architecture, sculpture, and painting, the dazzling whiteness of the marble relieved by brilliant colours, and glittering in the transparent clearness of the Athenian atmosphere. It was here that Art achieved her greatest triumphs; and though in the present day a scene of desolation and ruin, its ruins are some of the most precious reliques of the ancient world.

The Acropolis stood in the centre of the city. Hence it was the heart of Athens, as Athens was the heart of Greece (Arist. *Panath.* i. p. 99, Jebb); and Pindar no doubt alluded to it, when he speaks of ἄστεος ὀμφαλὸν ἁδυέπειν ἐν ταῖς ἱεραῖς Ἀθάναις. (*Frag.* p. 225, Dissen.) It was to this sacred rock



THE ACROPOLIS RESTORED.

that the magnificent procession of the Panathenaic festival took place once in four years. The chief object of this procession was to carry the Peplus, or embroidered robe, of Athena to her temple on the Acropolis. (*Dict. of Ant.* art. *Panathenaea.*) In connection with this subject it is important to distinguish between the *three* different Athenas of the Acropolis. (Schol. *ad Aristid.* p. 320, Dindorf.) The first was the Athena Polias, the most ancient of all, made of olive wood, and said to have fallen from heaven; its sanctuary was the Erechtheium. The second was the Athena of the Parthenon, a statue of ivory and gold, the work of Pheidias. The third was the Athena Promachus, a colossal statue of bronze, also the work of Pheidias, standing erect, with helmet, spear, and shield. Of these three statues we shall speak more fully hereafter; but it must be borne in mind that the Peplus of the Panathenaic procession was carried to the ancient statue of Athena Polias, and not to the Athena of the Parthenon. (Wordsworth, p. 123, seq.)

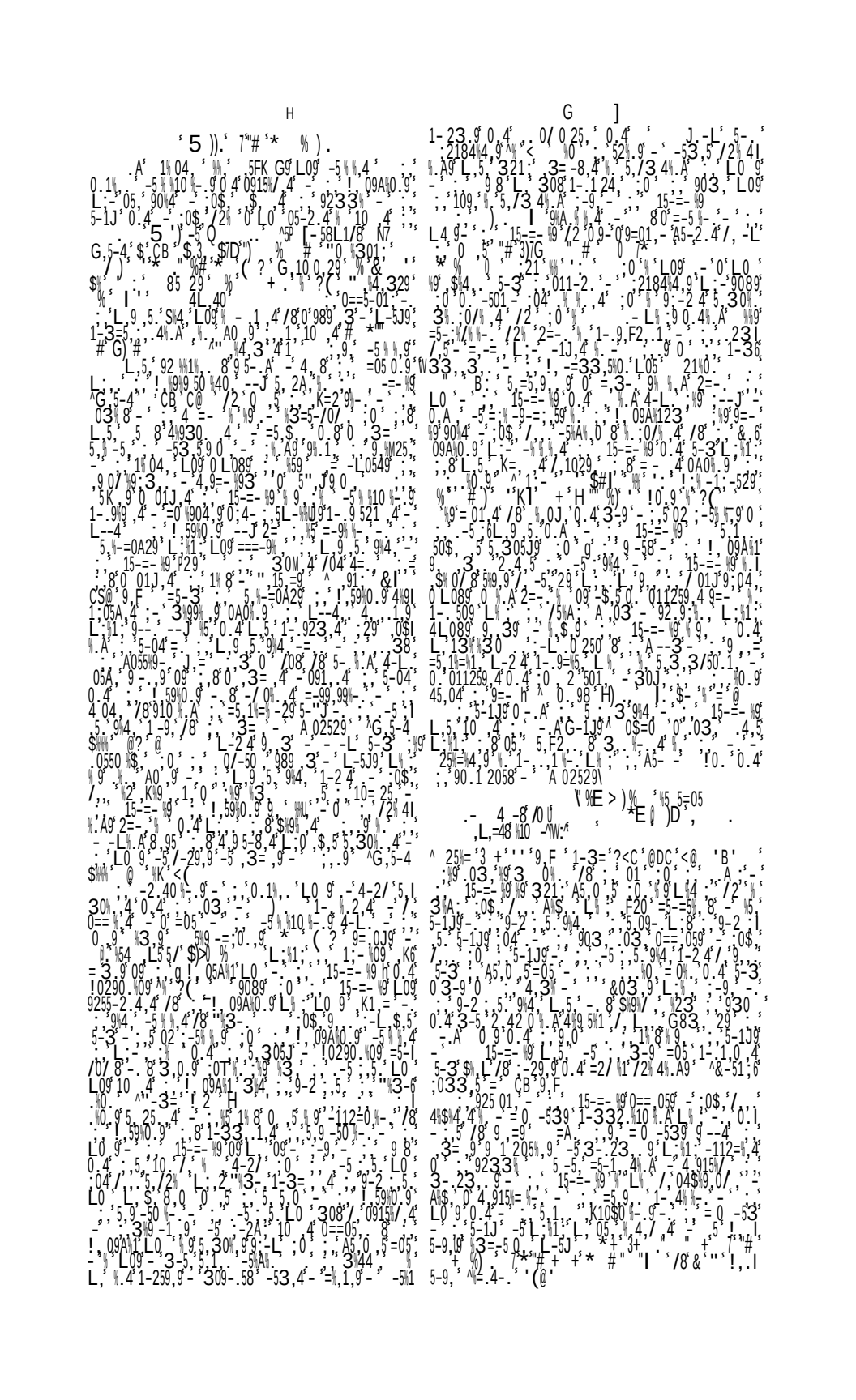
The three goddesses are allnded to in the following remarkable passages of the Knights (1165, seq.) of Aristophanes, which we subjoin, with Wordsworth's comments:—

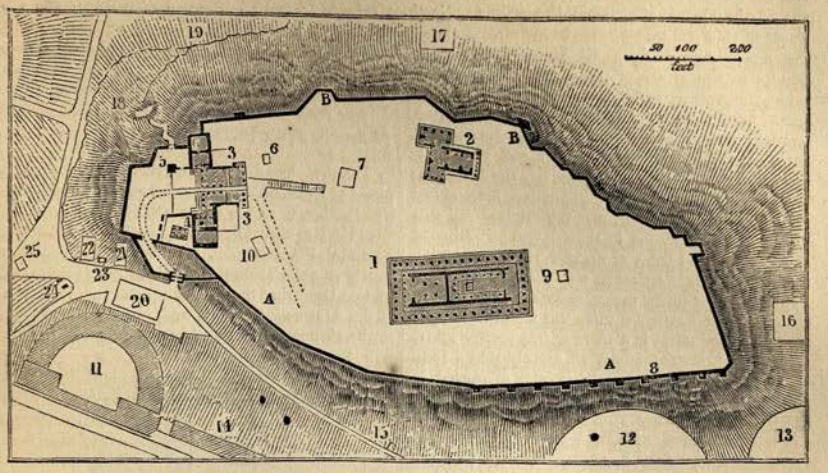
ΚΛ. ἰδοὺ φέρω σοι τήνδε μαζίσκην ἐγώ.
ΑΛΛ. ἐγὼ δὲ μυστίλας μεμυστιλημένας
ὑπὸ τῆς θεοῦ τῇ χειρὶ τῇ ἐλεφαντίνῃ.*
ΔΗ. ὡς μέγαν ἄρ' εἶχες, ὦ πότνια, τὸν δάκτυλον.
ΚΛ. ἐγὼ δ' ἔτνος γε πίσινον εὔχρων καὶ καλόν.
ἐτόρυνε δ' αὐθ' ἡ Παλλὰς ἡ Πυλαιμάχος.†
ΑΛΛ. ὦ Δῆμ' ἐναργῶς ἡ Θεός σ' ἐπισκοπεῖ,
καὶ νῦν ὑπερέχει σου χύτραν ζωμοῦ πλέαν.
ΚΛ. τουτὶ τέμαχος σοῦδωκεν ἡ Φοβεσιστράτη.
ΑΛΛ. ἡ δ' ὀρμοπάτρα γ' ἐφθὸν ἐκ ζωμοῦ κρέας
καὶ χόλικος ἠνύστρου τε καὶ γαστρὸς τόμον.
ΔΗ. καλῶς γ' ἐποίησε τοὔπεπλον μεμνημένη.‡

* i. e. The chryselephantine statue of the goddess in the Parthenon, the hands of which were of ivory.

† i. e. The bronze colossal statue of Athena Promachus, standing near the Propylaea (Πυλαίμαχος). Her shield and spear are here ludicrously converted into a χύτρα and τορύνη. Her gigantic form is expressed by ὑπερέχει.

‡ i. e. The Athena Polias in the Erechtheium: this line is a convincing proof that the Peplus was dedicated to her.





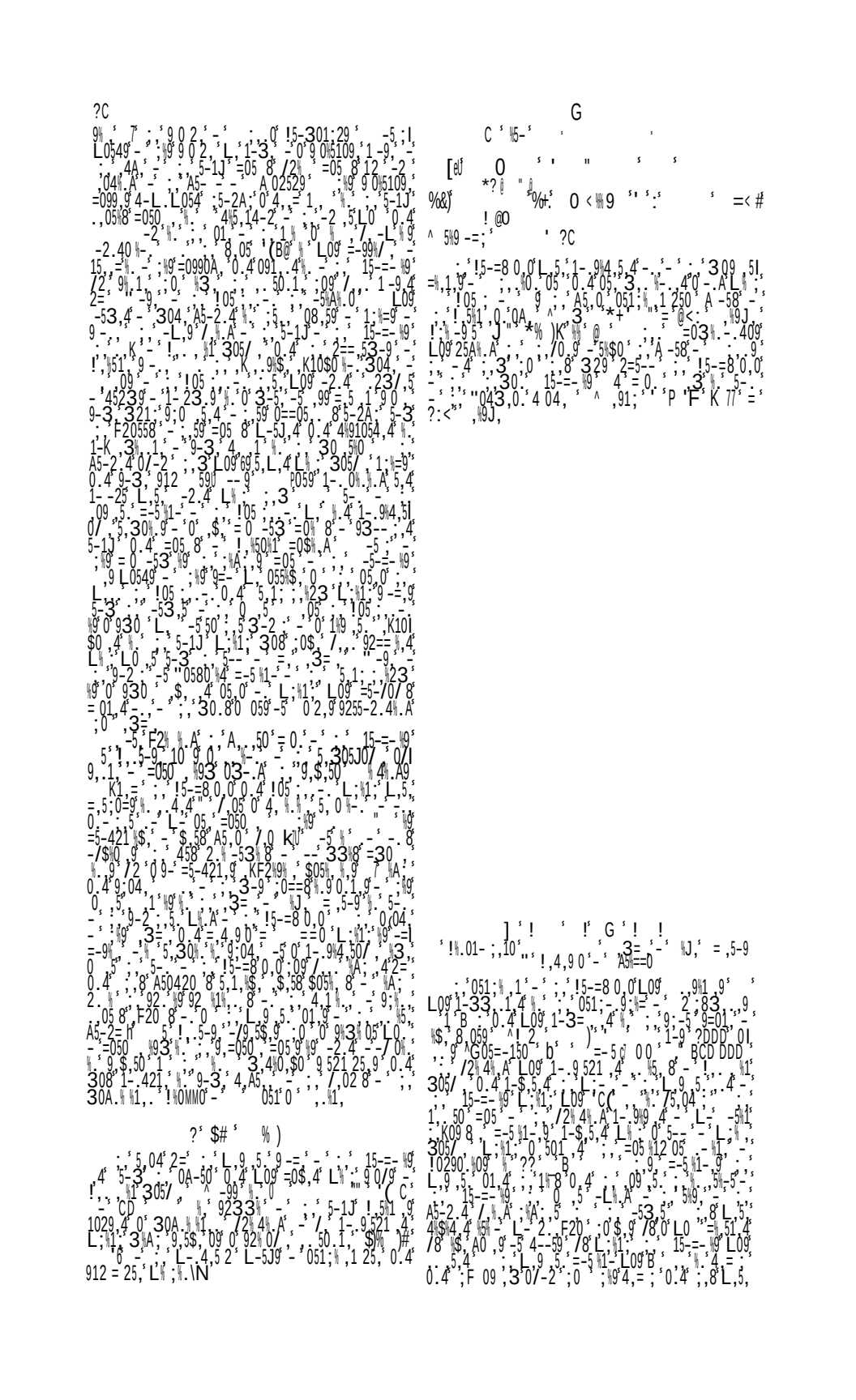
GROUND PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS AND THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

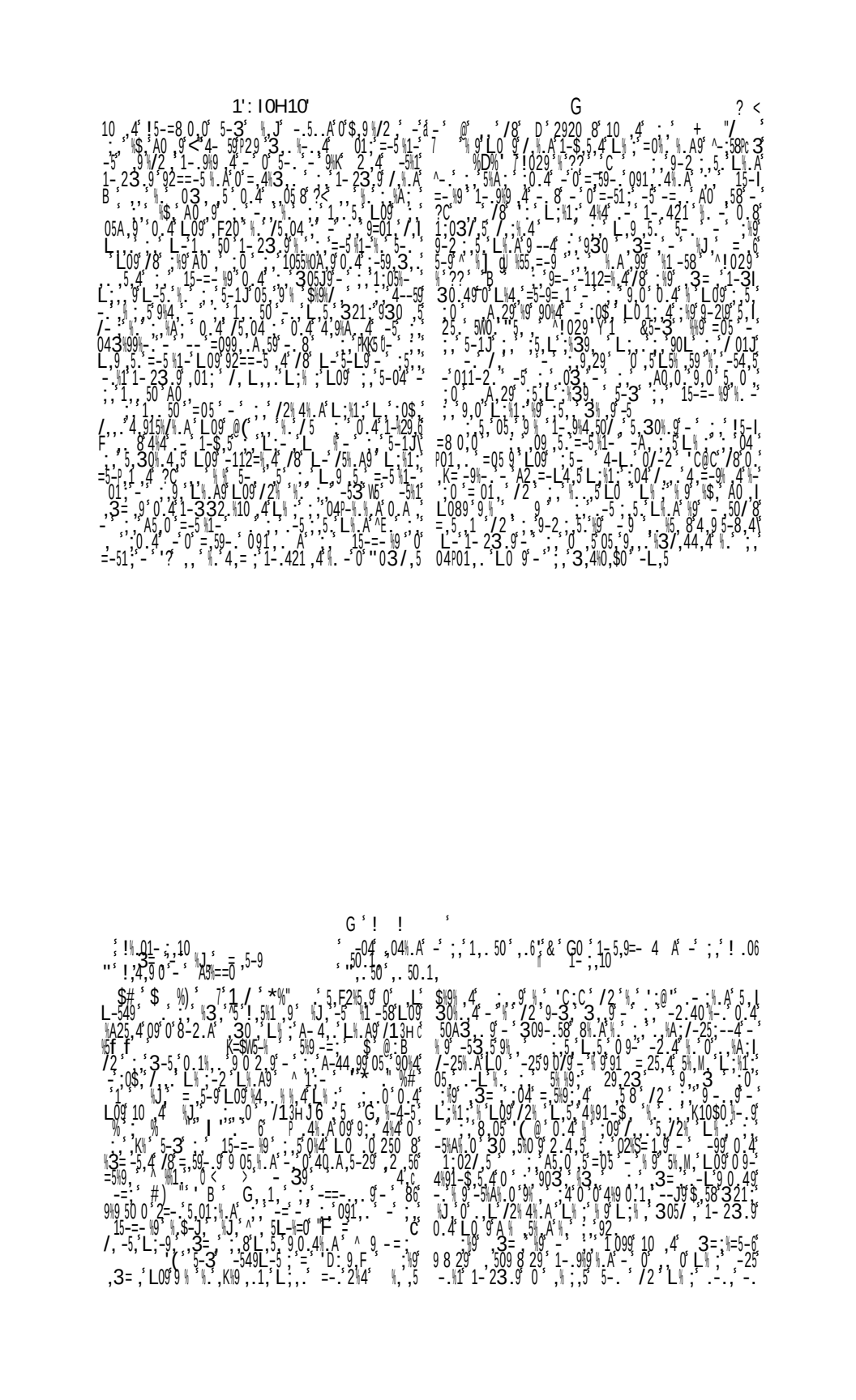
AA. Southern or Cimonian Wall.
BB. Northern or Pelasgic Wall.
1. Parthenon.
2. Erechtheium.
3. Propylaea.
4. Temple of Nike Apteros: beneath Temple of Ge Curotrophus and Demeter Chloe.
5. Pedestal of the Statue of Agrippa.
6. Quadriga.
7. Statue of Athena Promachus.
8. Gigantomachia.
9. Temple of Rome and Augustus.
10. Temple of Artemis Brauronia.
11. Odeium of Herodes or Regilla.
12. Dionysiac Theatre.
13. Odeium of Pericles.
14. Stoa Eumeneia.
15. Grave of Talus or Calus.
16. Eleusinium.
17. Aglaurium.
18. Grotto of Pan.
19. Pelasgicum.
20. Asclepieium.
21. Temple of Aphrodite Pandemus.
22. Temple of Themis.
23. Grave of Hippolytus.
24. Statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton.
25. Altar of the Twelve Gods.

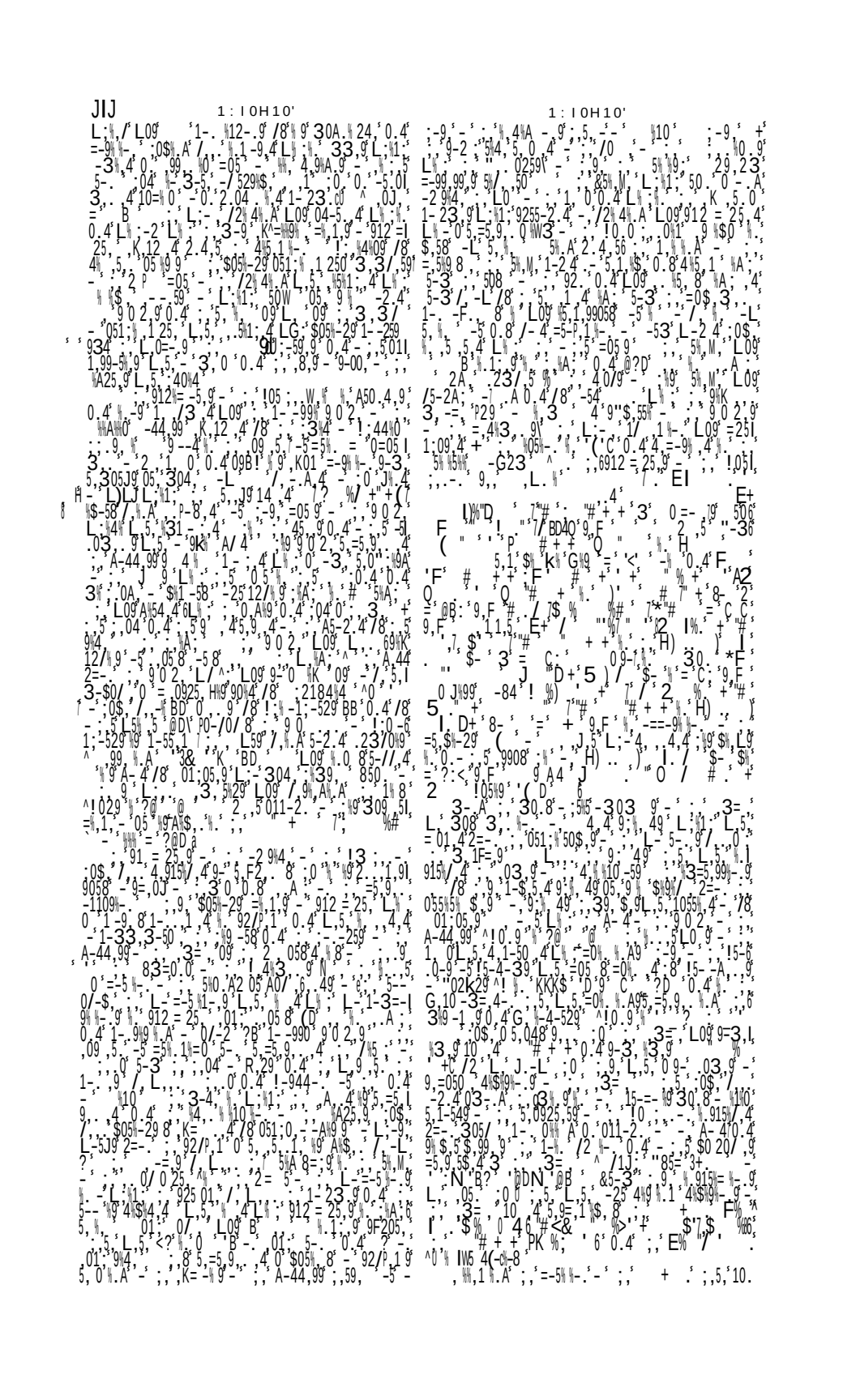
On the ascent to the Acropolis from the modern town our first attention is called to the angle of the Hellenic wall, west of the northern wing of the Propylaea. It is probable that this wall formed the exterior defence of the Acropolis at this point. Following this wall northwards, we come to a bastion, built about the year 1822 by the Greek general Odysseus to defend an ancient well, to which there is access within the bastion by an antique passage and stairs of some length cut in the rock. Turning eastwards round the corner, we come to two caves, one of which is supposed to have been dedicated to Pan; in these caves are traces of tablets let into the rock. Leaving these caves we come to a large buttress, after which the wall runs upon the edge of the nearly vertical rock. On passing round a salient angle, where is a small buttress, we find a nearly straight line of wall for about 210 feet; then a short bend to the south-east; afterwards a further straight reach for about 120 feet, nearly parallel to the former. These two lines of wall contain the remains of Doric columns and entablature, to which reference has already been made. A mediaeval buttress about 100 feet from the angle of the Erechtheium forms the termination of this second reach of wall. From hence to the north-east angle of the Acropolis, where there is a tower apparently Turkish, occur several large square stones, which also appear to have belonged to some early temple. The wall, into which these, as well as the before mentioned fragments, are built, seems to be of Hellenic origin. The eastern face of the wall appears to have been entirely built in the Middle Ages on the old foundations. At the south-east angle we find the Hellenic masonry of the Southern or Cimonian wall. At this spot 29 courses remain, making a height of 45 feet. Westward of this point the wall has been almost entirely cased in mediaeval and recent times, and is further supported by 9 buttresses, which, as well as those on the north and east sides, appear to be mediaeval. But the Hellenic masonry of the Cimonian wall can be traced all along as far as the Propylaea under the casing. The south-west reach of the Hellenic wall terminates westwards in a solid tower about 30 feet high, which is surmounted by the temple of Nike Apteros, described below. This tower commanded the unshielded side of any troops approaching the gate, which, there is good reason to believe, was in the same position as the present entrance. After passing through the gate and proceeding northwards underneath the west face of the tower, we come to the Propylaea. The effect of emerging from the dark gate and narrow passage to the magnificent marble staircase, 70 feet broad, surmounted by the Propylaea, must have been exceedingly grand. A small portion of the ancient Pelasgic wall still remains near the south-east angle of the southern wing of the Propylaea, now occupied by a lofty mediaeval tower. After passing the gateways of the Propylaea we come upon the area of the Acropolis, of which considerably more than half has been excavated under the auspices of the Greek government. Upon entering the enclosure of the Acropolis the colossal statue of Athena Promachus was seen a little to the left, and the Parthenon to the right; both offering angular views, according to the usual custom of the Greeks in arranging the approaches to their public buildings. The road leading upwards in the direction of the Parthenon is slightly worked out of the rock; it is at first of considerable breadth, and afterwards becomes narrower. On the right hand, as we leave the Propylaea, and on the road itself, are traces of 5 votive altars, one of which is dedicated to Athena Hygieia. Further on, to the left of the road, is the

?C

G







ANCIENT ATHENS

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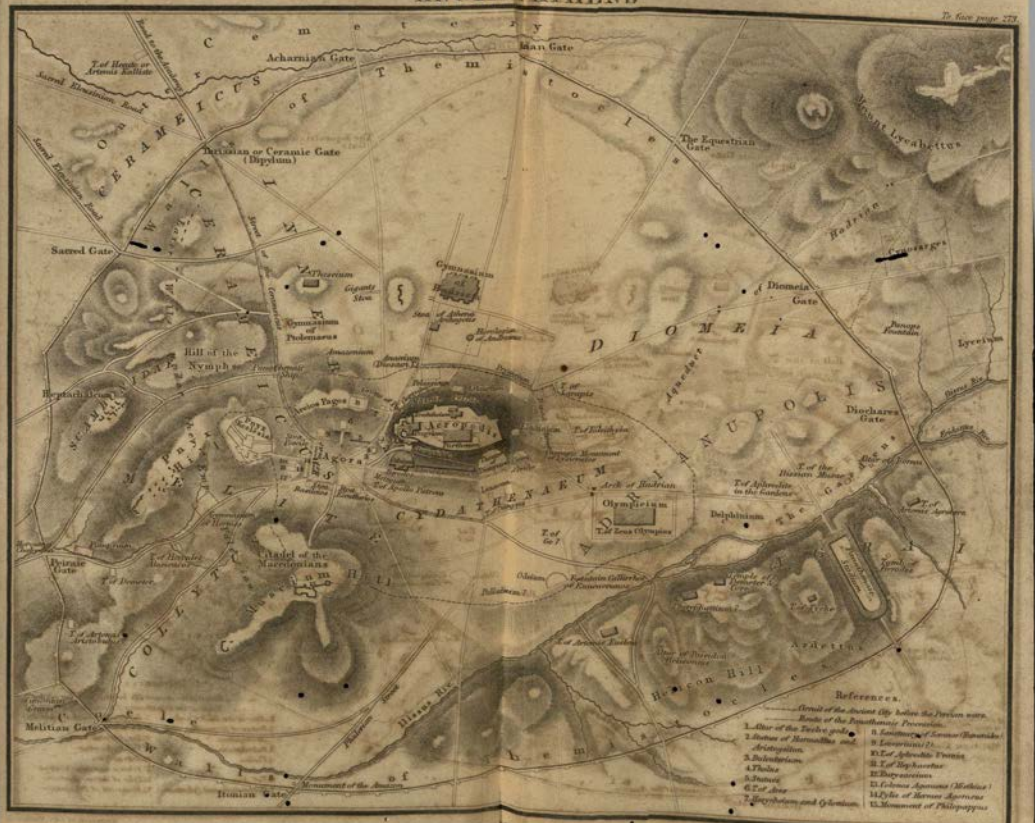
Cemetery
Acharnian Gate
Main Gate
Tof Hecate or Artemis Enklete
Road to the Academy
Sacred Eleusinian Road
CERAMEICUS
Themistocles
Dipylum
Dipylon
Peiraic or Ceramic Gate (Dipylum)
The Equestrian Gate
Mount Lycabettus
Hadrian
Sacred Gate
Thesium
Gigantic Statue
Gymnasium
Ptolemæus
Hill of the Nymphs
Pnyx
Bema
Observatory
Museum
Monument of Philopappus
Areopagus
Tof Eumenes
Tof Ptolemæus
Tof Attalus
Tof Hadrian
Tof Apollo Patroos
Tof Jupiter Eleutherius
Tof Bacchus
Tof Ceres
Tof Venus
Tof Mercury
Tof Minerva Archegetis
Tof Apollo Temnites
Tof Diana Phosphorus
Tof Æsculapius
Tof Victory
Tof Roma
Tof Apollo Patroos
Tof Jupiter Olympius
Tof Ge
Tof Themis
Tof Bacchus
Tof Diana Munychia
Tof Minerva Archegetis
Tof Minerva Polias
Tof Erechtheus
Tof Pandrosus
Tof Cecrops
Tof Vesta
Tof Neptune Erechtheus
Tof Vulcan
Tof Venus Urania
Tof Venus Pandemos
Tof Venus Epitragia
Tof Venus Hippolytus
Tof Venus Genetrix
Tof Venus Victrix
Tof Venus Apostrophia
Tof Venus Colias
Tof Venus Ambologera
Tof Venus Melænis
Tof Venus Nymphia
Tof Venus Epistrophia
Tof Venus Morpho
Tof Venus Hegemone
Tof Venus Peitho
Tof Venus Hetæra
Tof Venus Aphrodite
Tof Venus Aphrodite in the Gardens
Tof Venus Aphrodite Urania
Tof Venus Aphrodite Pandemos
Tof Venus Aphrodite Epitragia
Tof Venus Aphrodite Hippolytus
Tof Venus Aphrodite Genetrix
Tof Venus Aphrodite Victrix
Tof Venus Aphrodite Apostrophia
Tof Venus Aphrodite Colias
Tof Venus Aphrodite Ambologera
Tof Venus Aphrodite Melænis
Tof Venus Aphrodite Nymphia
Tof Venus Aphrodite Epistrophia
Tof Venus Aphrodite Morpho
Tof Venus Aphrodite Hegemone
Tof Venus Aphrodite Peitho
Tof Venus Aphrodite Hetæra
Agora
Acropolis
Areopagus
Olympieium
Tof Jupiter Olympius
Delphinium
Tof Ceres
Tof Bacchus
Tof Diana Munychia
Tof Minerva Archegetis
Tof Minerva Polias
Tof Erechtheus
Tof Pandrosus
Tof Cecrops
Tof Vesta
Tof Neptune Erechtheus
Tof Vulcan
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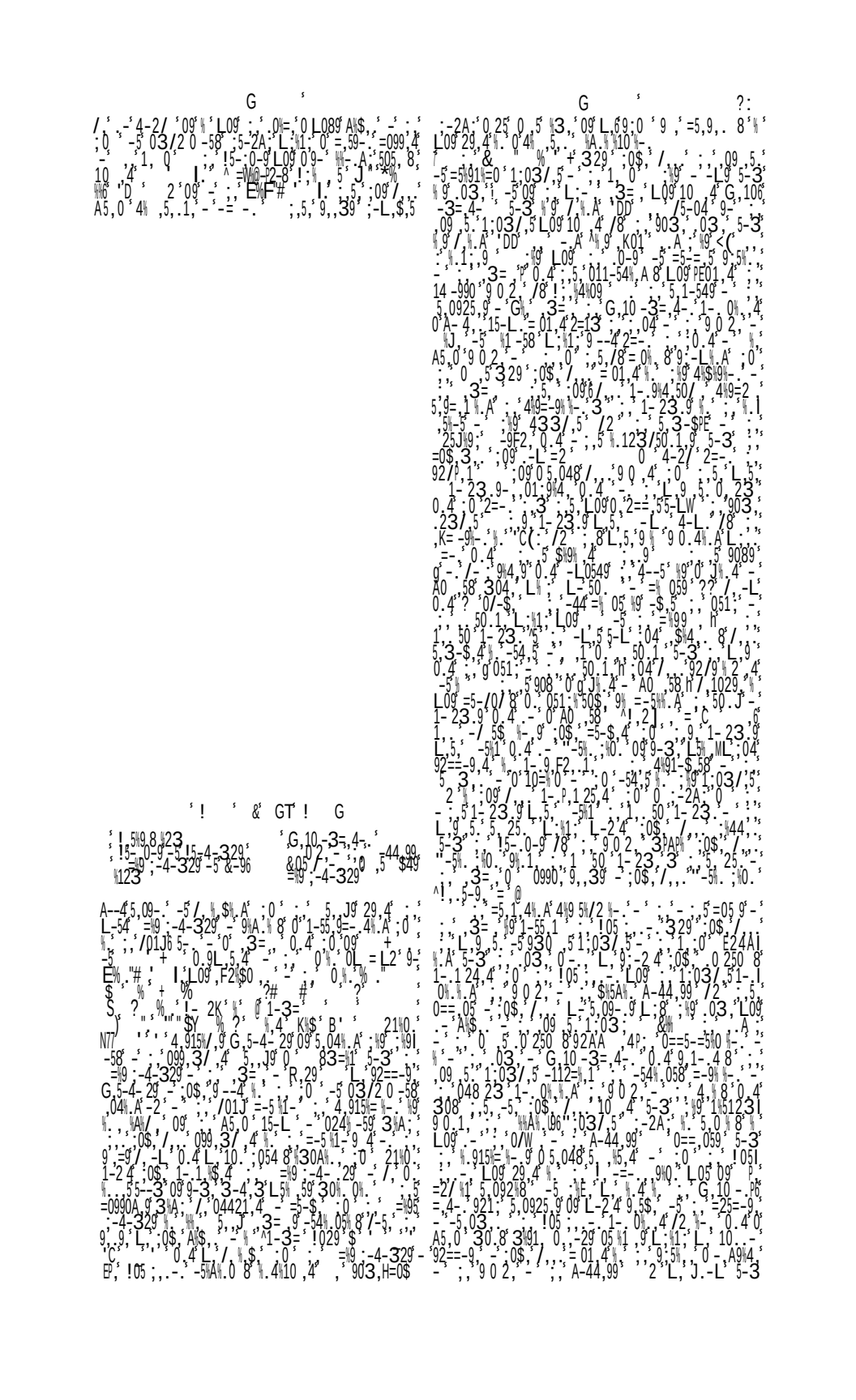
Tof Venus Aphrodite Epistrophia
Tof Venus Aphrodite Morpho
Tof Venus Aphrodite Hegemone
Tof Venus Aphrodite Peitho
Tof Venus Aphrodite Hetæra
Dionysiac Theatre
Odeium
Fountain Callirhoe or Enneacrunus
Pelasgicum
Temple of Theseus
Stoa Basileios
Stoa Poikile
Stoa of Attalus
Stoa of Eumenes
Stoa of Hadrian
Stoa of Zeus Eleutherius
Stoa of Ptolemæus



only four of these are in front; the two others are placed, one in each flank, before a corresponding anta in the wall on either side of the door. These columns are all standing. They are about 3 feet higher, and nearly 6 inches greater in diameter, than those in the eastern portico. It must not, however, be inferred from this circumstance that the northern portico was considered of more importance than the eastern one; since the former appeared inferior from its standing on lower ground. Each of these porticoes stood before two large doors ornamented with great magnificence.

The southern portico, though also called prostasis in the inscription, was of an entirely different character. Its roof was supported by six Caryatides, or columns, of which the shafts represented young maidens in long draperies, called *αἱ Κόραι* in the inscription. They are arranged in the same manner as the columns in the northern portico.—namely, four in front, and one on either anta. They stand upon a basement eight feet above the exterior level; the roof which they support is flat, and about 15 feet above the floor of the building. The entire height of the portico, including the basement, was little more than half the height of the pitched roof of the temple. There appears to have been no access to this portico from the exterior of the building. There was no door in the wall behind this portico; and the only access to it from the interior of the building was by a small flight of steps leading out into the basement of the portico between the Caryatid and the anta on the eastern flank. All these steps may still be traced, and two of them are still in their place. At the bottom of them, on the floor of the building, there is a door opposite the great door of the northern porch. It is evident, from this arrangement, that this southern portico formed merely an appendage of that part

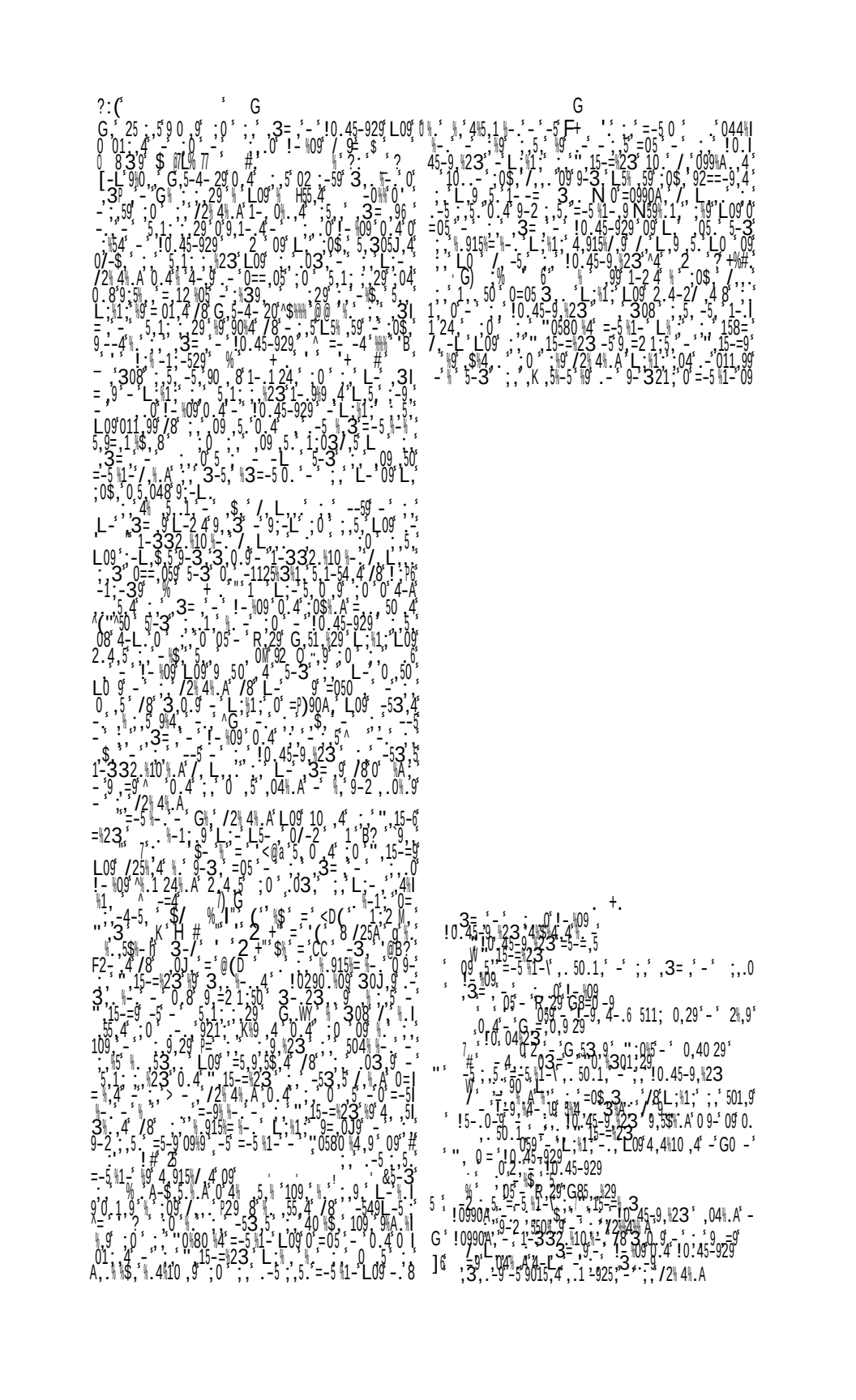
THE ERECHTHEIUM RESTORED, VIEWED FROM THE NW. ANGLE.

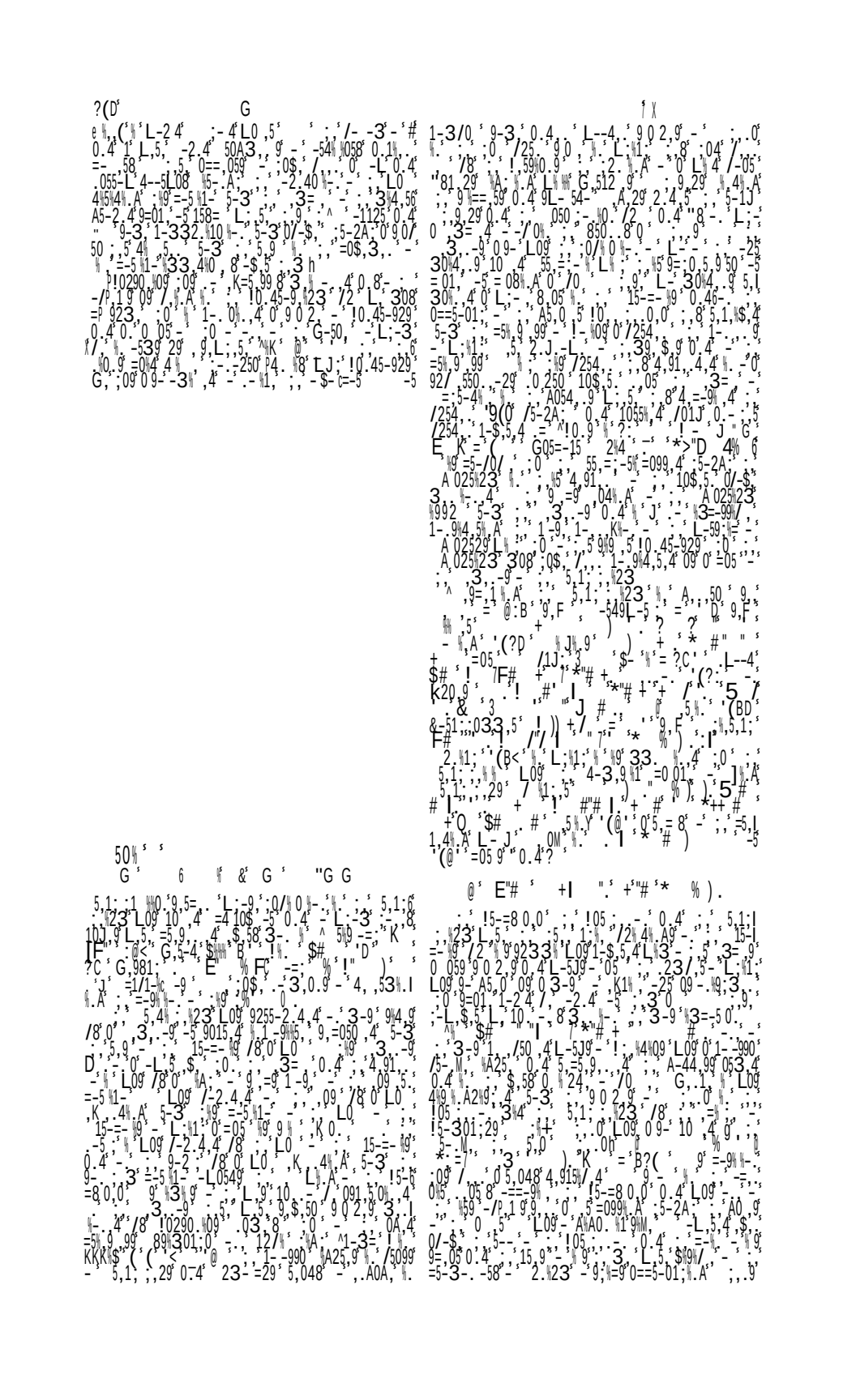
of the Erechtheium to which the great northern door gave access. A few years ago the whole of this portico was in a state of ruins, but in 1846 it was restored by M. Piscatory, then the French ambassador in Greece. Four of the Caryatides were still standing; the fifth, which was found in an excavation, was restored to its former place, and a new figure was made in place of the sixth, which was, and is, in the British Museum.

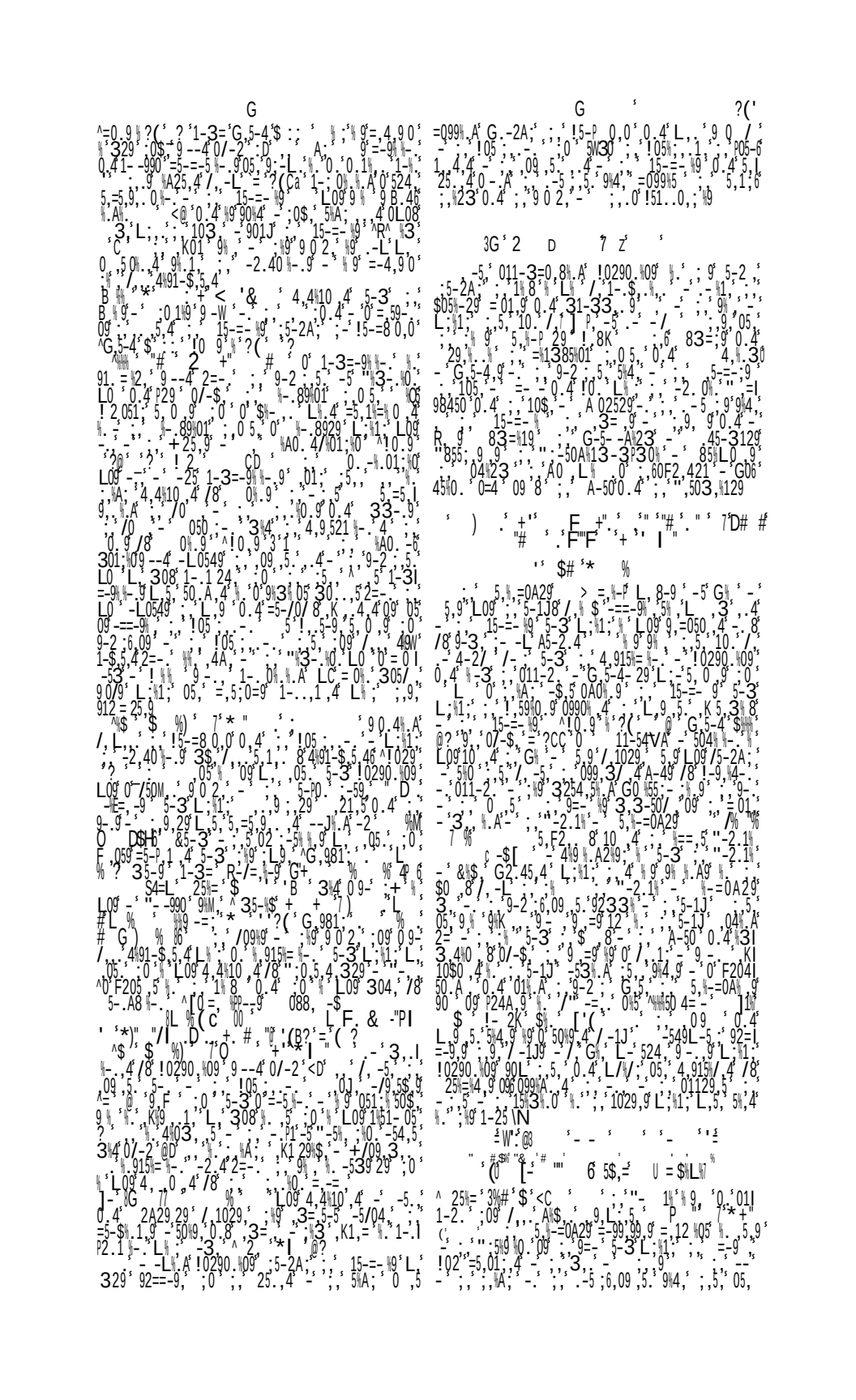
The western end of the building had no portico before it. The wall at this end consisted of a basement of considerable height, upon which were four Ionic columns, supporting an entablature. These four columns had half their diameters engaged in the wall, thus forming, with the two antae at the corners, five intercolumniations, corresponding to the front of the principal portico. The wall behind was pierced with three windows in the spaces between the engaged columns in the centre.

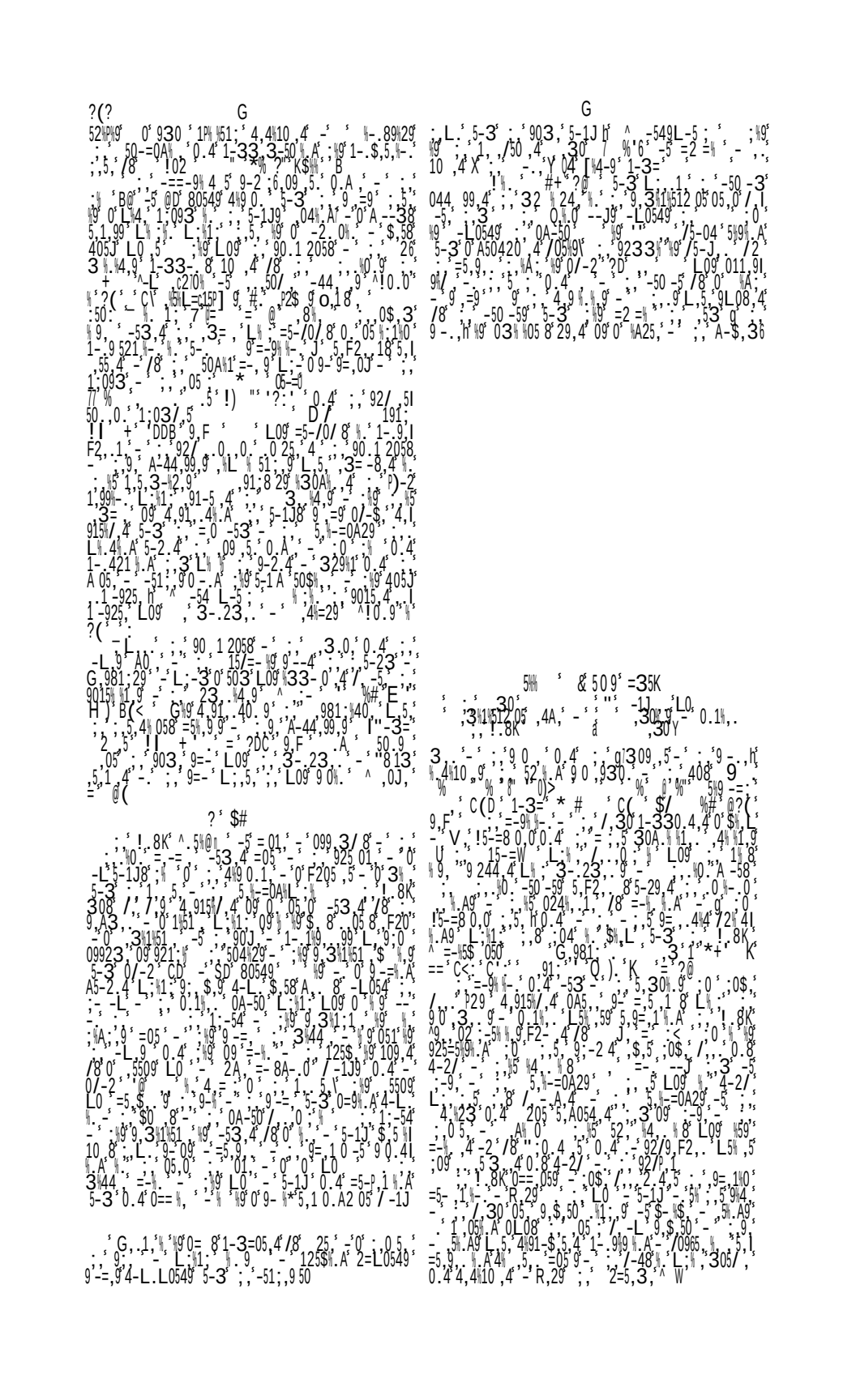
The frieze of the building was composed of black Eleusinian marble, adorned with figures in low relief in white marble; but of this frieze only three portions are still in their place in the eastern portico.

With respect to the interior of the building, it appears from an examination of the existing remains that it was divided by two transverse walls into three compartments, of which the eastern and the middle was about 24 feet each from east to west, and the western about 9 feet. The last was consequently a passage along the western wall of the building, at one end of which was the great door of the northern portico, and at the other end the door of the staircase leading to the portico of the Caryatides. There can, therefore, be little doubt that this passage served as the pronaos of the central compartment. It, therefore, appears from the ruins themselves that the Erechtheium contained only two principal chambers. This is in accordance with the statement of Pausanias, who says (i. 26. § 5) that the Erechtheium was a double building (*διπλοῦν οἴκημα*).







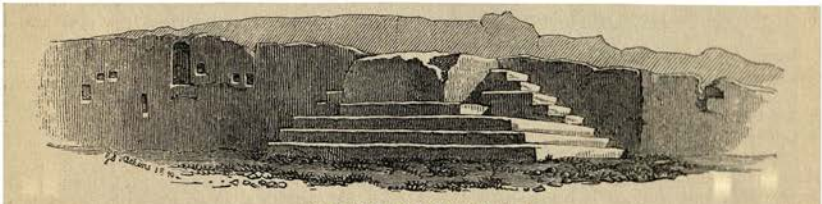


Some of them are now in the British Museum. (Leake, p. 183; Dodwell, vol. i. p. 402.)

The area of the Pnyx contained about 12,000 square yards, and could therefore easily accommodate the whole of the Athenian citizens. The remark of an ancient grammarian, that it was constructed with the simplicity of ancient times (κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἁπλότητα, Pollux, viii. 132), is borne out by the existing remains. We know moreover that it was not provided with seats, with the exception of a few wooden benches in the first row. (Aristoph. *Acharn.* 25.) Hence the assembled citizens either stood or sat on the bare rock (χαμαί, Aristoph. *Vesp.* 43); and accordingly the Sausage-seller, when he seeks to undermine the popularity of Cleon, offers a cushion to the demus. (Aristoph. *Equit.* 783.) It was not provided, like the theatres, with any species of awning to protect the assembly from the rays of the sun; and this was doubtless one reason why the assembly was held at day-break. (Mure, vol. ii. p. 63.)

It has been remarked that a traveller who mounts the bema of the Pnyx may safely say, what perhaps cannot be said with equal certainty of any other spot, and of any other body of great men in antiquity: Here have stood Demosthenes, Pericles, Themistocles, Aristides, and Solon. This remark, however, would not be true in its full extent, if we were to give credence to a passage of Plutarch (*Them.* 19), to which allusion has been already made. Plutarch relates that the bema originally looked towards the sea, and that it was afterwards removed by the Thirty Tyrants so as to face the land, because the sovereignty of the sea was the origin of the democracy, while the pursuit of agriculture was favourable to the oligarchy. But from no part of the present Pnyx could the sea be seen, and it is evident, from the existing remains, that it is of much more ancient date than the age of the Thirty Tyrants. Moreover, it is quite incredible that a work of such gigantic proportions should have been erected by the Thirty, who never even summoned an assembly of the citizens. And even if they had effected such a change in the place of meeting for the citizens, would not the latter, in the restoration of the democracy, have returned to the former site? We have therefore no hesitation in rejecting the whole story along with Forchhammer and Mure, and of regarding it with the latter writer as one of the many anecdotes of what may be called the moral and political mythology of Greece, invented to give zest to the narrative of interesting events, or the actions and characters of illustrious men.

Wordsworth, however, accepts Plutarch's story, and points out remains which he considers to be those of the ancient Pnyx a little behind the present bema. It is true that there is behind the existing bema, and



THE BEMA OF THE PNYX.

on the summit of the rock, an esplanade and terrace, which has evidently been artificially levelled; and near one of its extremities are appearances on the ground which have been supposed to betoken the existence of a former bema. It has been usually stated, in refutation of this hypothesis, that not even from this higher spot could the sea be seen, because the city wall ran across the top of the hill, and would have effectually interrupted any view of the sea; but this answer is not sufficient, since we have brought forward reasons for believing that this was not the direction of the *ancient* wall. This esplanade, however, is so much smaller than the present Pnyx, that it is impossible to believe that it could ever have been used as the ordinary assembly of the citizens; and it is much more probable that it served for purposes connected with the great assembly in the Pnyx below, being perhaps covered in part with buildings or booths for the convenience of the Prytanes, scribes, and other public functionaries. Mure calls attention to a passage in Aristophanes, where allusion is made to such appendages (τὴν Πύκνα πᾶσαν καὶ τὰς σκηνὰς καὶ τὰς διόδους διαθρῆσαι, *Thesm.* 659); and though the Pnyx is here used in burlesque application to the Thesmophorium, where the female assemblies were held, this circumstance does not destroy the point of the allusion. (Mure, vol. ii. p. 319.)

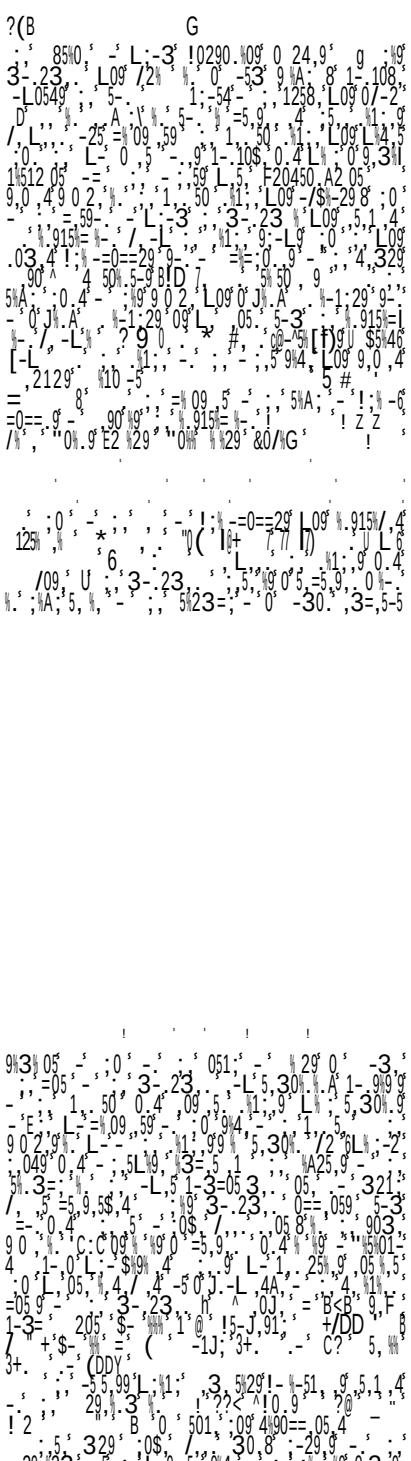
The whole rock of the Pnyx was thickly inhabited in ancient times, as it is flattened and cut in all directions. We have already had occasion to point out [see above, p. 261, b.] that even the western side of the hill was covered with houses.

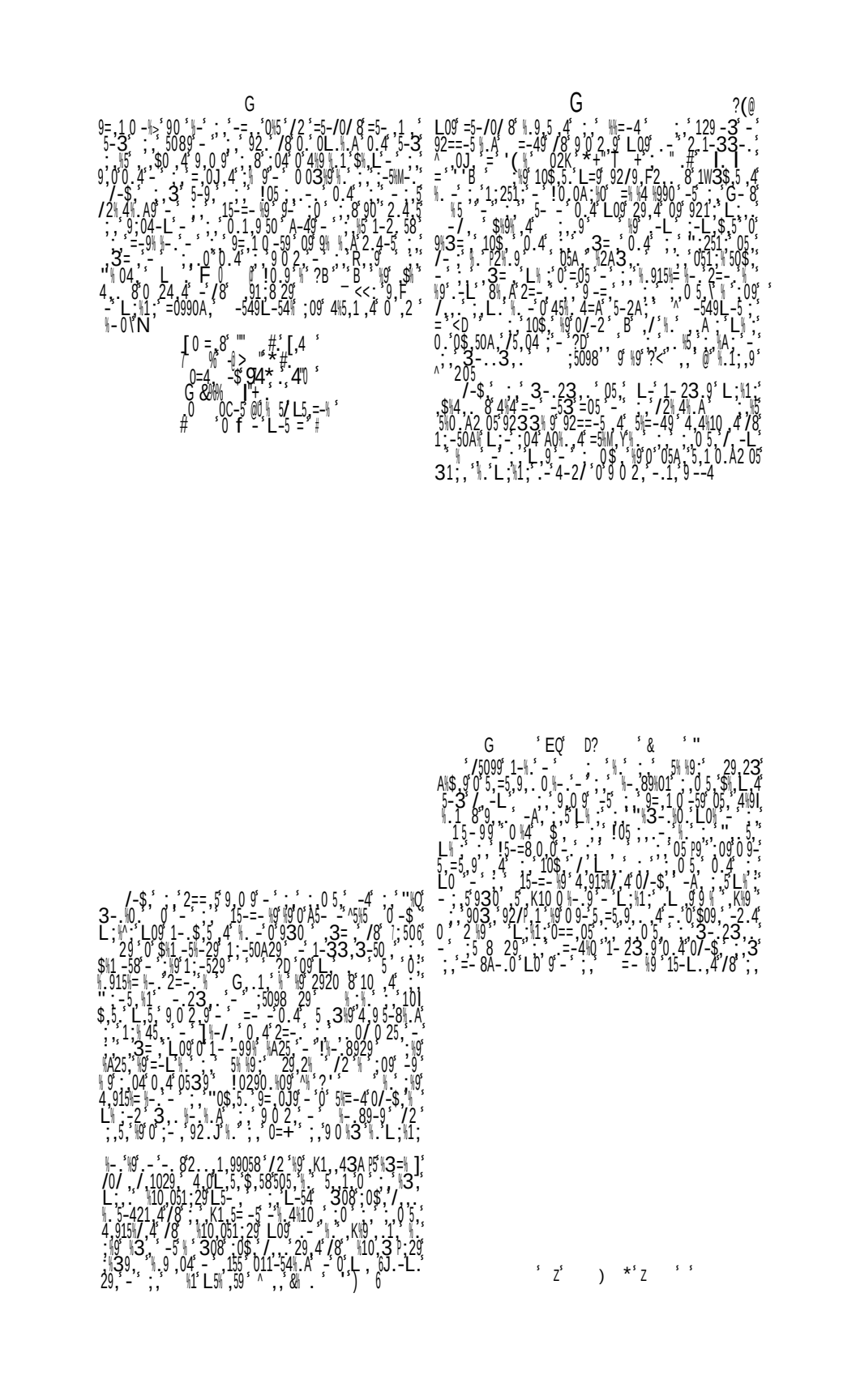
3. *Hill of the Nymphs.*

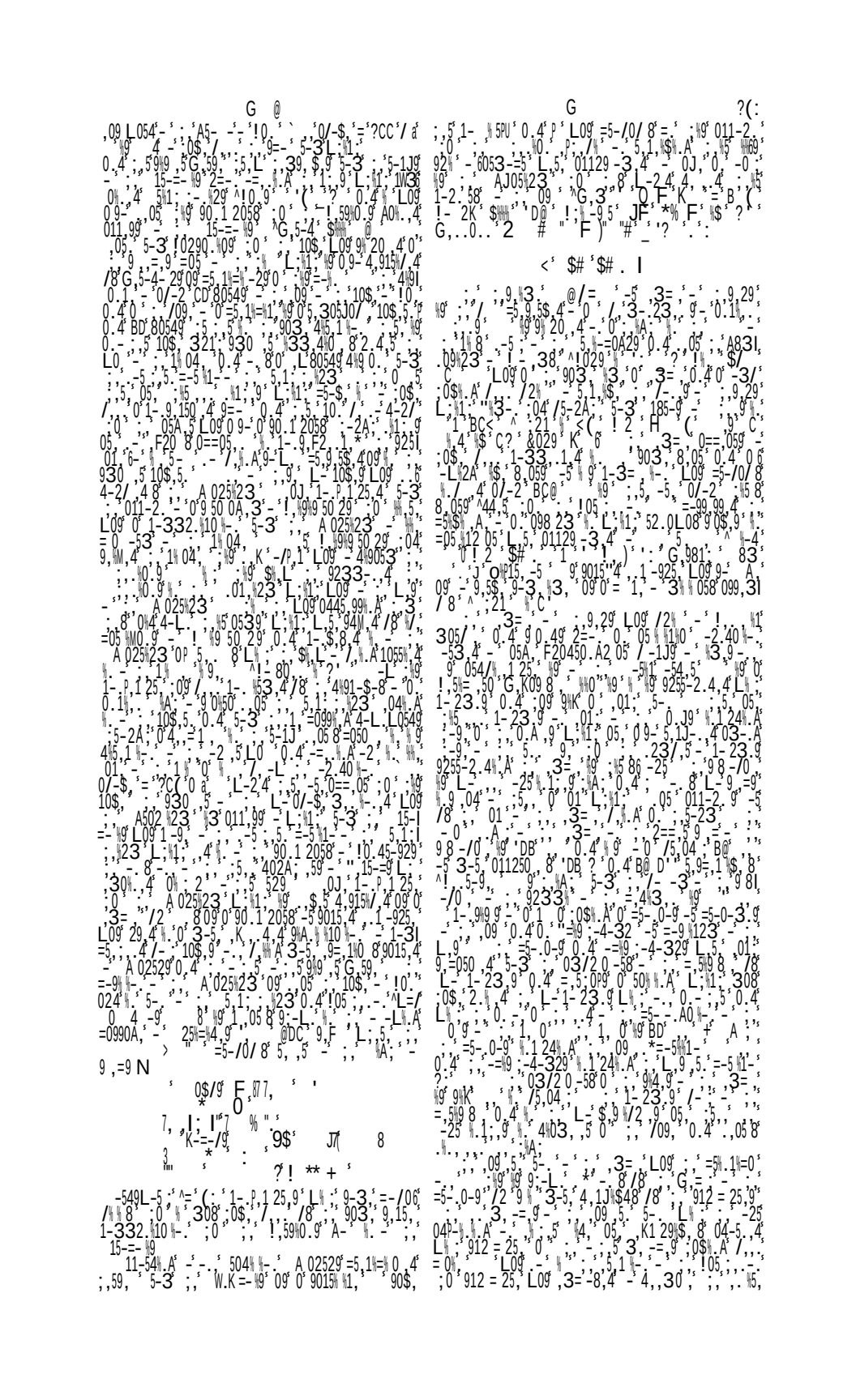
This hill, which lay a little to the NW. of the Pnyx, used to be identified with the celebrated Lycabettus, which was situated on the other side of the city, outside the walls; but its proper name has been restored to it, from an inscription found on its summit. (Böckh, *Inscr.* no. 453; Ross, in *Kunstblatt*, 1837, p. 391.)

4. *The Museium.*

The Museium (τὸ Μουσεῖον) was the hill to the SW. of the Acropolis, from which it is separated by an intervening valley. It is only a little lower than the Acropolis itself. It is described by Pausanias (i. 25. § 8) as a hill within the city walls, opposite the Acropolis, where the poet Musaeus was buried, and where a monument was erected to a certain Syrian, whose name Pausanias does not mention. There are still remains of this monument, from the inscriptions upon which we learn that it was the monument of Philopappus, the grandson of Antiochus, who, having been deposed by Vespasian, came to Rome with his two sons, Epiphanes and Callinicus. [*Dict. of Biogr.* vol. I. p. 194.] Epiphanes was the father of Philopappus, who had become an Attic citizen of the demus Besa, and he is evidently





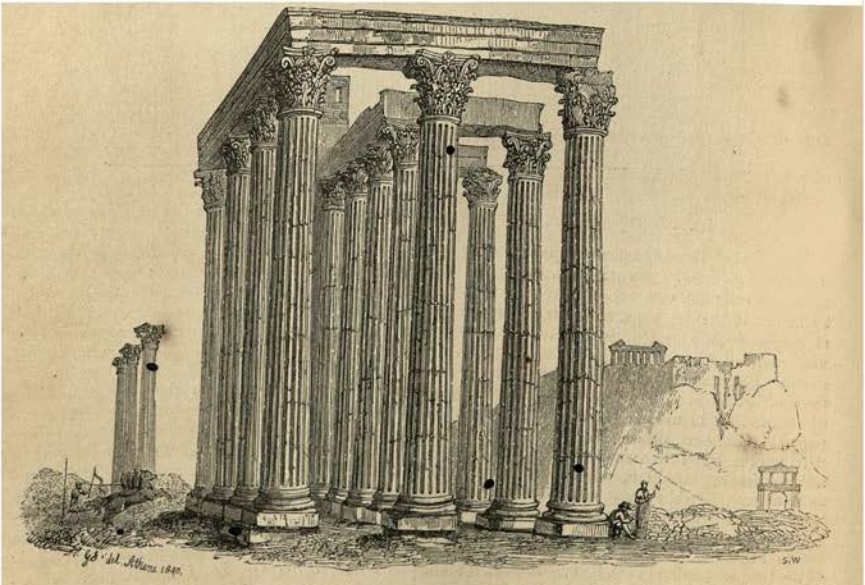


citing astonishment by the design of the building, and which would have been most admirable if it had been finished." (Ὀλύμπιον, ἡμιτελὲς μὲν, καταπλήξιν δ' ἔχον τὴν τῆς οἰκοδομίας ὑπογραφήν· γενόμενον δ' ἂν βέλτιστον, εἴπερ συνετελέσθη, p. 140, ed. Fuhr.) Aristotle (*Polit.* v. 11) mentions it as one of the colossal undertakings of despotic governments, placing it in the same category as the pyramids of Egypt; and Livy (xli. 20) speaks of it as "Jovis Olympii templum Athenis, unum in terris inchoatum pro magnitudine dei," where "unum" is used because it was a greater work than any other temple of the god. (Comp. Strab. ix. p. 396; Plut. *Sol.* 32; Lucian, *Icaro-Menip.* 24.) About B. C. 174 Antiochus Epiphanes commenced the completion of the temple. He employed a Roman architect of the name of Cossutius to proceed with it. Cossutius chose the Corinthian order, which was adhered to in the subsequent prosecution of the work. (Vitruv. *l. c.*; Athen. v. p. 194, a.; Vell. Pat. i. 10.) Upon the death of Antiochus in B. C. 164 the work was interrupted; and about 80 years afterwards some of its columns were transported to Rome by Sulla for the use of the Capitoline temple at Rome. (Plin. xxxvi. 5. s. 6.) The work was not resumed till the reign of Augustus, when a society of princes, allies or dependents of the Roman empire, undertook to complete the building at their joint expense. (Suet. *Aug.* 60.) But the honour of its final completion was reserved for Hadrian, who dedicated the temple, and set up the statue of the god within the cella. (Paus. i. 18. § 6, seq.; Spartian. *Hadr.* 13; Dion Cass. lxix. 16.)

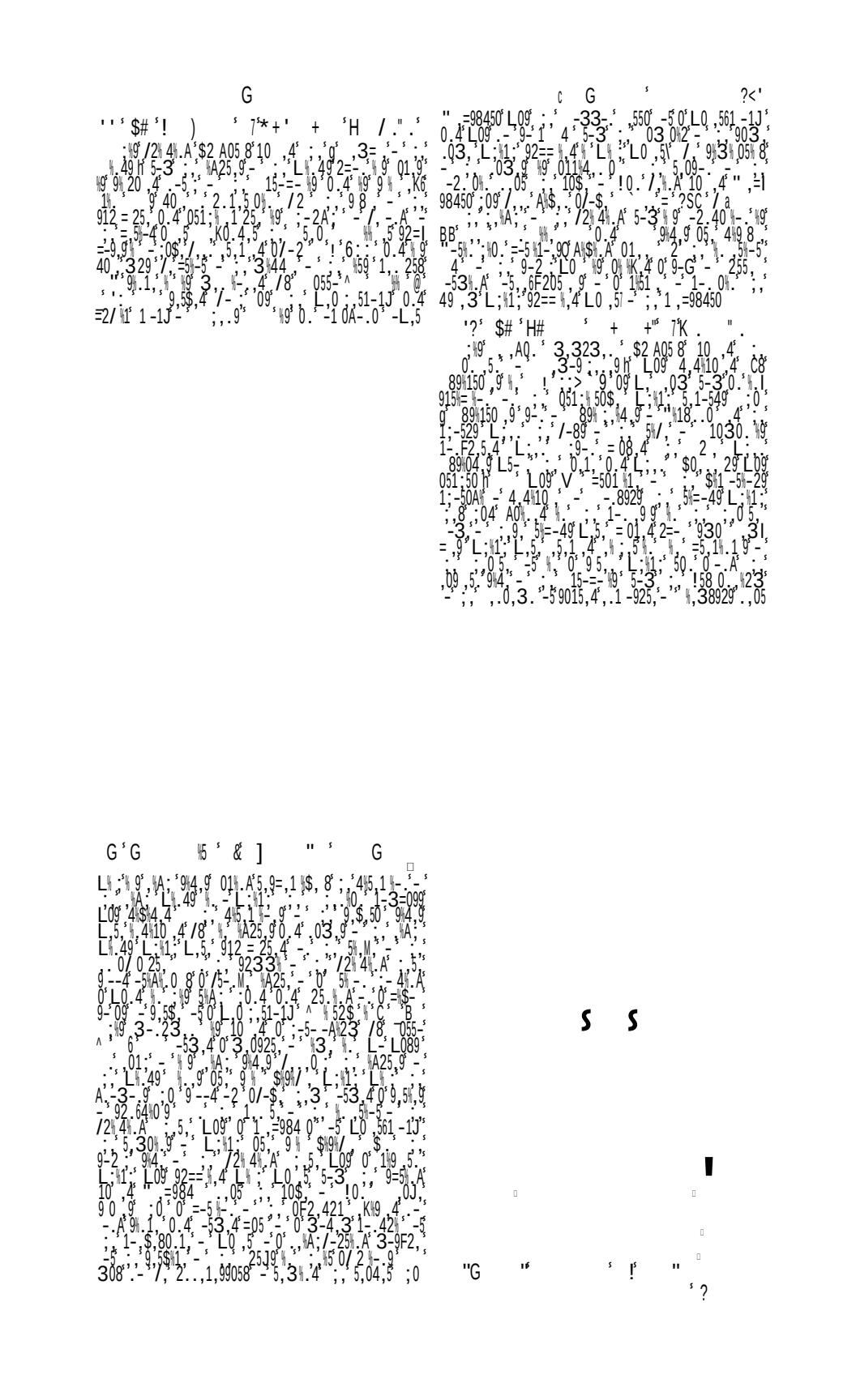
Pausanias says that the whole exterior inclosure was about four stadia in circumference, and that it was full of statues of Hadrian, dedicated by the Grecian cities. Of these statues many of the pedestals have been found, with inscriptions upon them. (Böckh, *Inscr.* No. 321—346.) From the existing remains of the temple, we can ascertain its size and general form. According to the measurements of Mr. Penrose, it was 354 feet (more exactly 354·225) in length, and 171 feet (171·16) in breadth. "It consisted of a cella, surrounded by a peristyle, which had 10 columns in front, and 20 on the sides. The peristyle, being double in the sides, and having a triple range at either end, besides three columns between antae at each end of the cella, consisted altogether of 120 columns." (Leake.) Of these columns 16 are now standing, with their architraves, 13 at the south-eastern angle, and the remaining three, which are of the interior row of the southern side, not far from the south-western angle. These are the largest columns of marble now standing in Europe, being six and a half feet in diameter, and above sixty feet high.

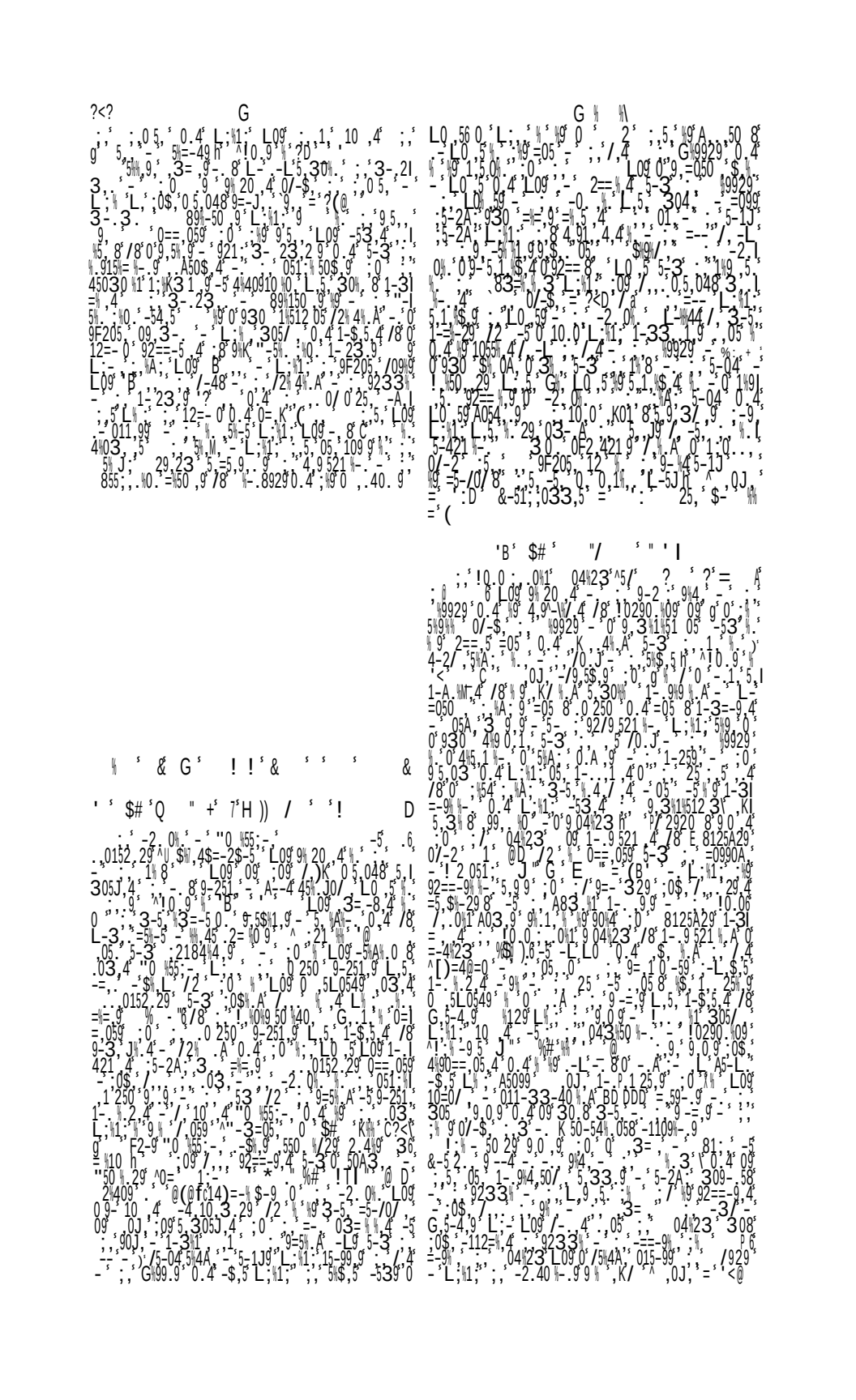
A recent traveller remarks, that the desolation of the spot on which they stand adds much to the effect of their tall majestic forms, and that scarcely any ruin is more calculated to excite stronger emotions of combined admiration and awe. It is difficult to conceive where the enormous masses have disappeared of which this temple was built. Its destruction probably commenced at an early period, and supplied from time to time building materials to the inhabitants of Athens during the middle ages.

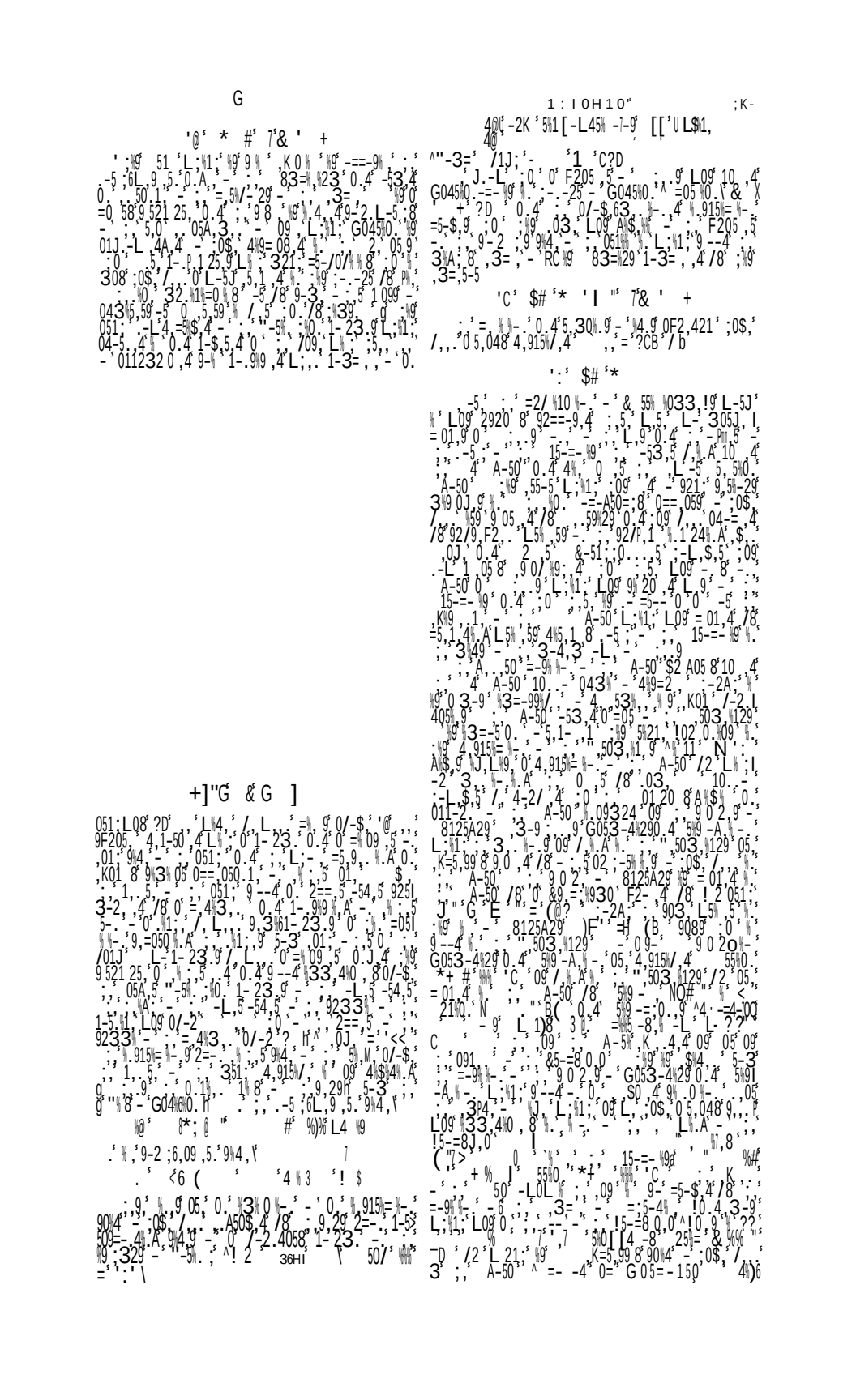
Under the court of the temple there are some very large and deep vaults, which Forchhammer considers to be a portion of a large cistern, alluded to by Pausanias as the chasm into which the waters flowed after the flood of Deucalion. From this cistern there is a conduit running in the direction of the fountain of Callirrhoë, which he supposes to have been partly supplied with water by this means. (Leake, p. 513; Mure, vol. ii. p. 79; Forchhammer, p. 367.)

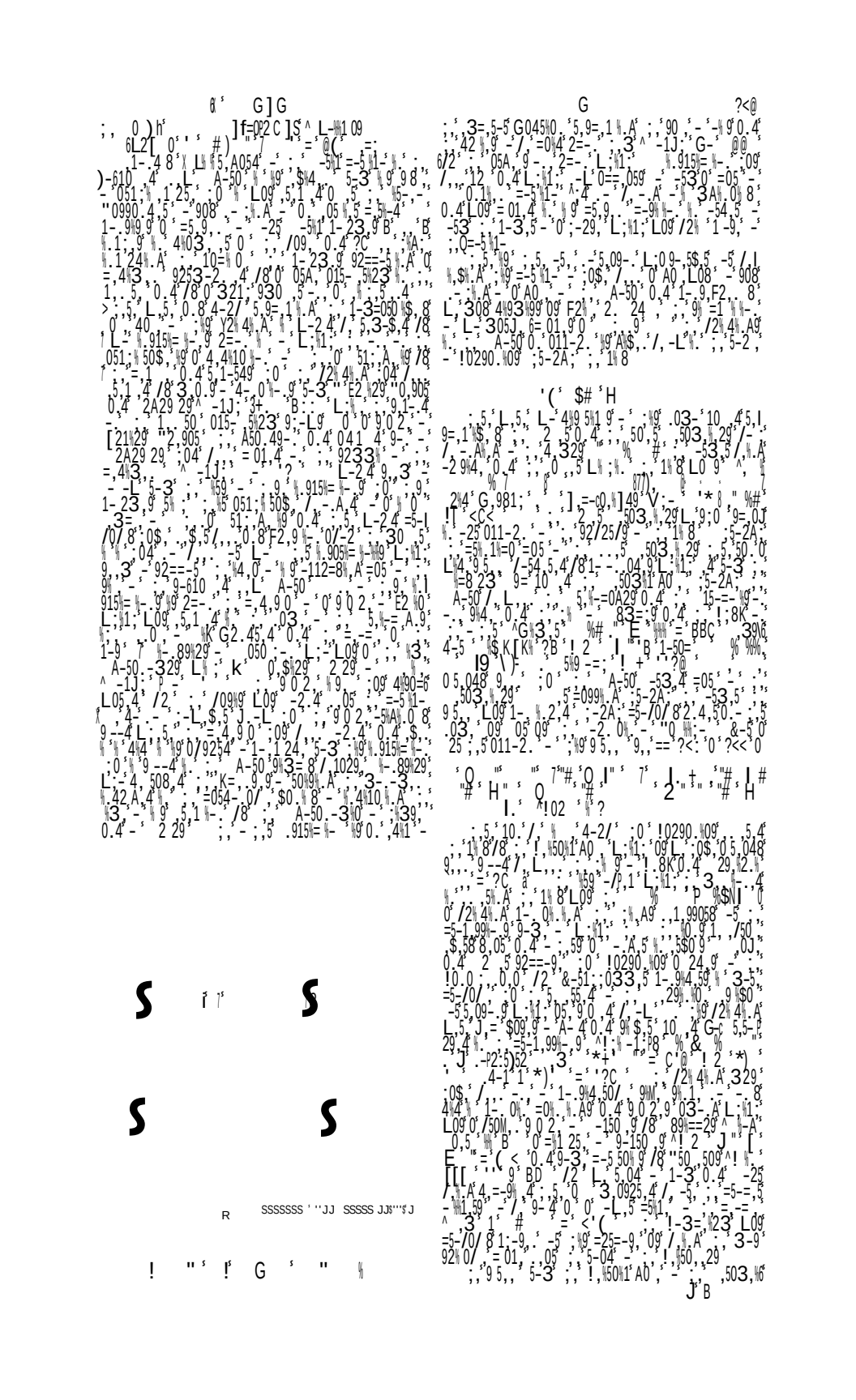


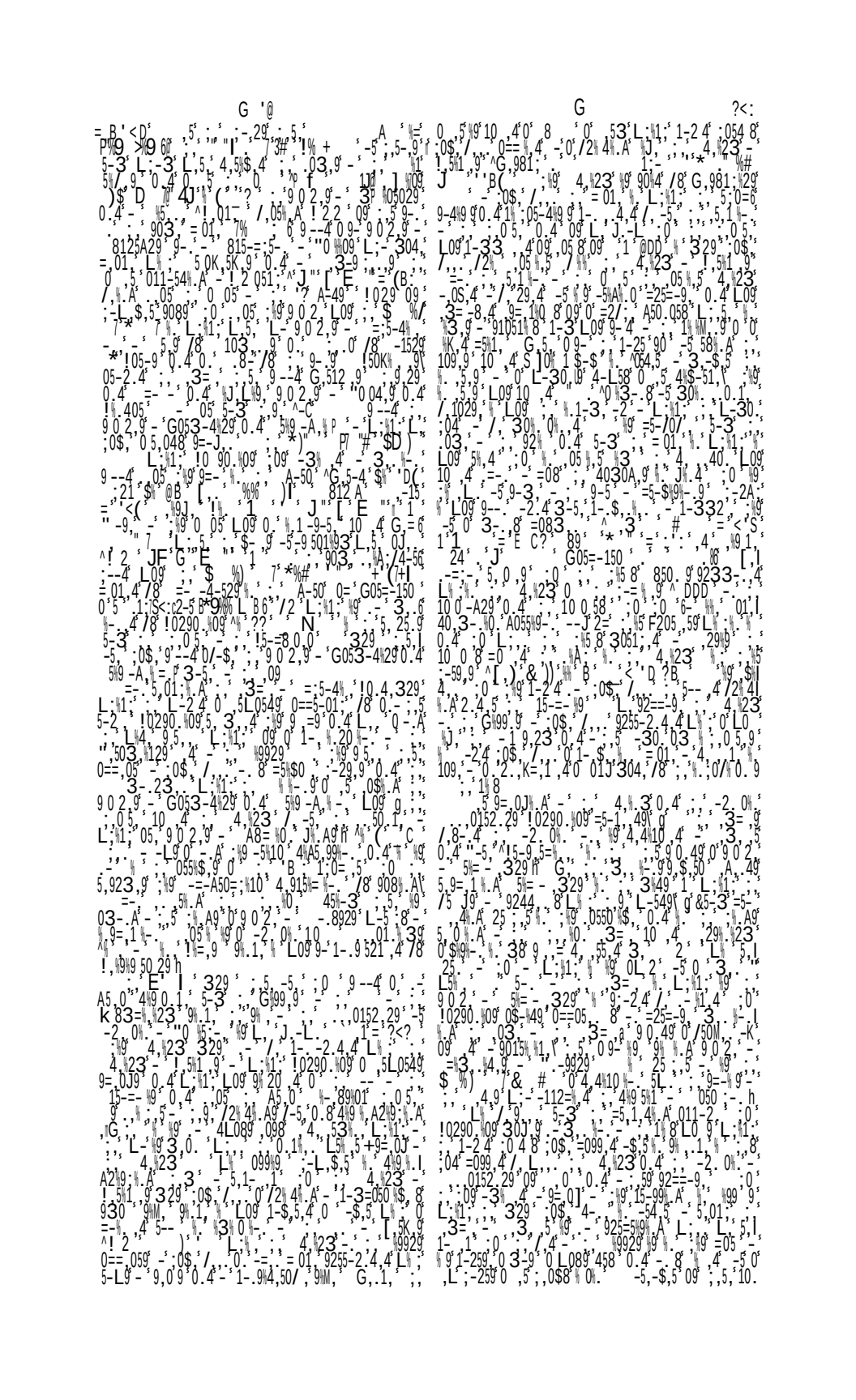
RUINS OF THE OLYMPIEIUM.

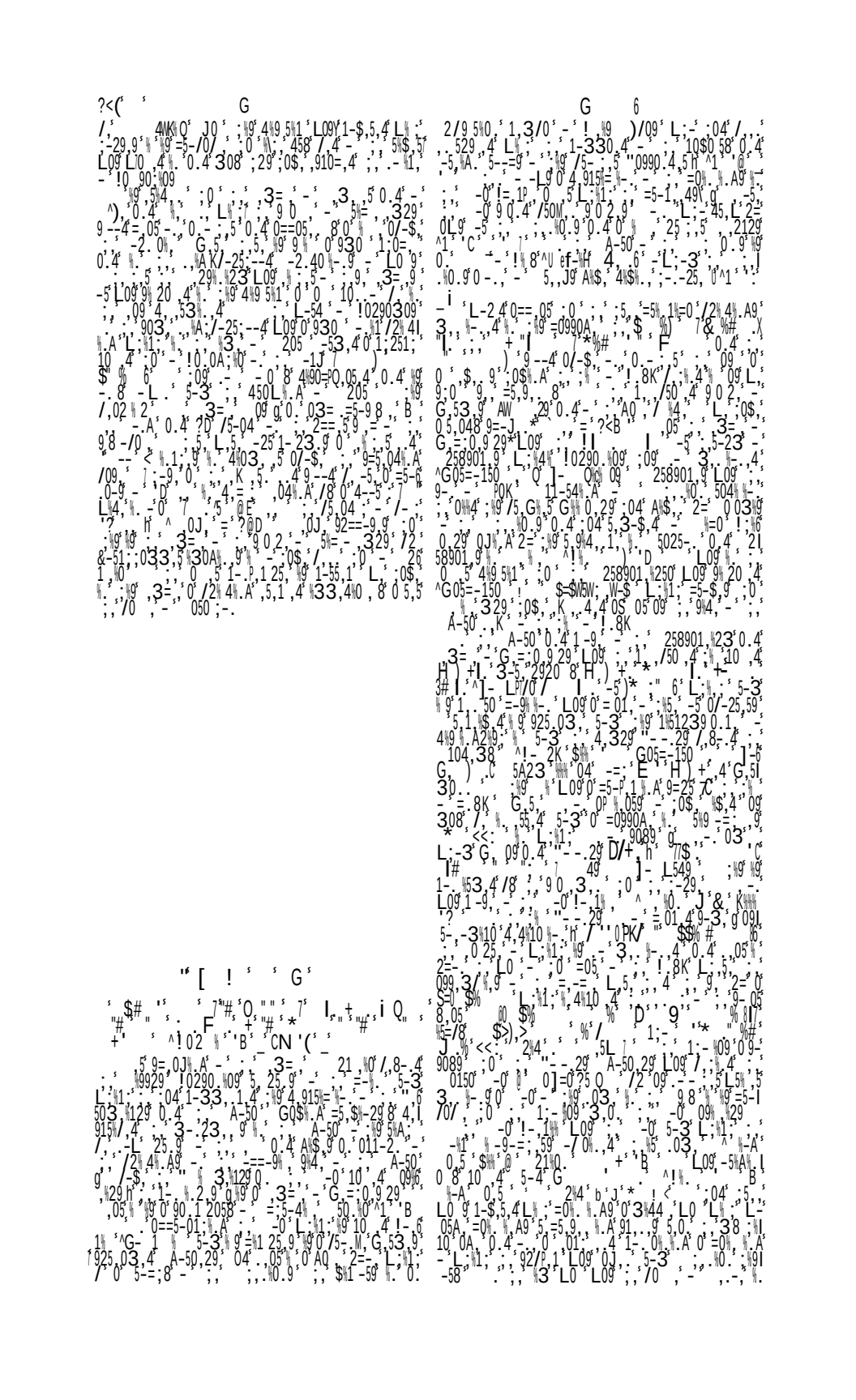


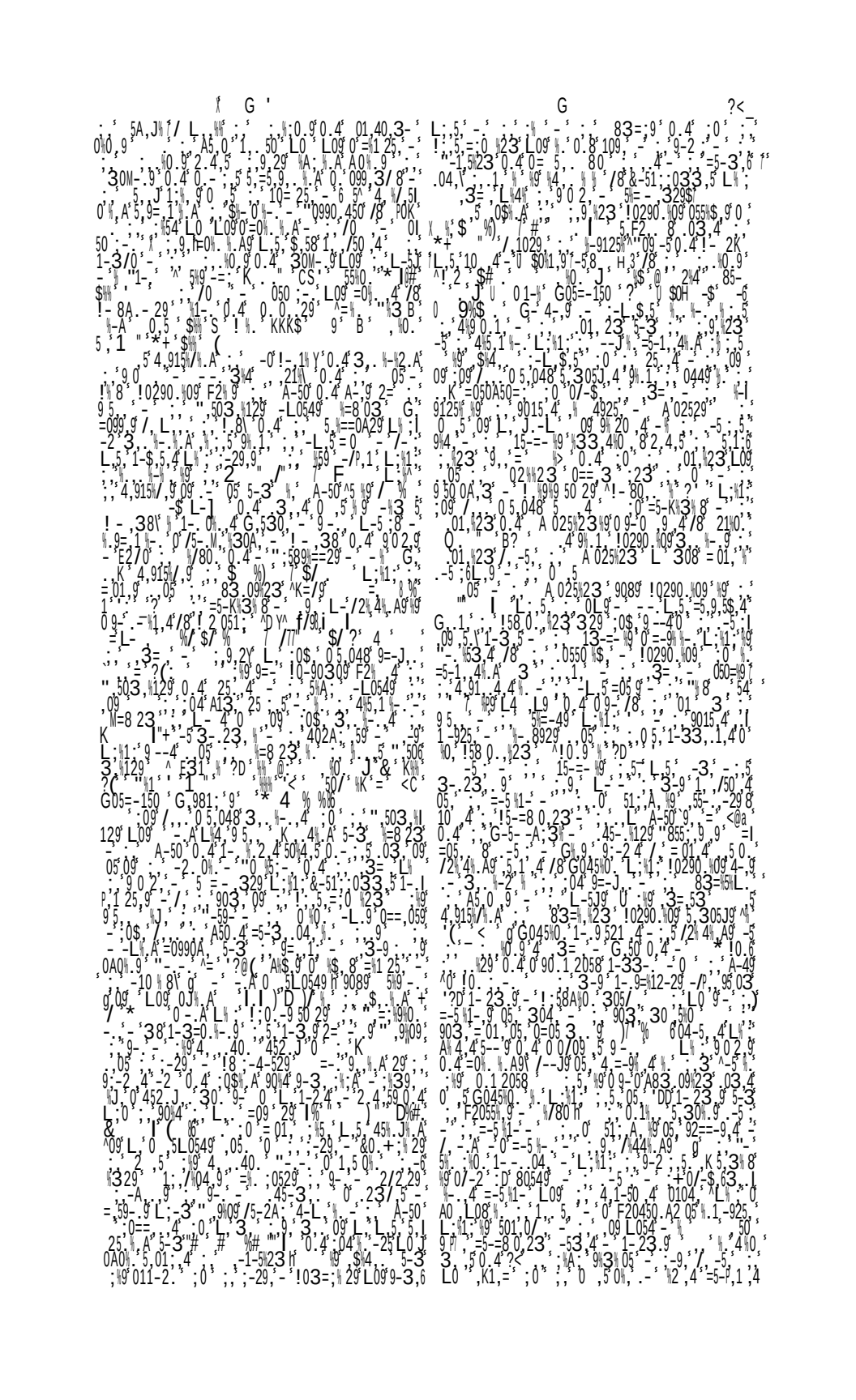


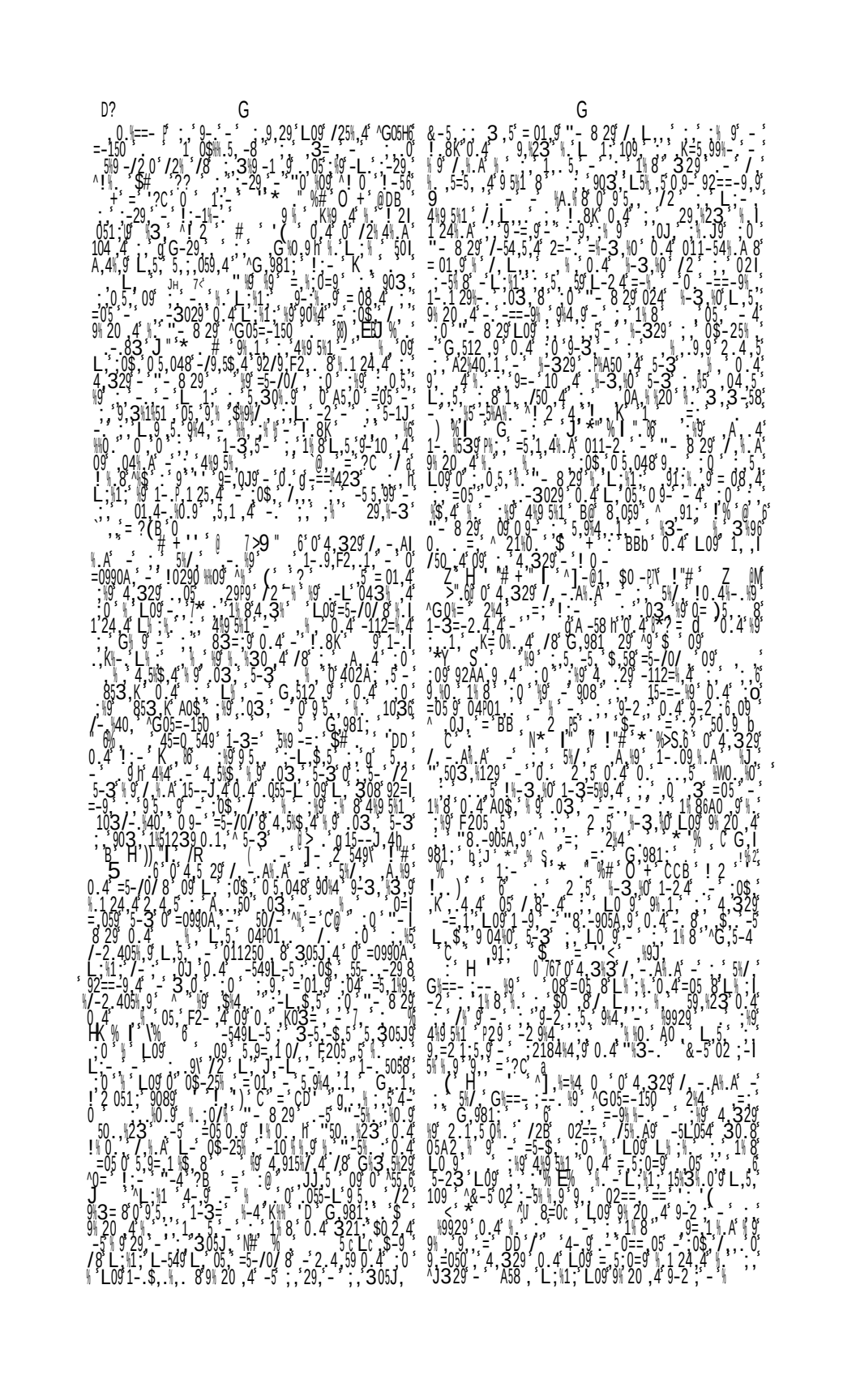


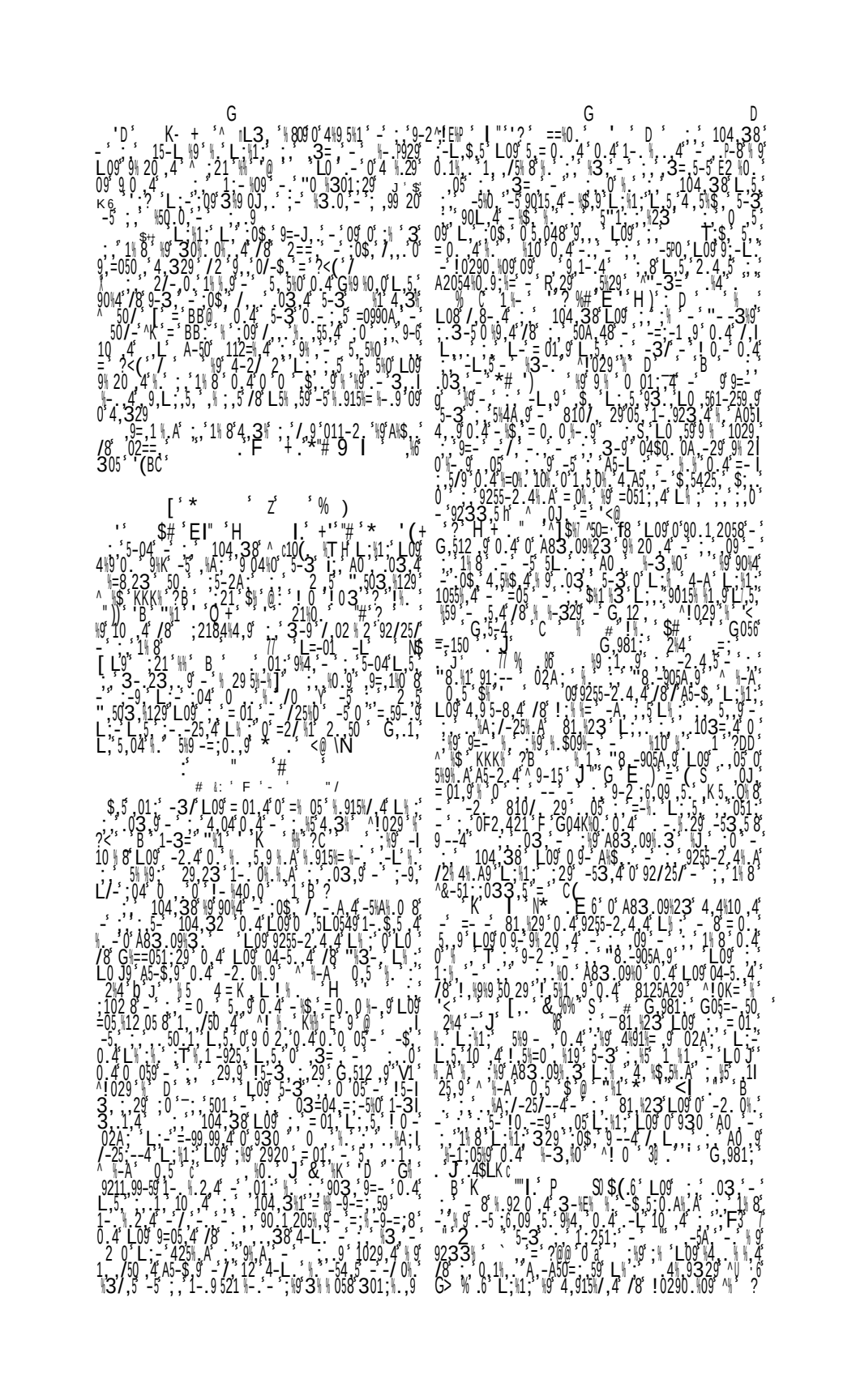


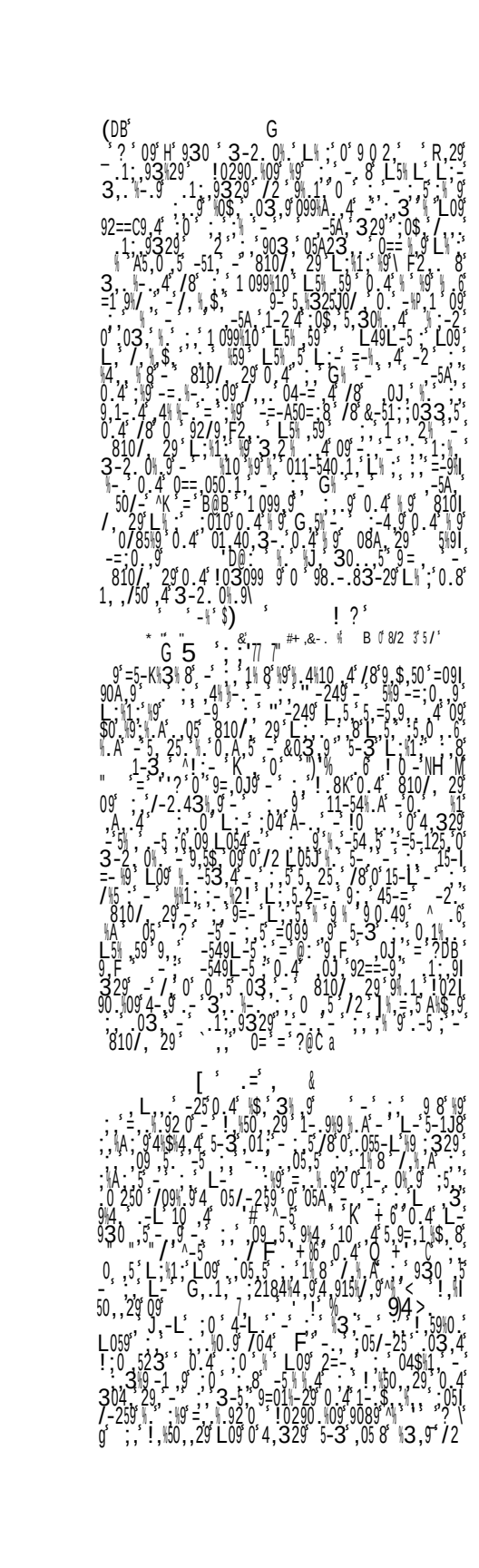


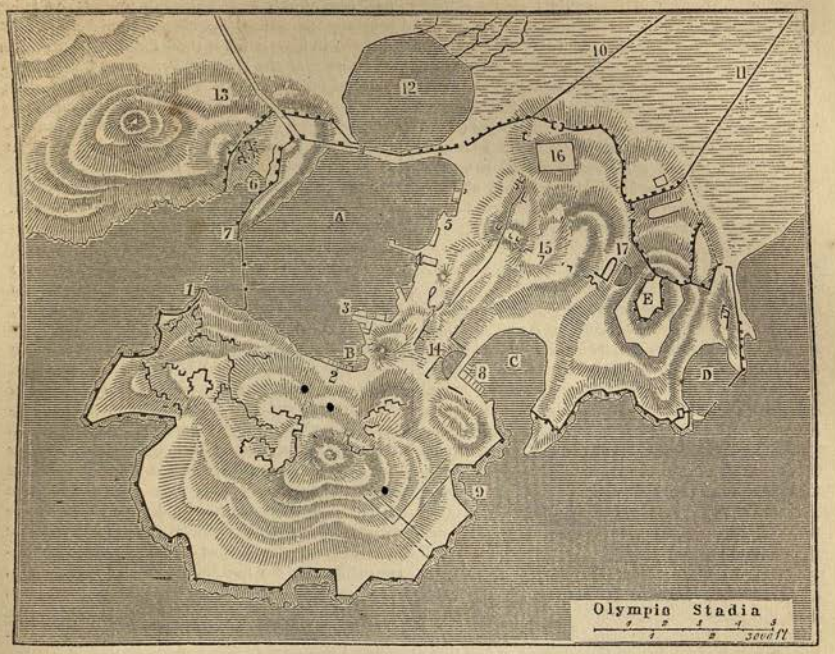












PLAN OF THE PORT-TOWNS.

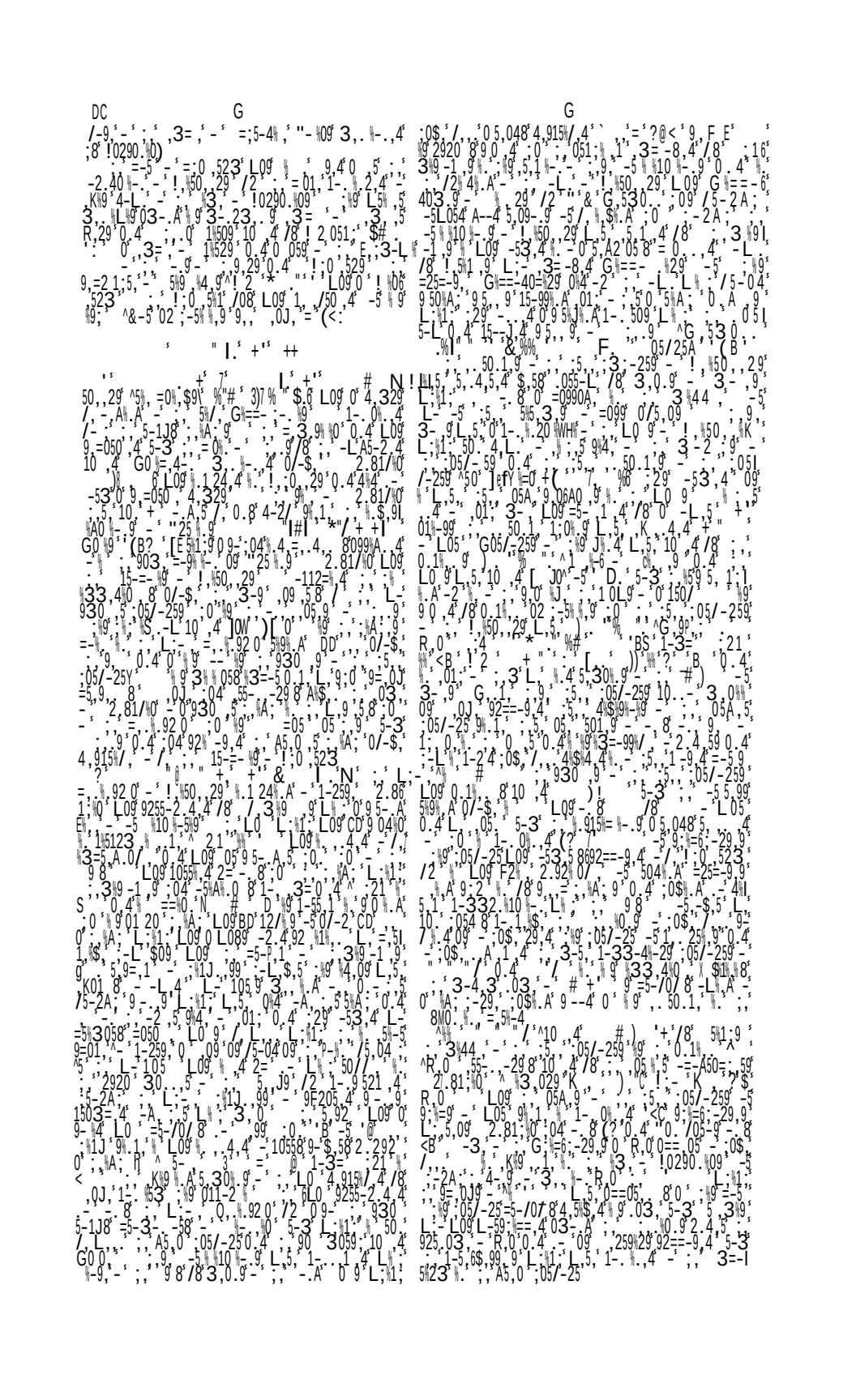
A. Harbour of Peiraeeus (Emporium), now *Drákо* or *Porto Leone*.
B. Harbour of Cantharus.
C. Harbour of Zea, now *Stratiotiki*.
D. Harbour of Munychia, now *Fanári*.
E. Munychia, the Acropolis of Peiraeeus.
1. Alcimus.
2. Ship-houses.
3. Hoplotheca or Armentarium of Philo.
4. Aphrodisium.
5. Stoae.
6. Cophos Limen.
7. Eetionia.
8. Ship-houses.
9. Phreattys.
10. Northern Long Wall.
11. Southern Long Wall.
12. Halae.
13. Necropolis.
14. Ruins, erroneously supposed to be those of the Peiraic Theatre.
15. Temple of Zeus Soter.
16. Hippodameian Agora.
17. Theatre.

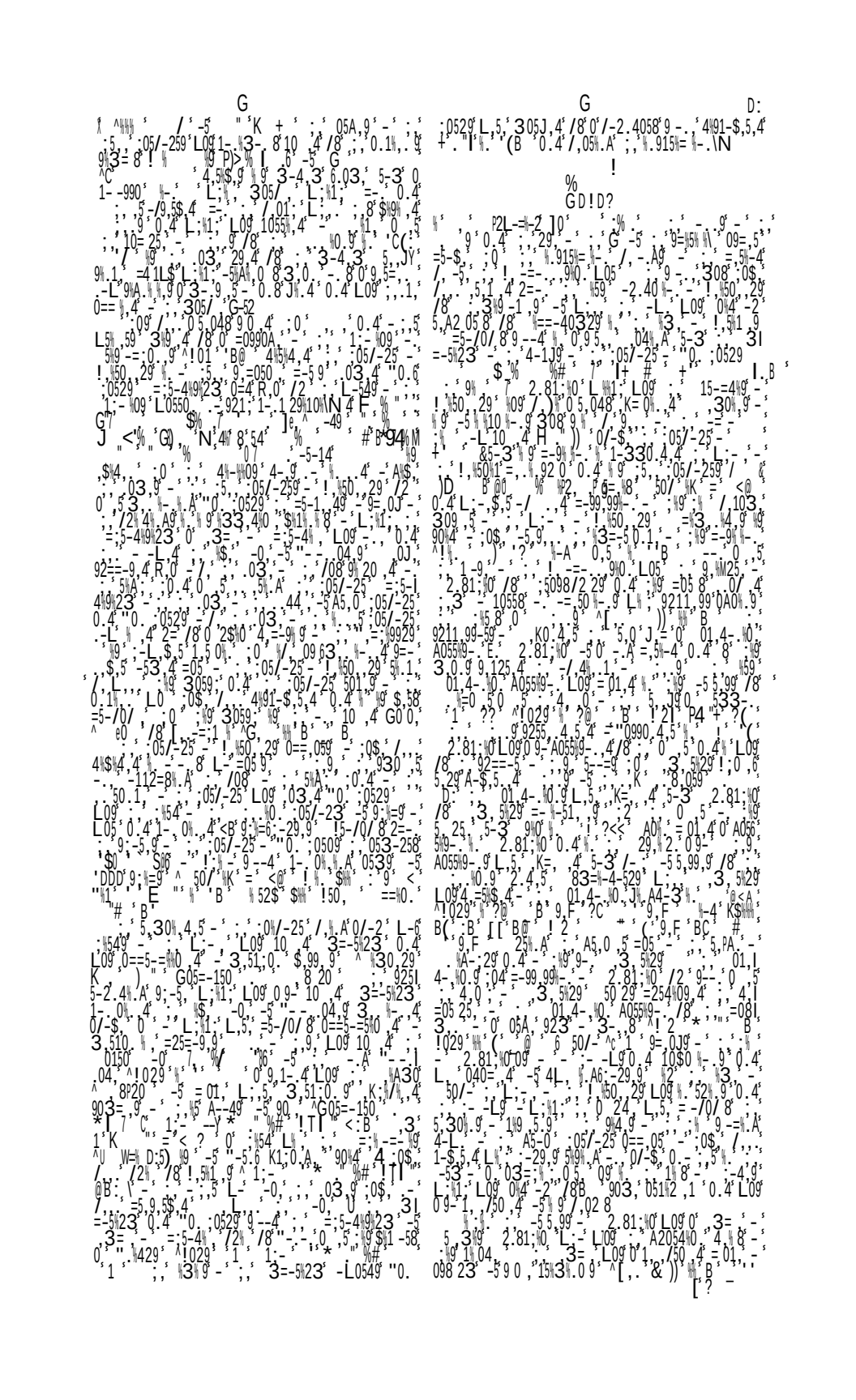
road (ἁμαξιτός), which was carried across it. (Harpocrat., Suid. *s. v.* ἀλίπεδον; Xen. *Hell.* ii. 4. § 30.) Under these circumstances the only spot which the ancient Athenians could use as a harbour was the south-eastern corner of the Phaleric bay, now called, as already remarked, Τρεῖς Πύργοι, which is a round hill projecting into the sea. This was accordingly the site of Phalerum (Φάληρον, also Φαληρός: *Eth.* Φαληρεῖς), a demus belonging to the tribe Aeantis. This situation secured to the original inhabitants of Athens two advantages, which were not possessed by the harbours of the Peiraic peninsula: first, it was much nearer to the most ancient part of the city, which was built for the most part immediately south of the Acropolis (Thuc. ii. 15); and, secondly, it was accessible at every season of the year by a perfectly dry road.

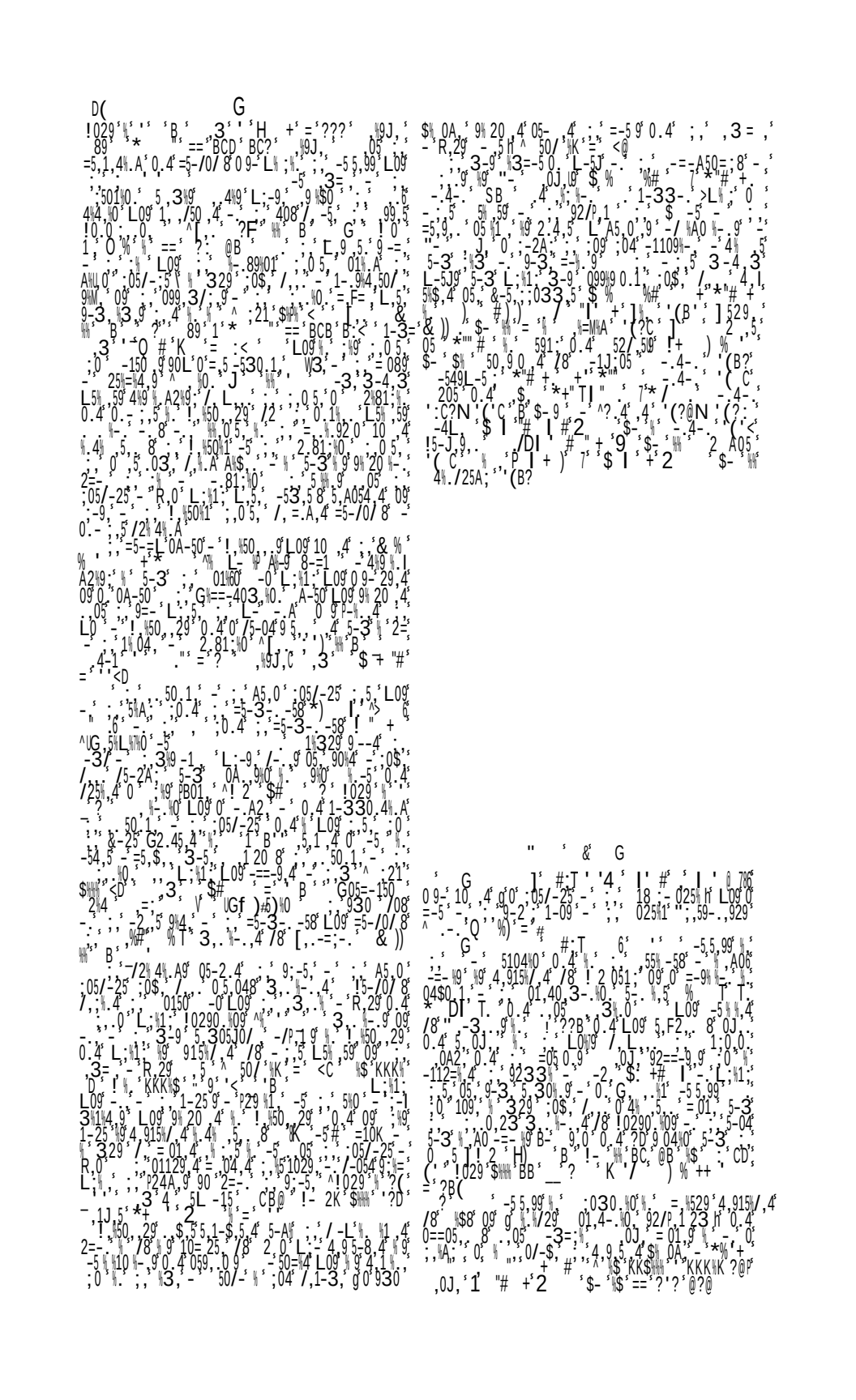
The true position of Phalerum is indicated by many circumstances. It is never included by ancient writers within the walls of Peiraeeus and Munychia. Strabo, after describing Peiraeeus and Munychia, speaks of Phalerum as the next place in order along the shore (μετὰ τὸν Πειραιᾶ Φαληρεῖς δῆμος ἐν τῇ ἑφεξῆς παραλίᾳ, ix. p. 398). There is no spot at which Phalerum could have been situated before reaching Τρεῖς Πύργοι, since the intervening shore of the Phaleric gulf is marshy (τὸ Φαληρικόν, Plut. *Vit. X. Orat.* p. 844, *Them.* 12; Strab. ix. p. 400; Schol. *ad Aristoph. Av.* 1693). The account which Herodotus gives (v. 63) of the defeat of the Spartans, who had landed at Phalerum, by the Thessalian cavalry of the Peisistratidae, is in accordance with the open country which extends inland near the chapel of St. George, but would not be applicable to the Bay of *Phanári*, which is completely protected against the attacks of cavalry by the rugged mountain rising immediately behind it. Moreover, Ulrichs discovered on the road from Athens to St. George considerable substructions of an ancient wall, apparently the Phaleric Wall, which, as we have already seen, was five stadia shorter than the two Long Walls. [See p. 259, b.]

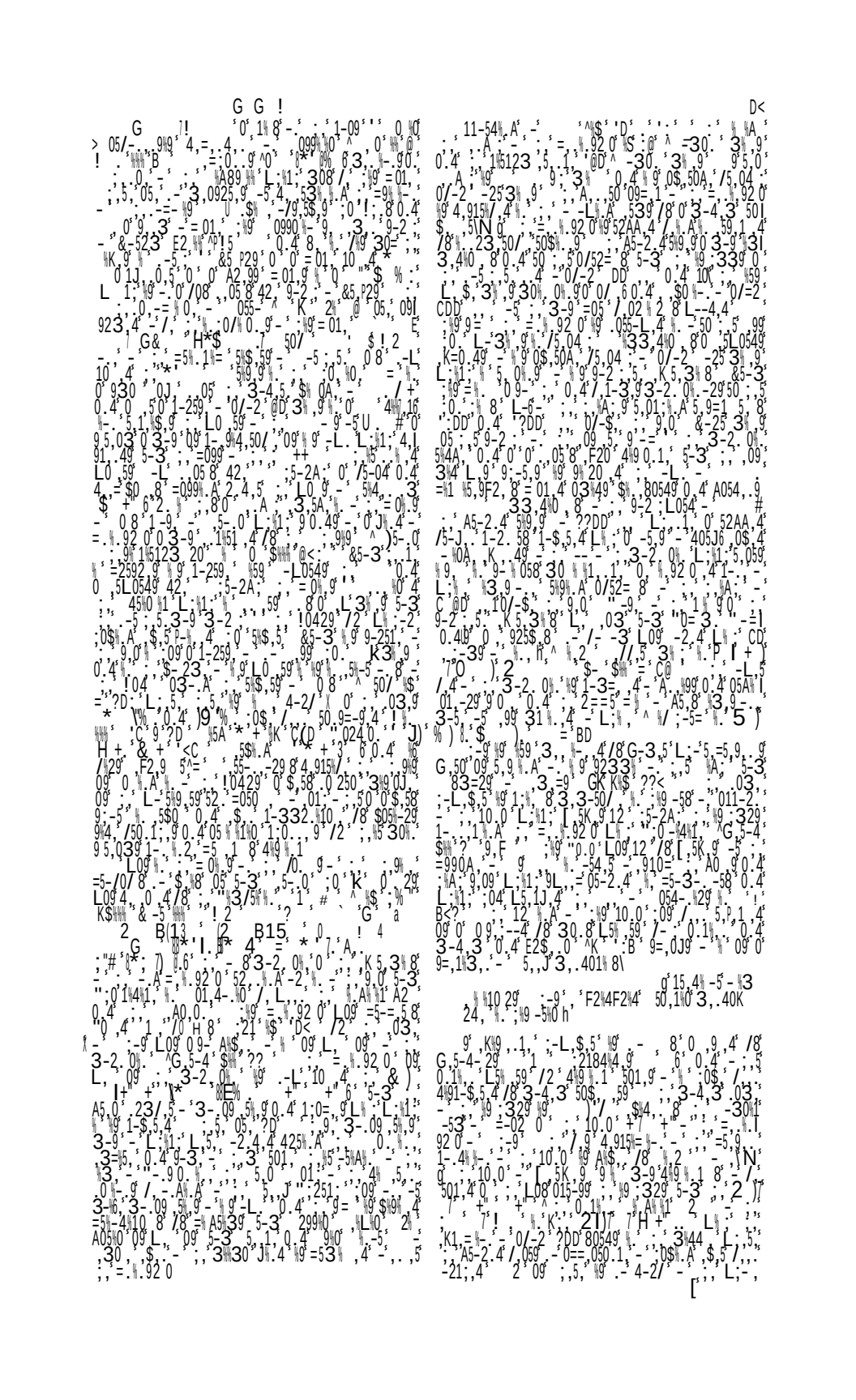
That there was a town near St. George is evident from the remains of walls, columns, cisterns, and other ruins which Ulrichs found at this place; and we learn from another authority that there may still be seen under water the remains of an ancient mole, upon which a Turkish ship was wrecked during the war of independence in Greece. (Westermann, in *Zeitschrift für die Alterthumswissenschaft*, 1843, p. 1009.)

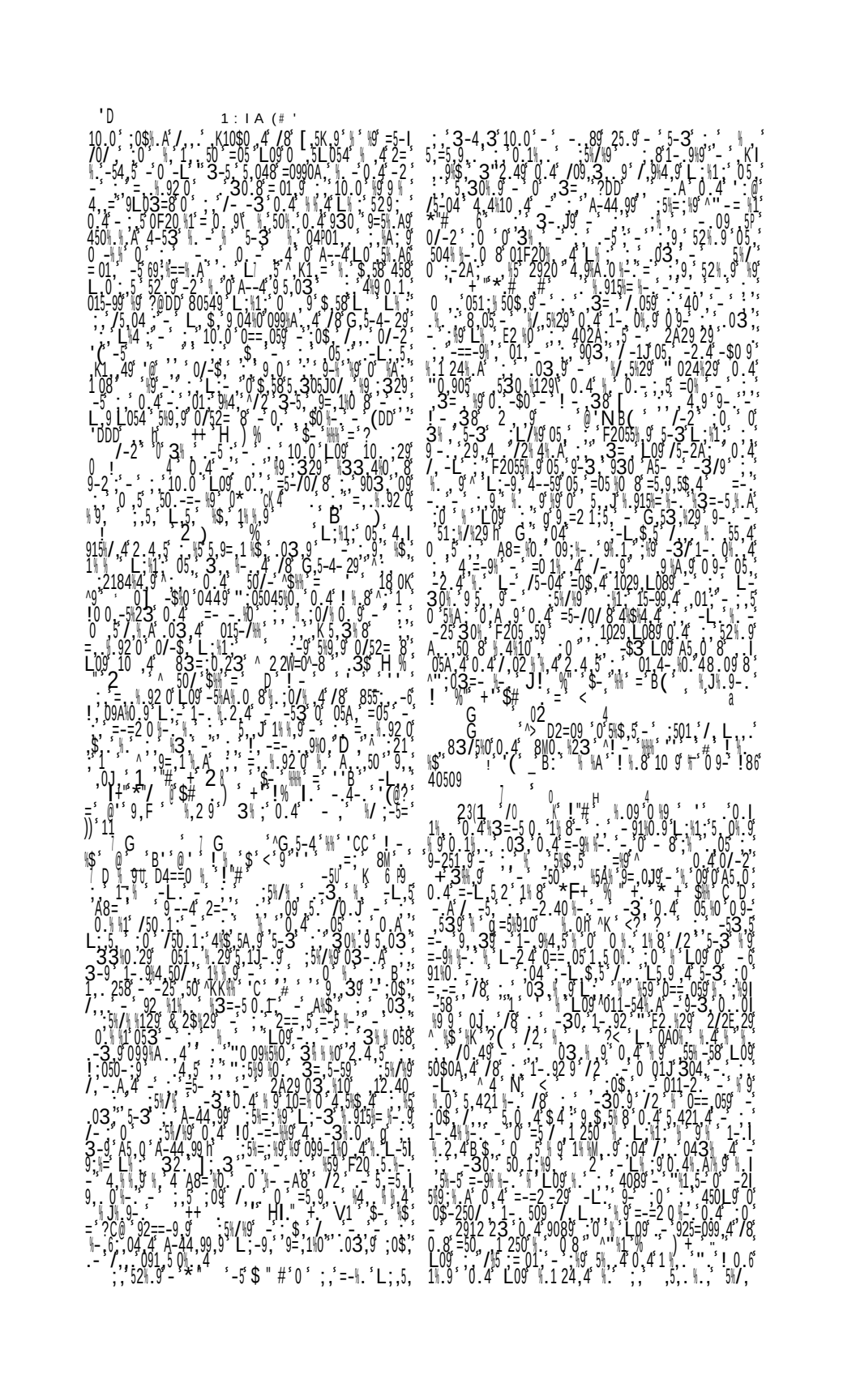
Cape Colias (Κωλίας), where the Persian ships were cast ashore after the battle of Salamis (Herod. viii. 96), and which Pausanias states to have been 20 stadia from Phalerum (i. 1. § 5), used to be identified with Τρεῖς Πύργοι, but must now be placed SE. at the present Cape of *St. Kosmas*: near the latter are some ancient remains, which are probably

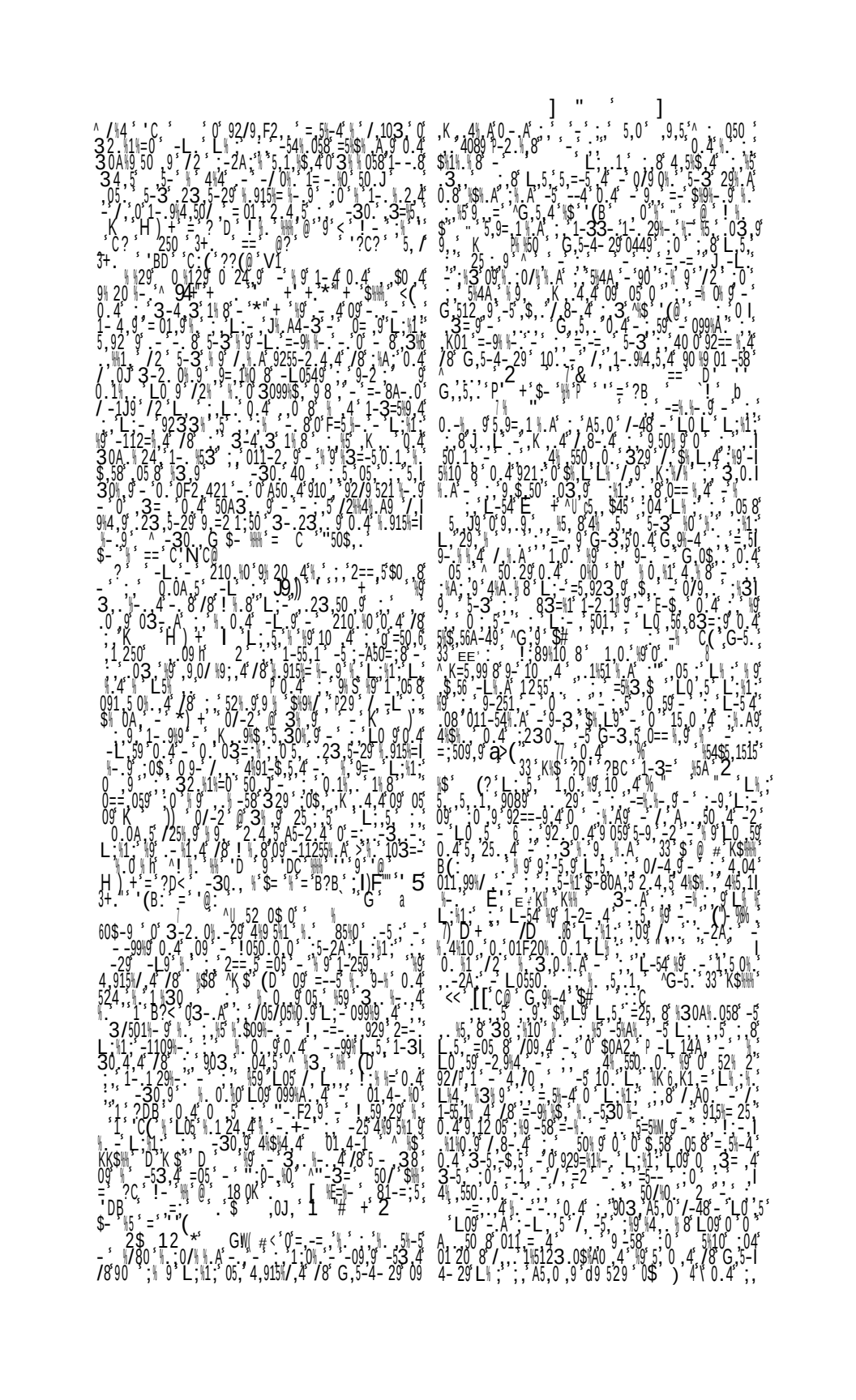


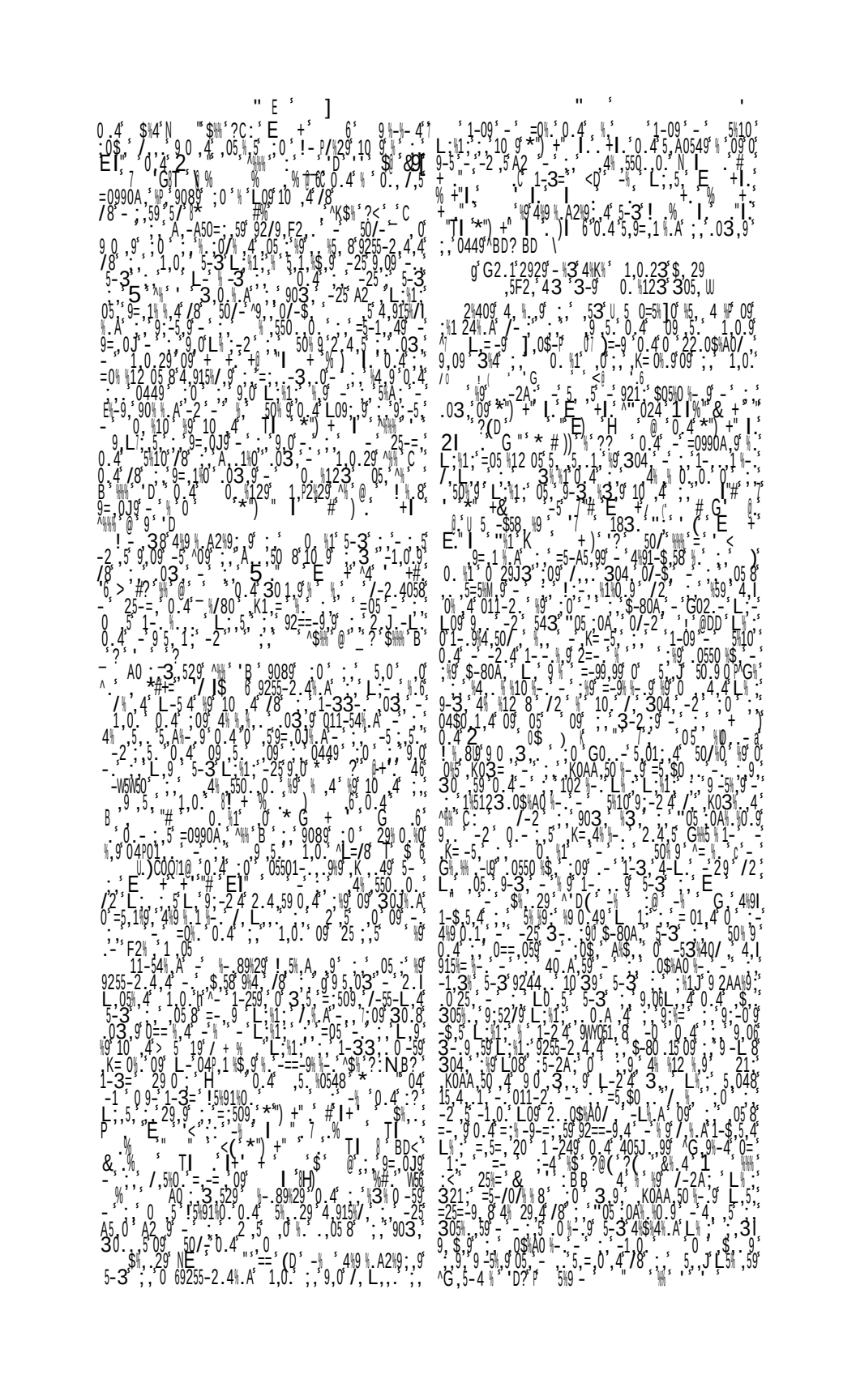


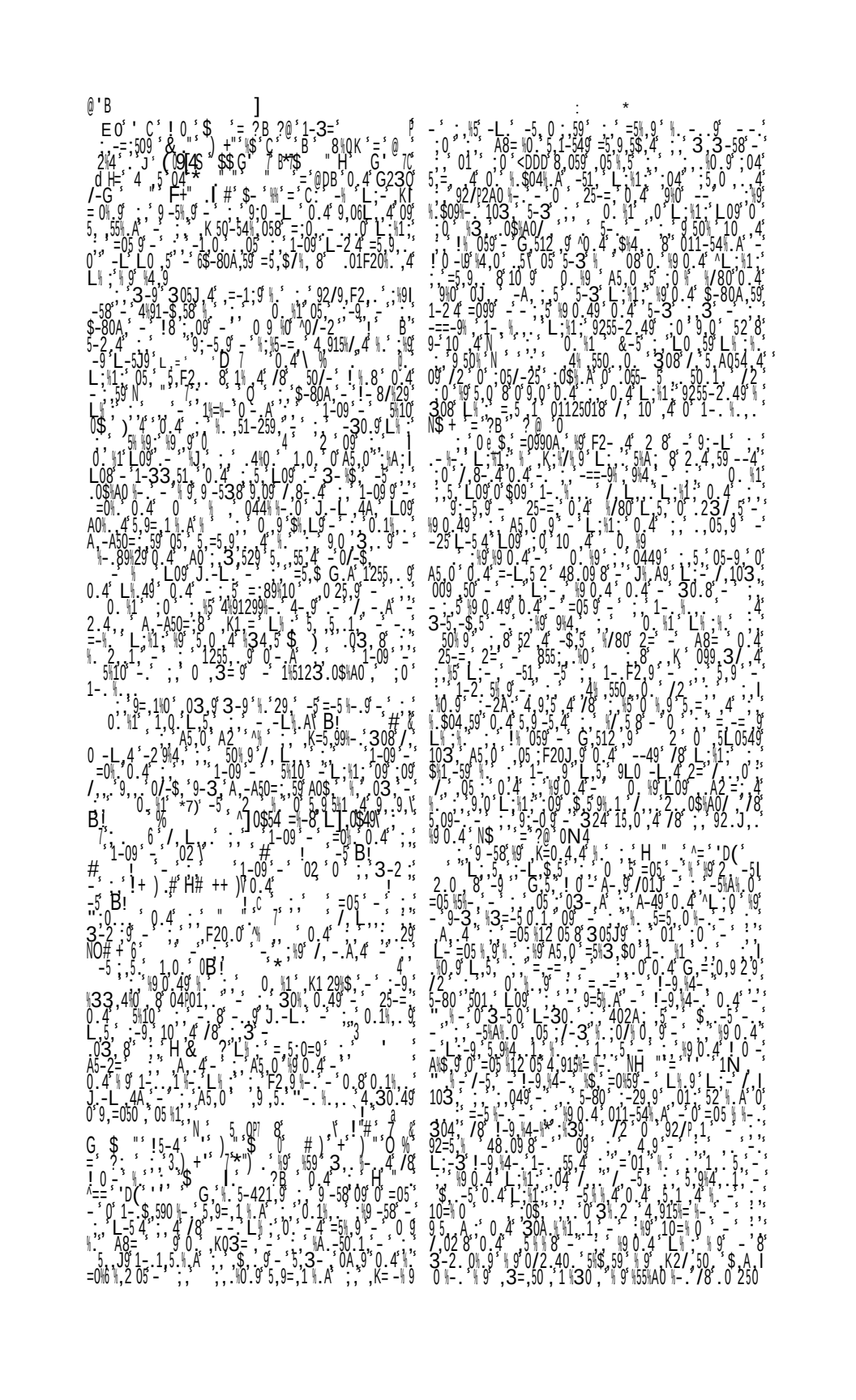


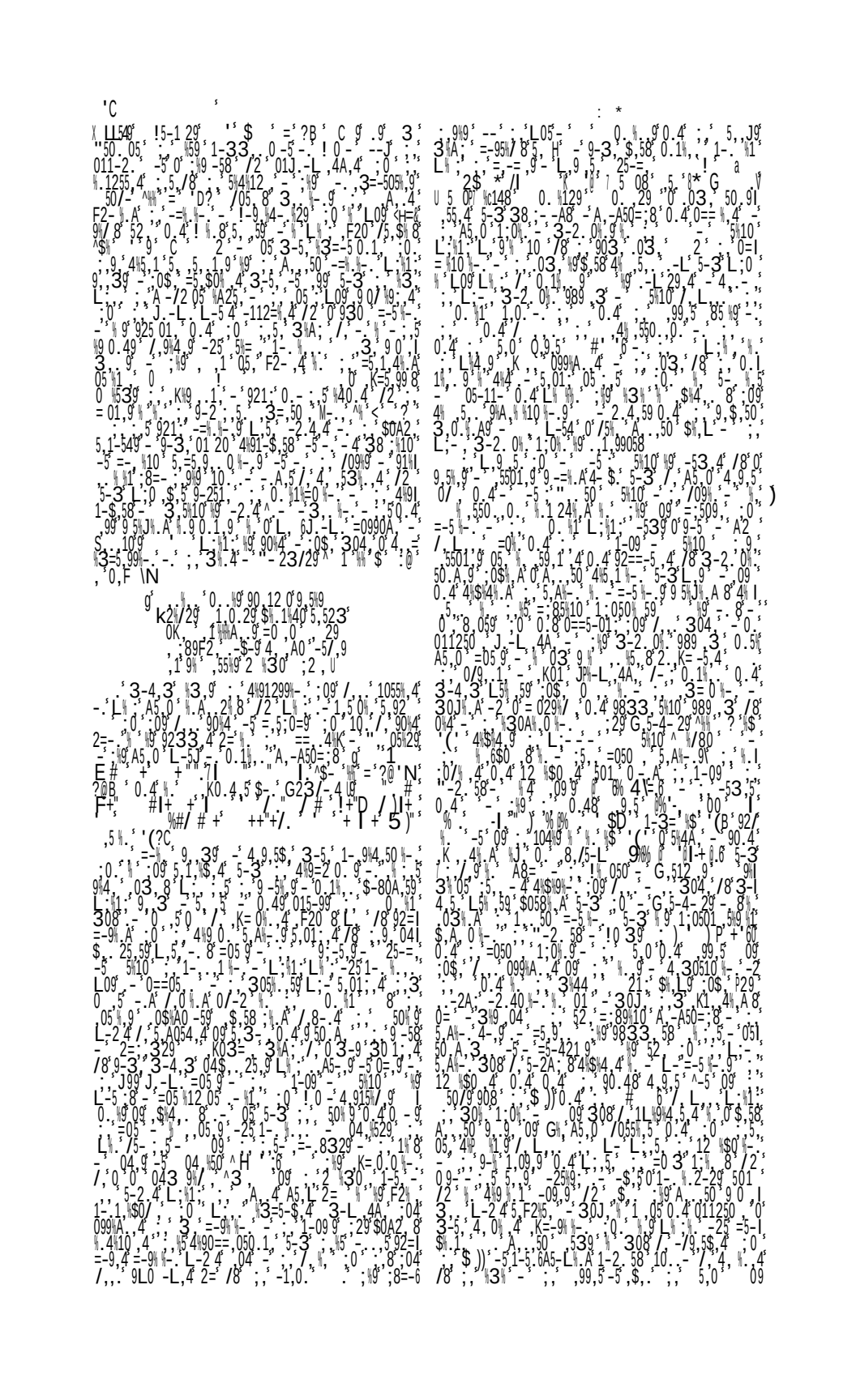


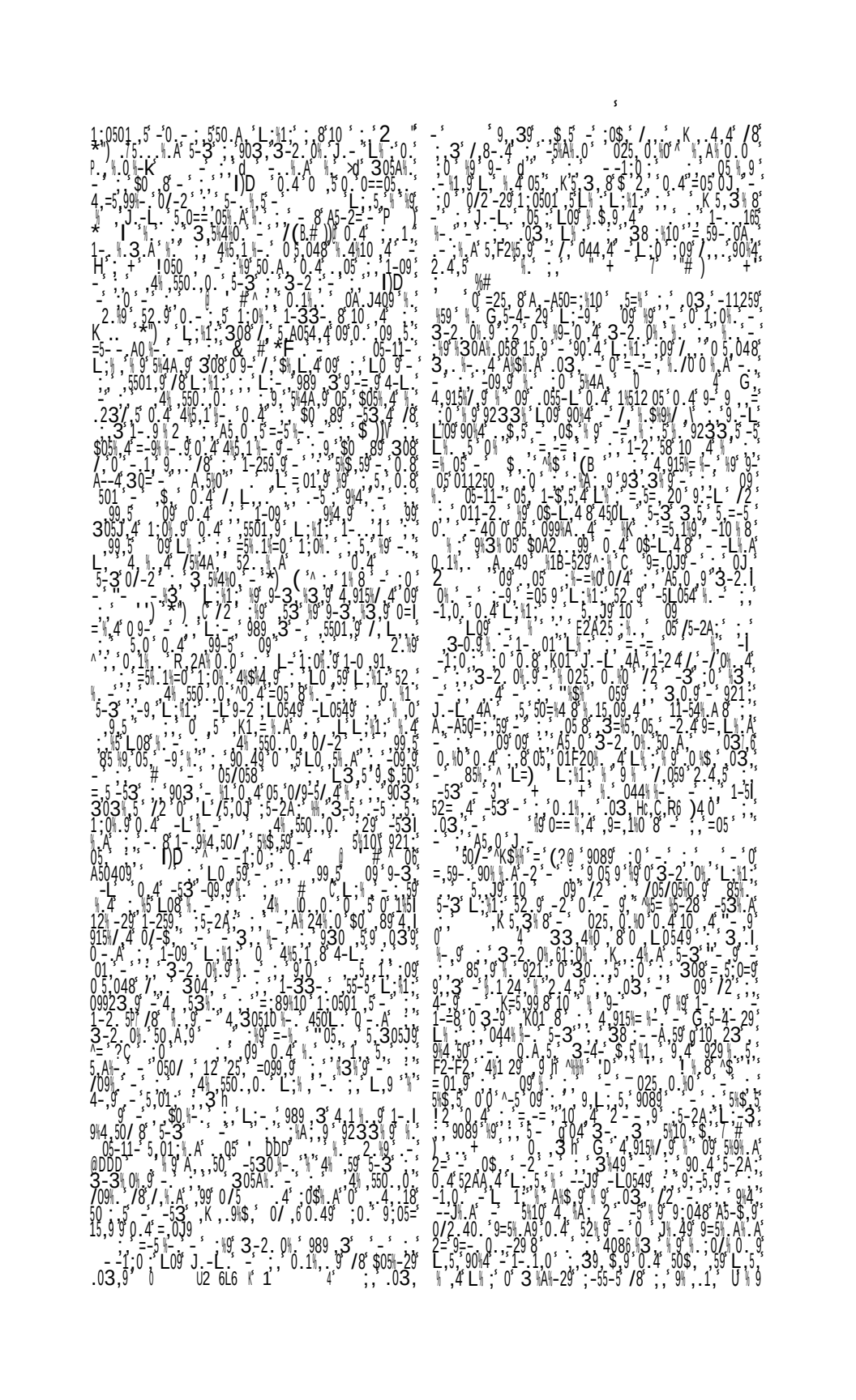


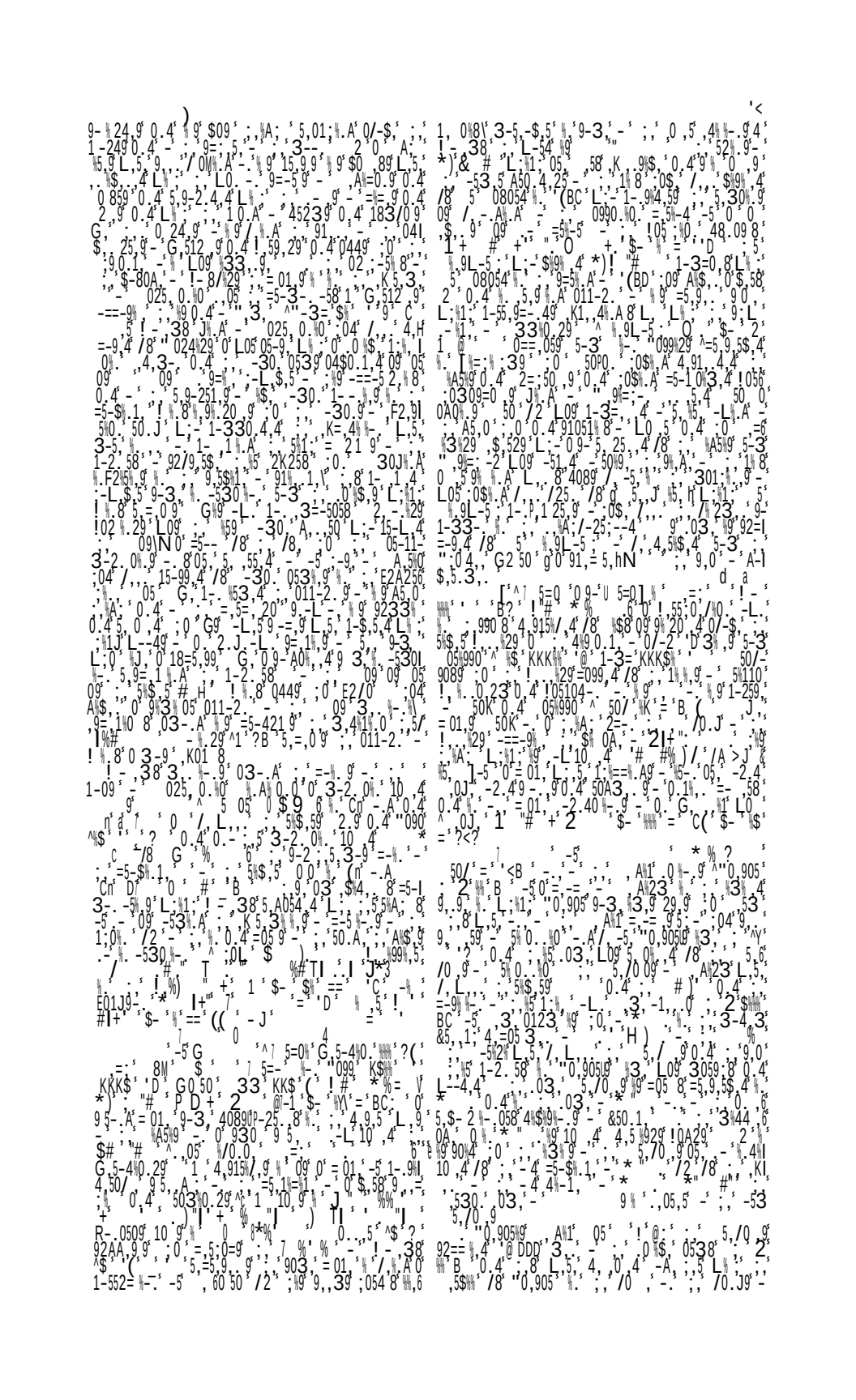


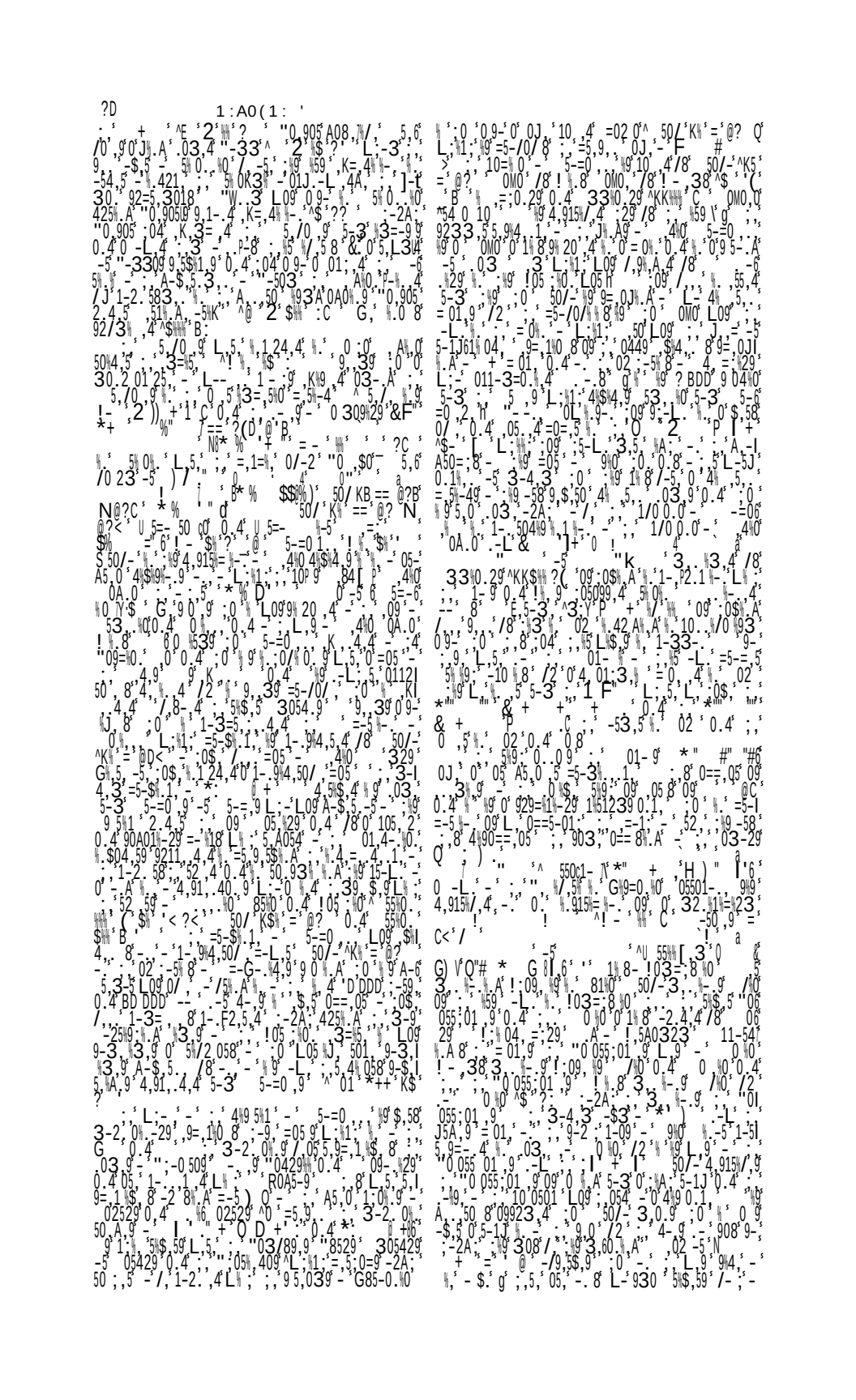


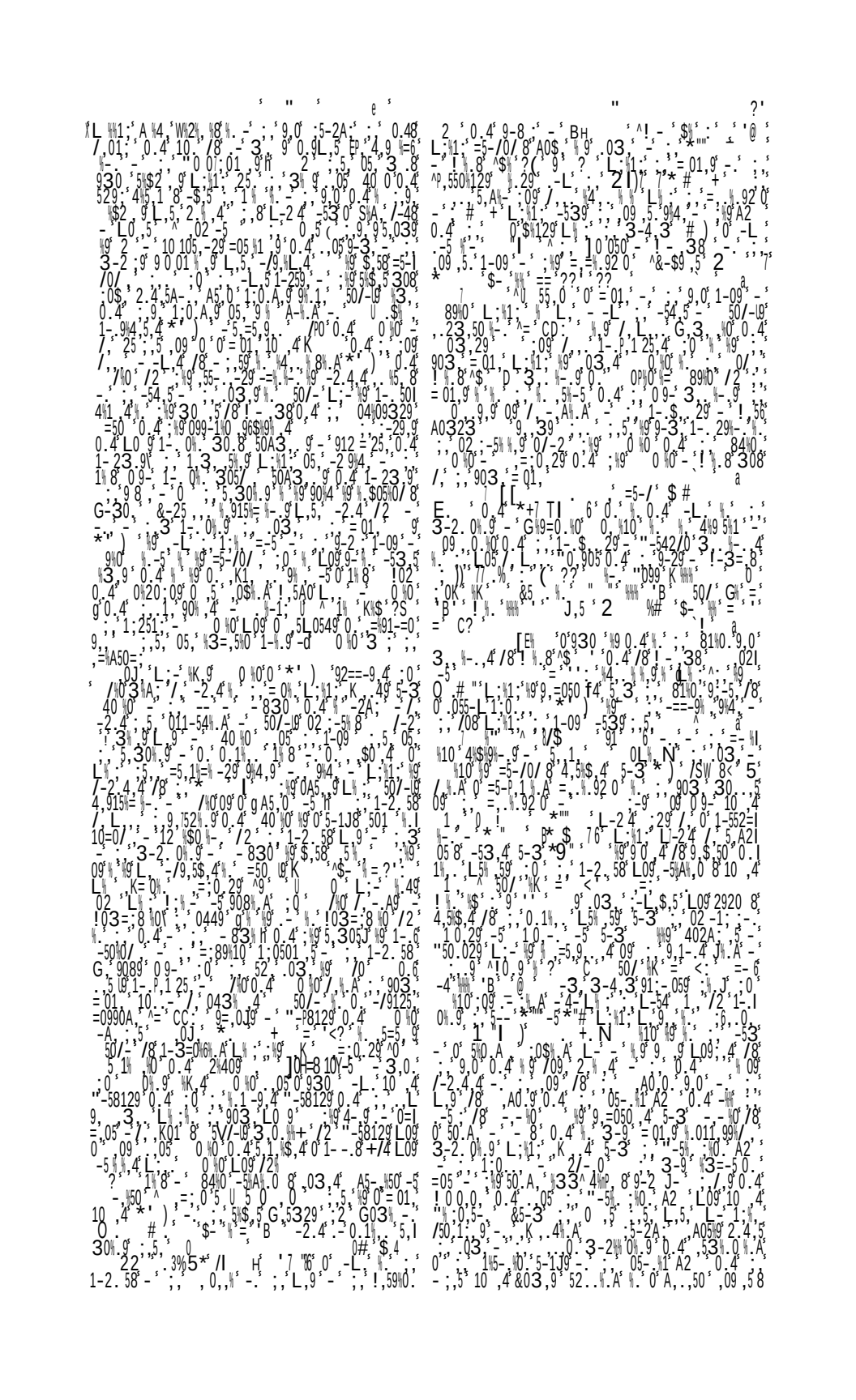


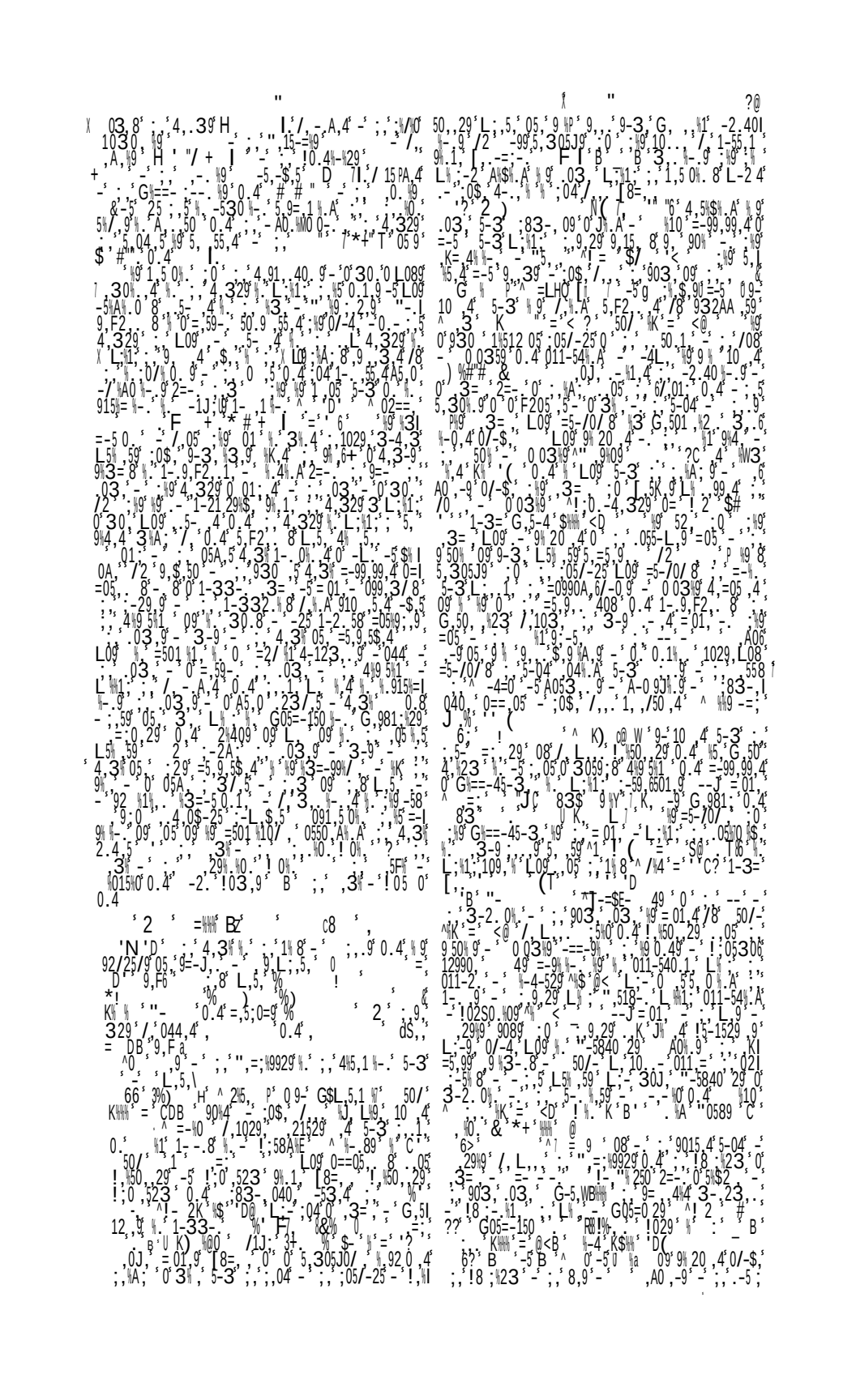


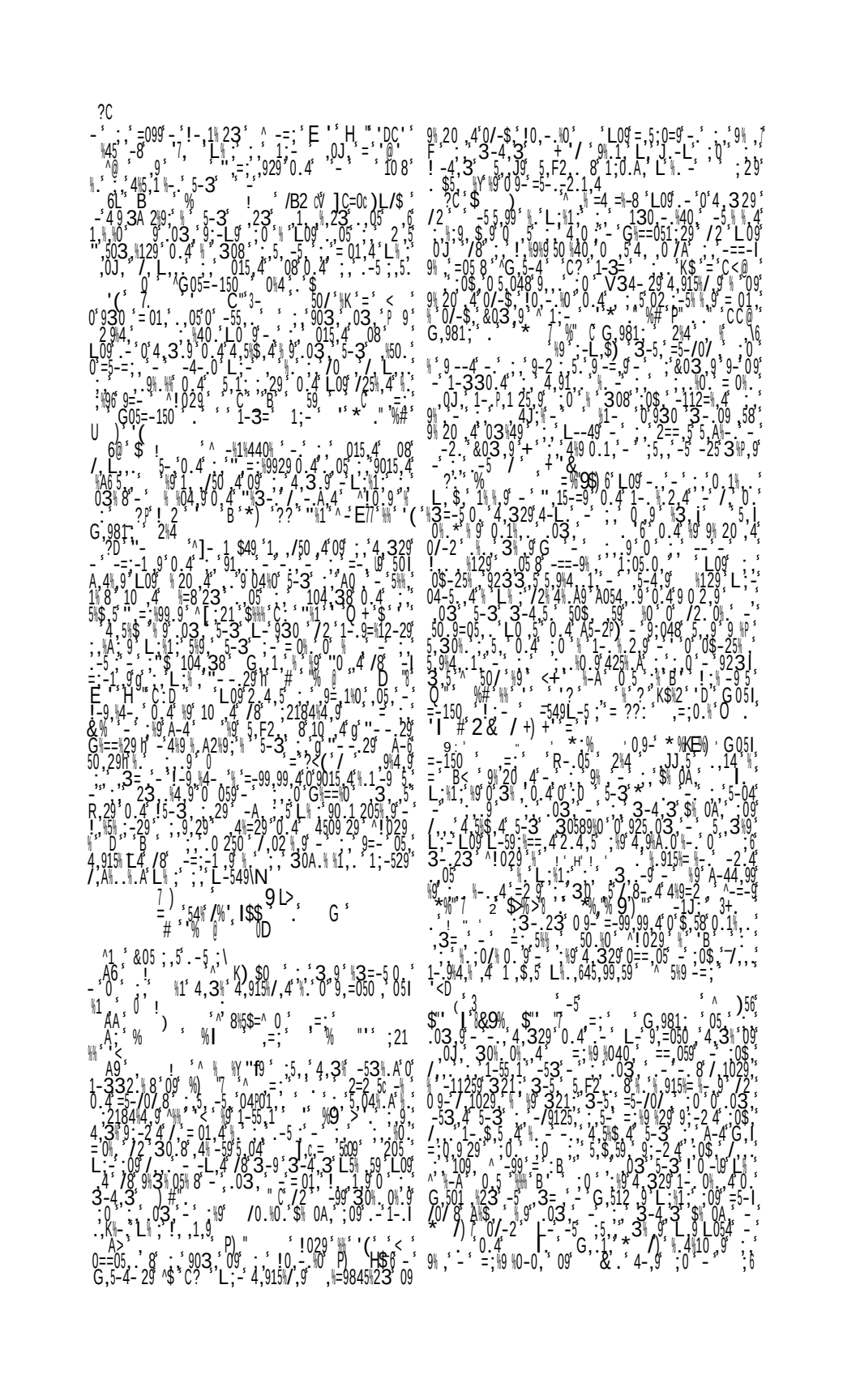












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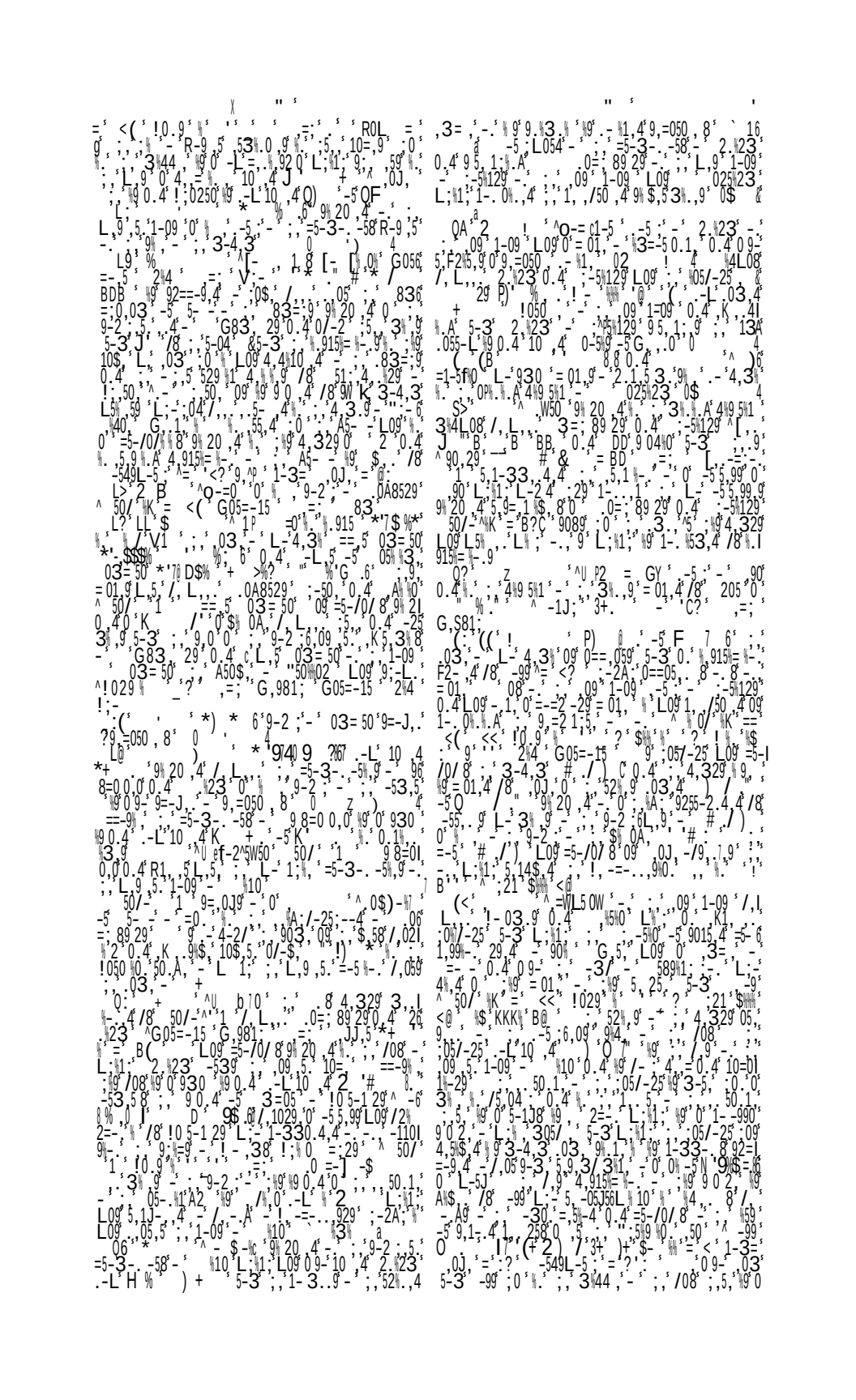

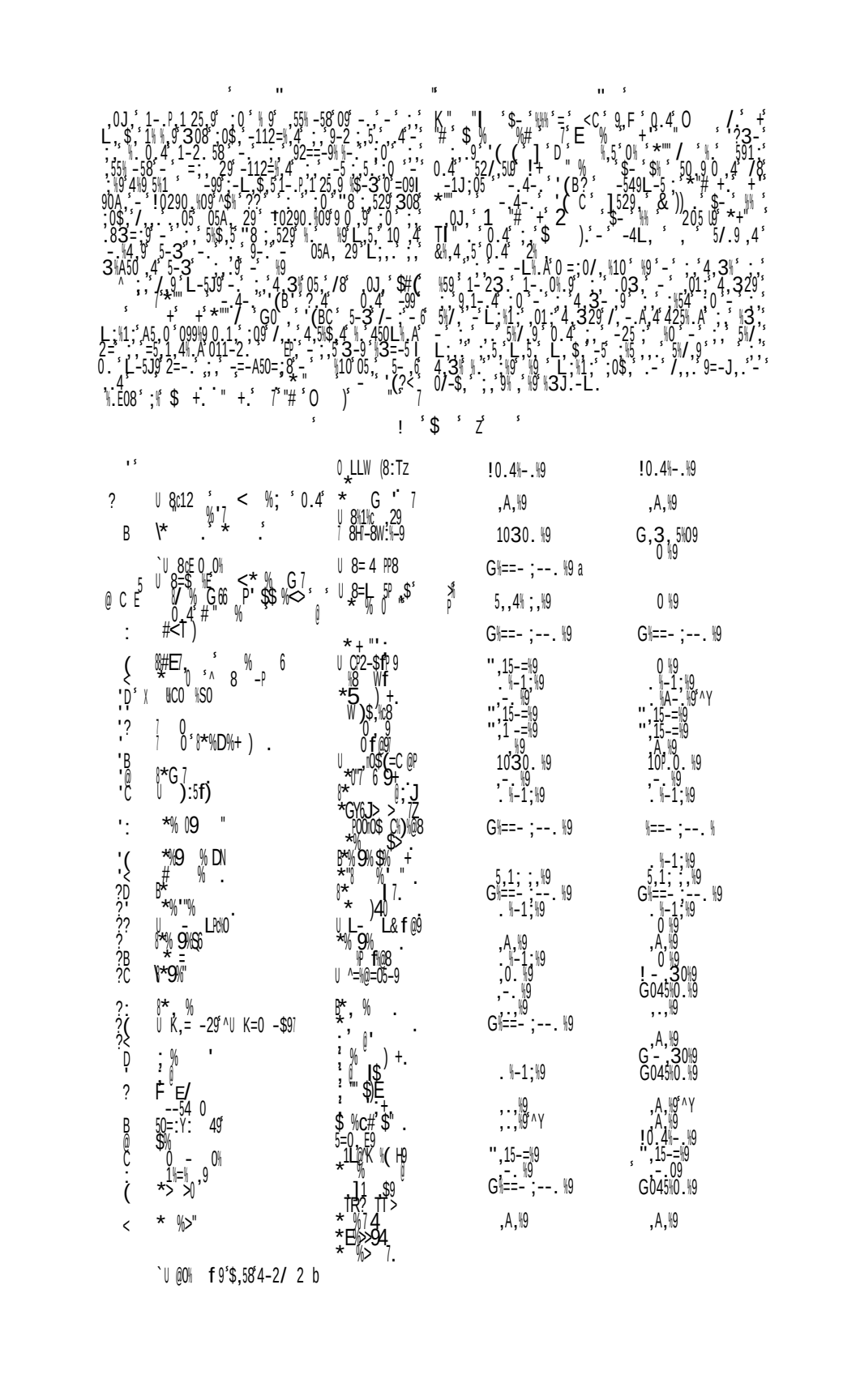

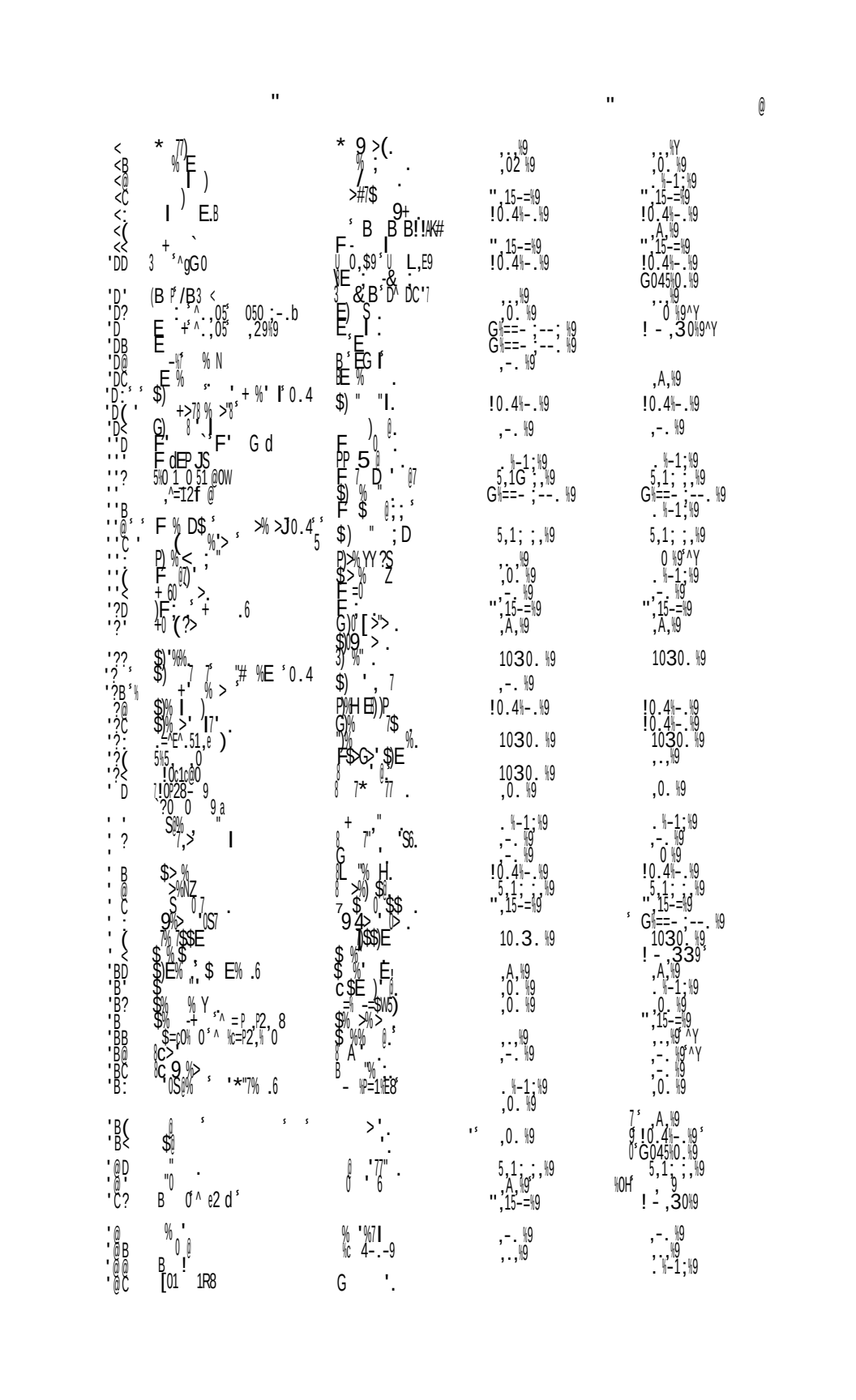

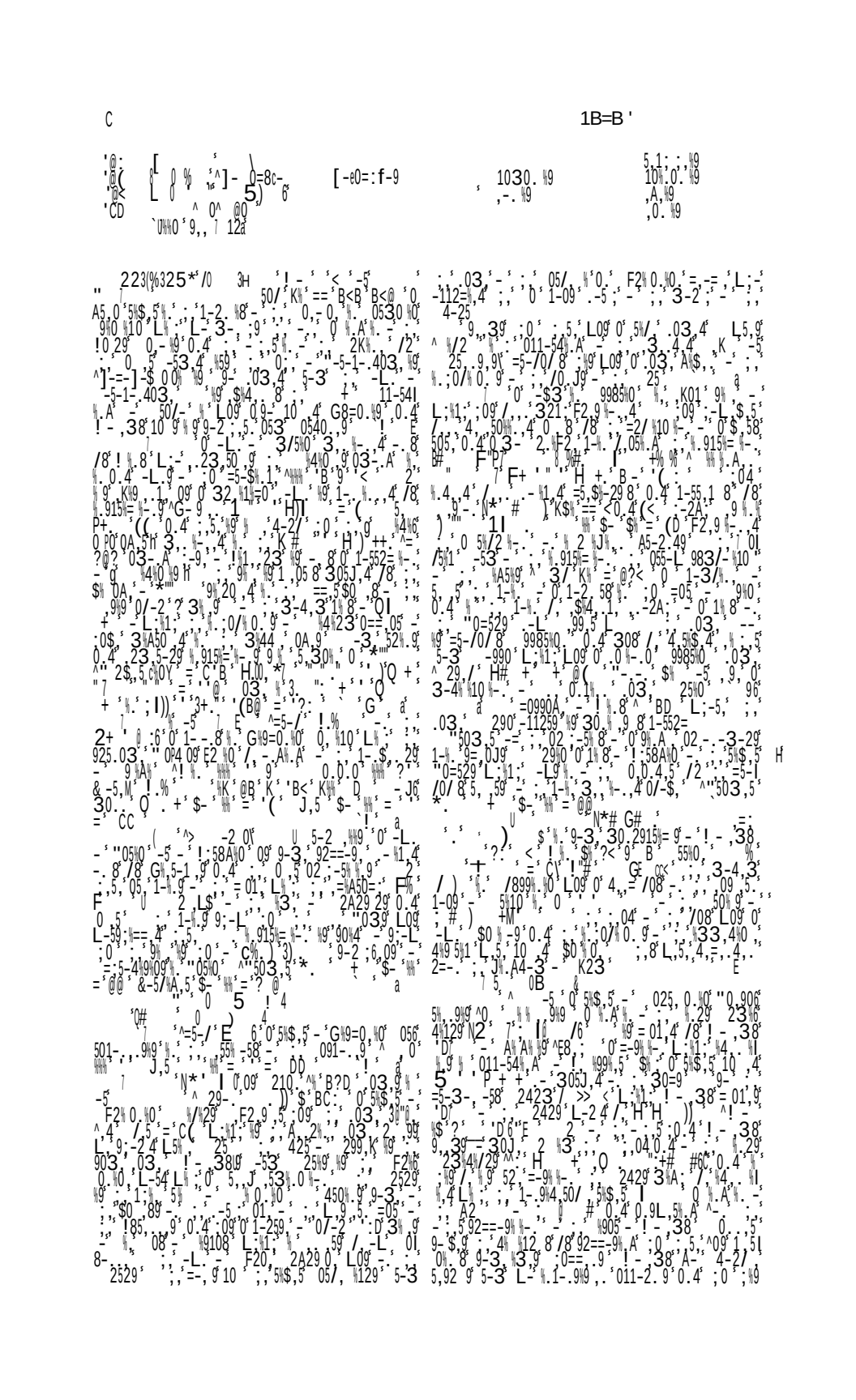

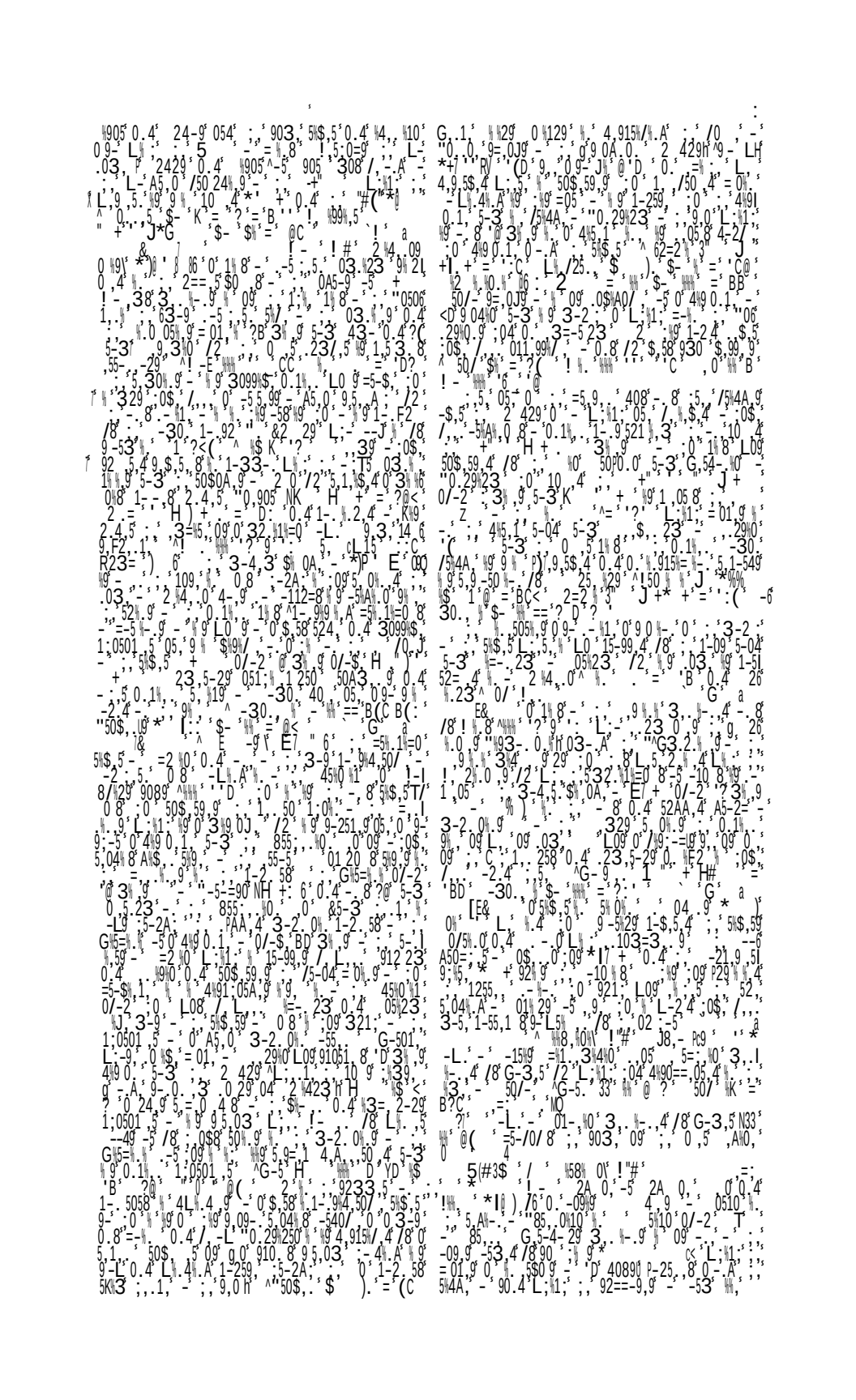

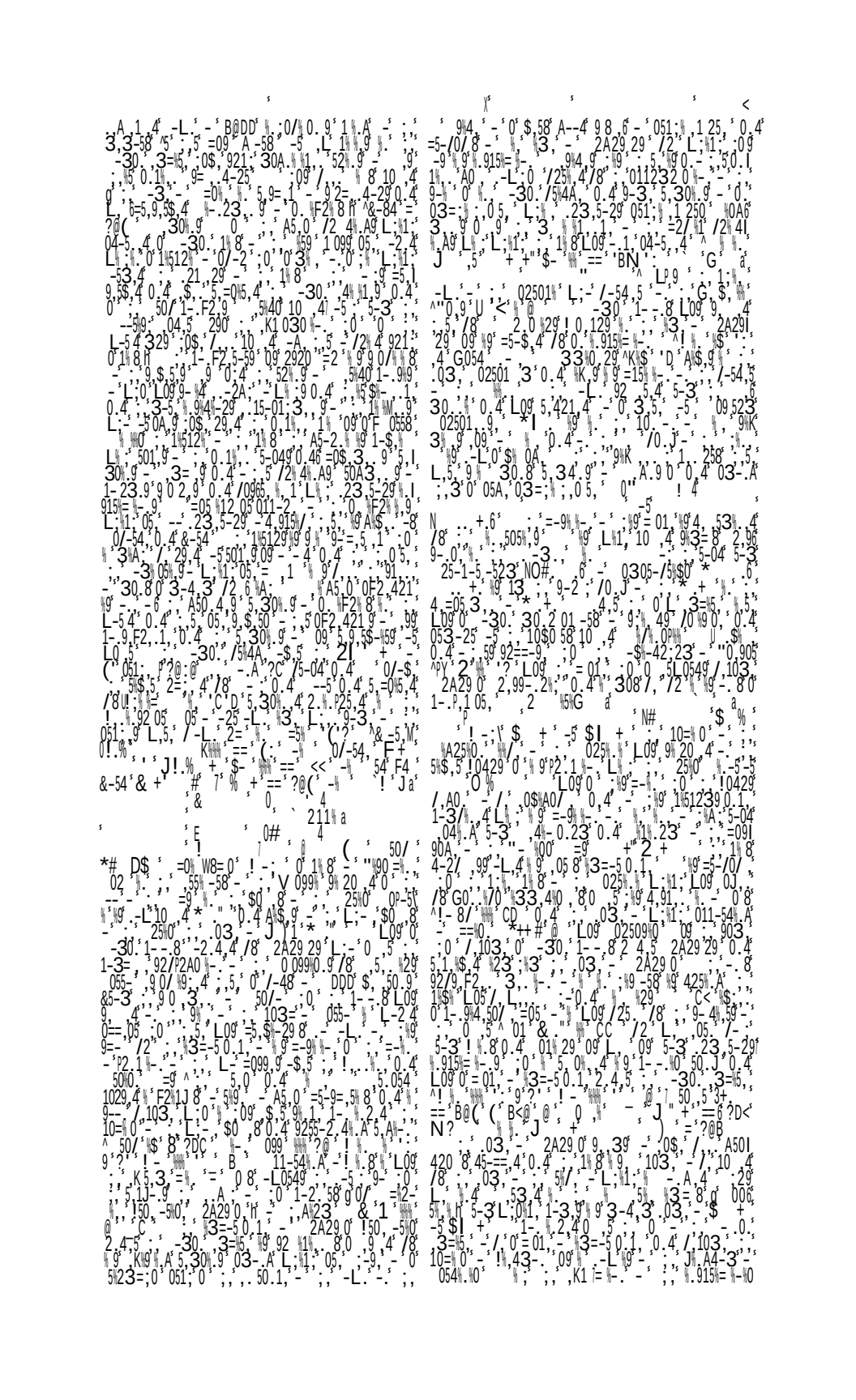

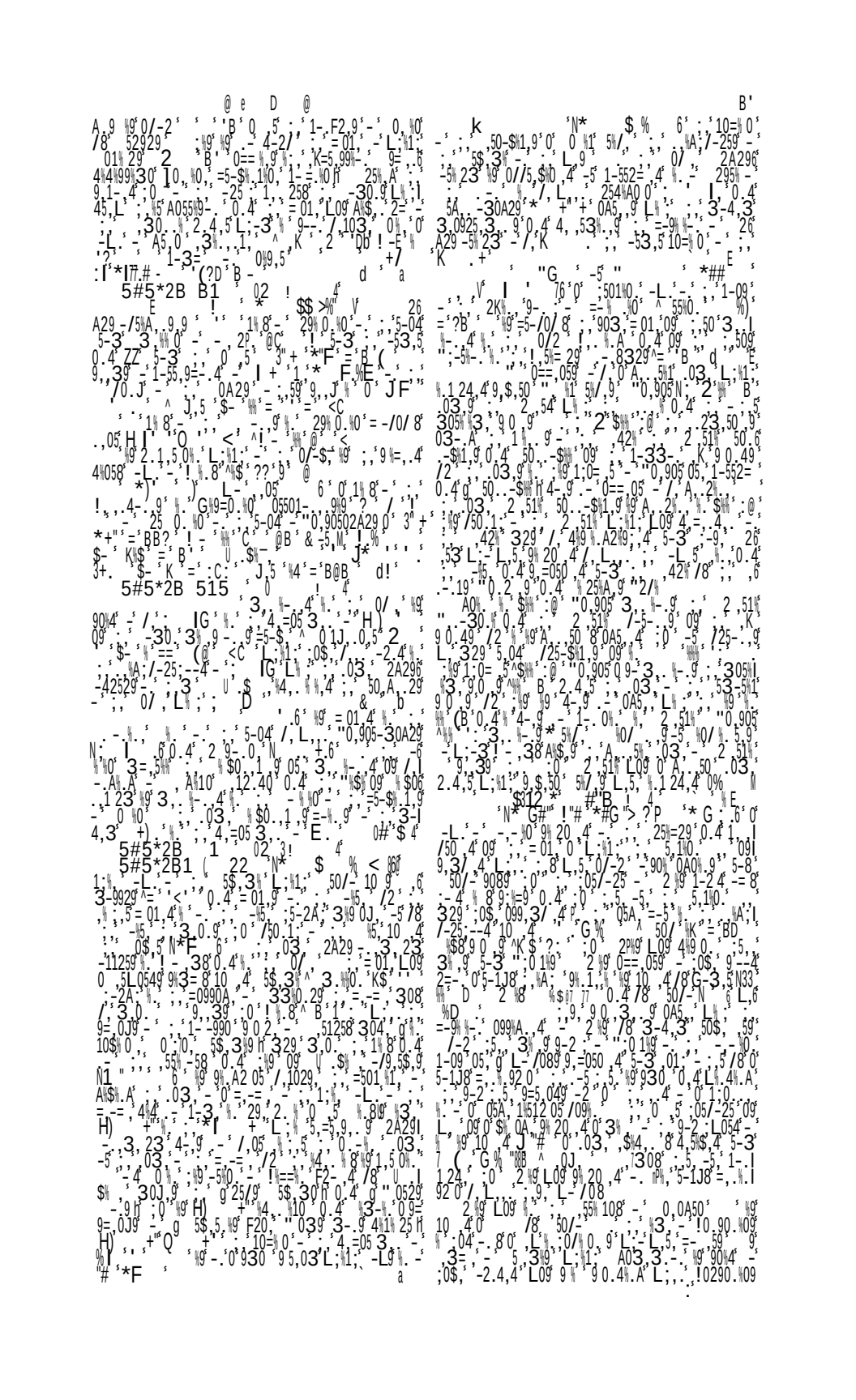

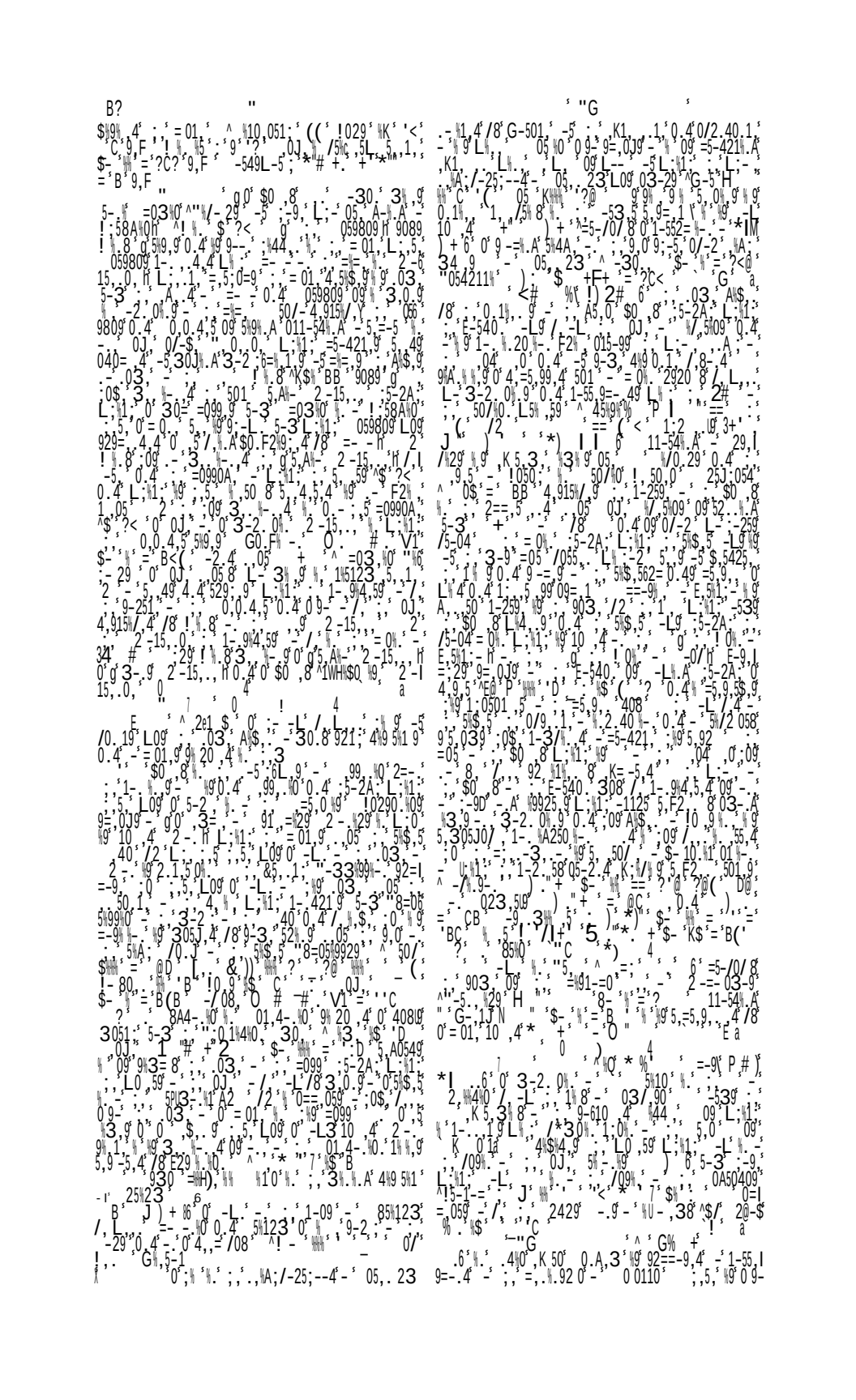

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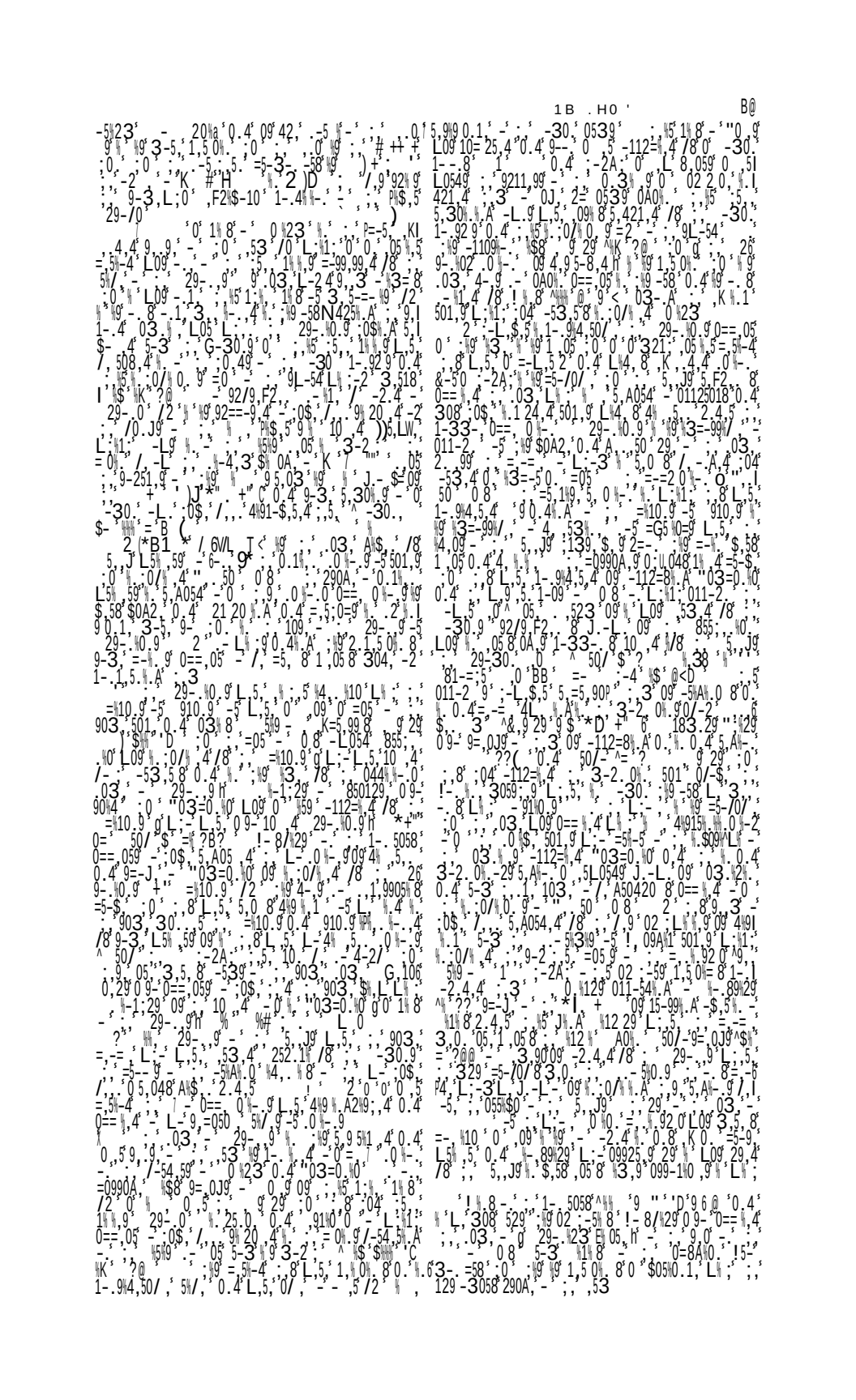

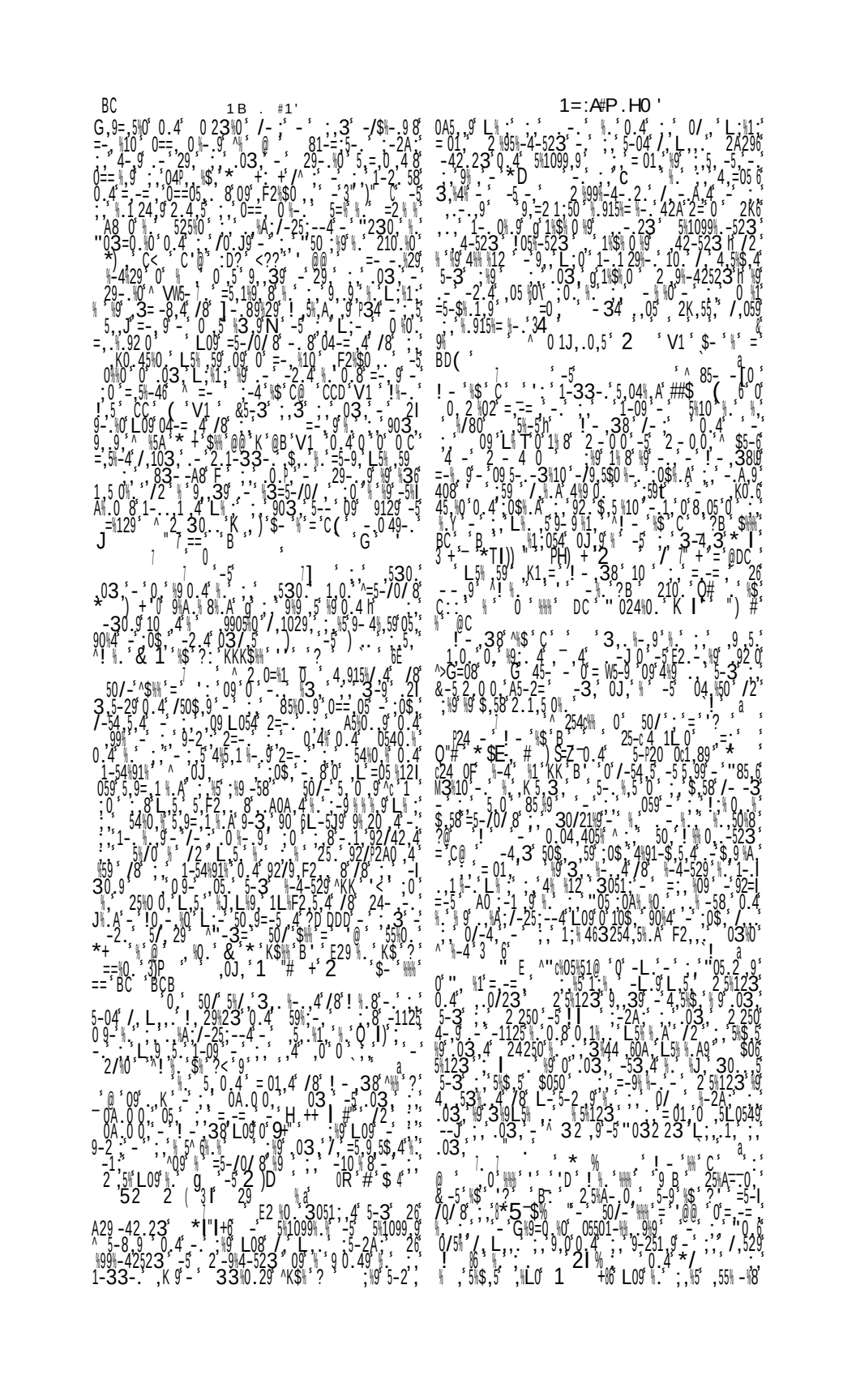

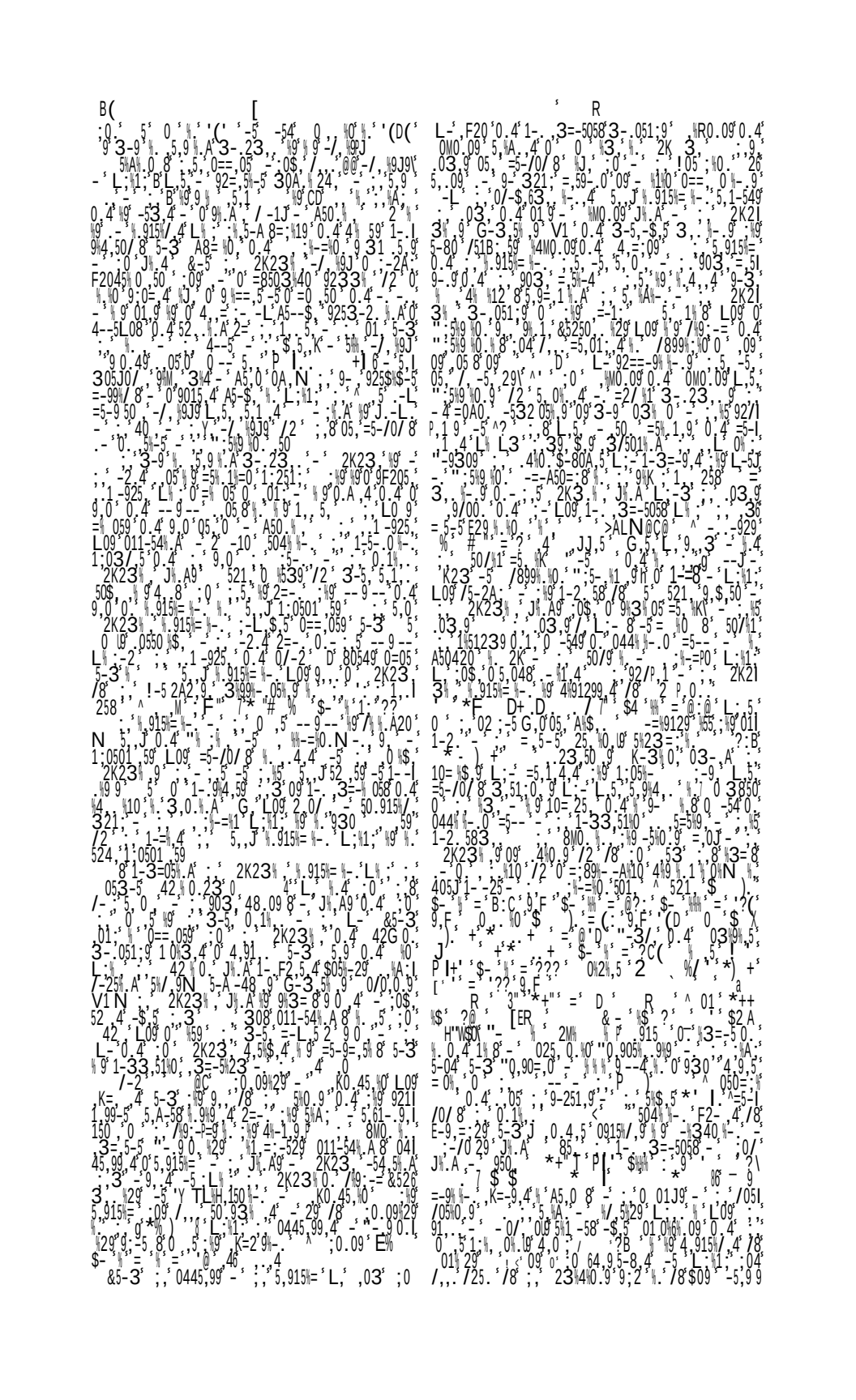

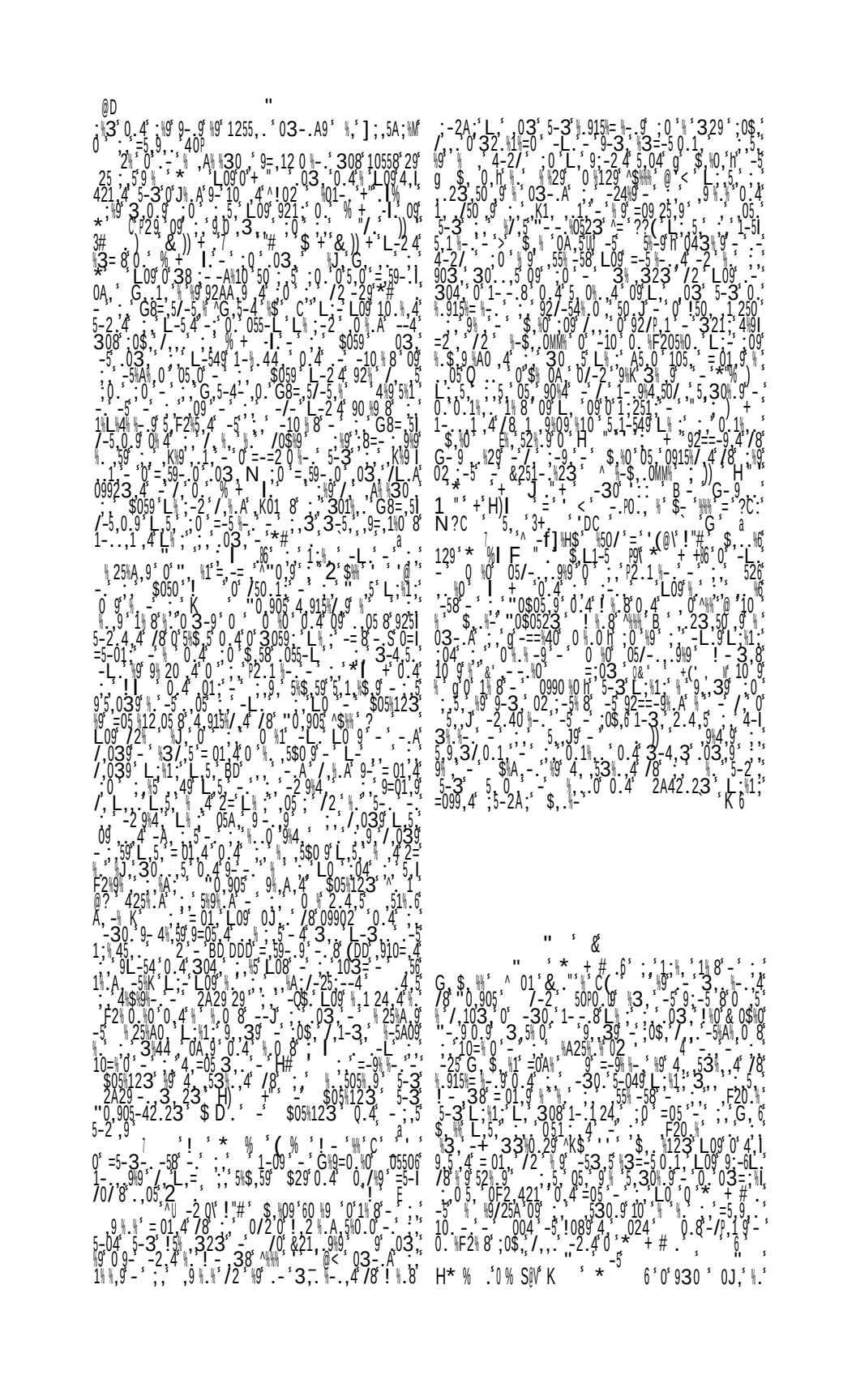

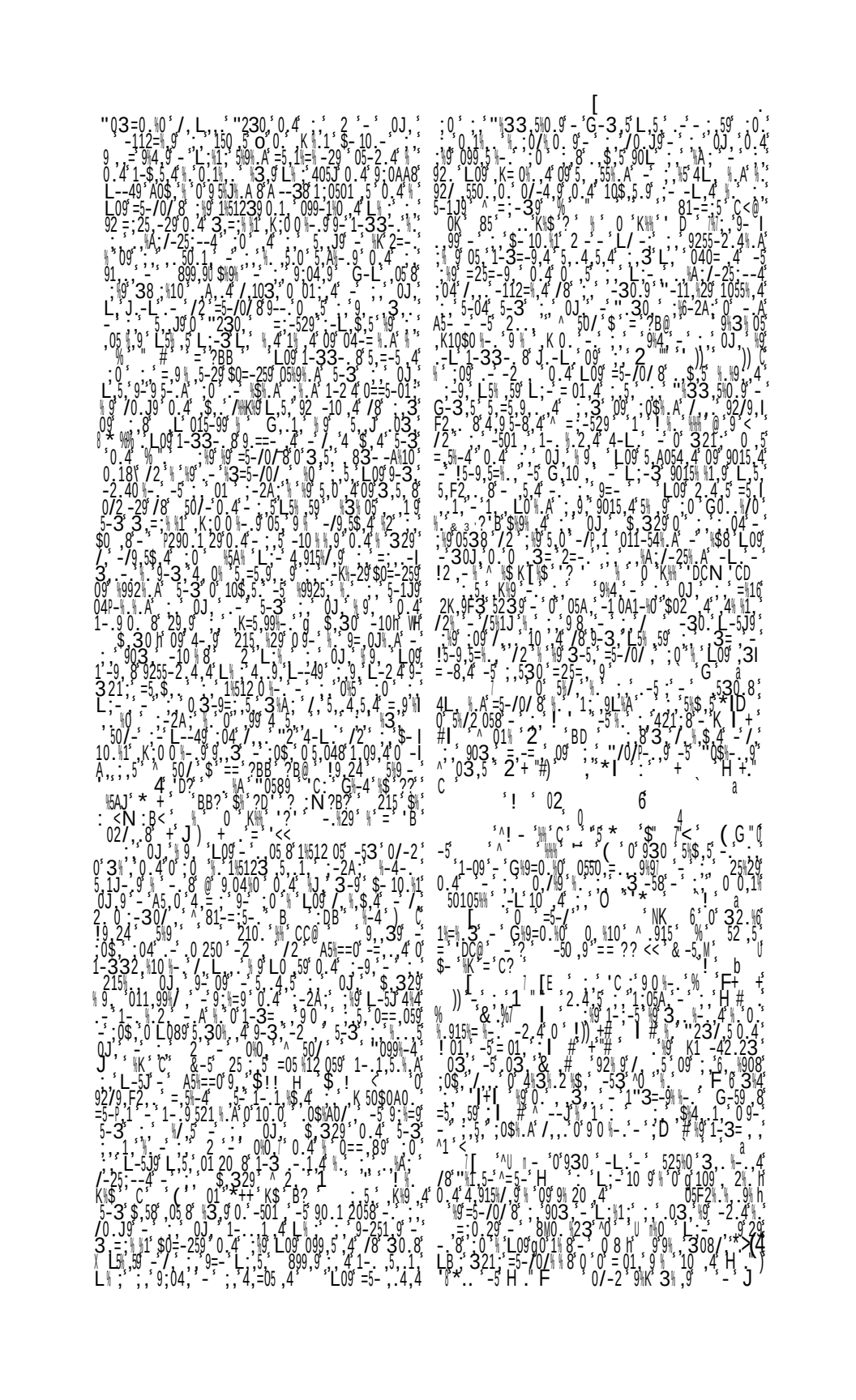

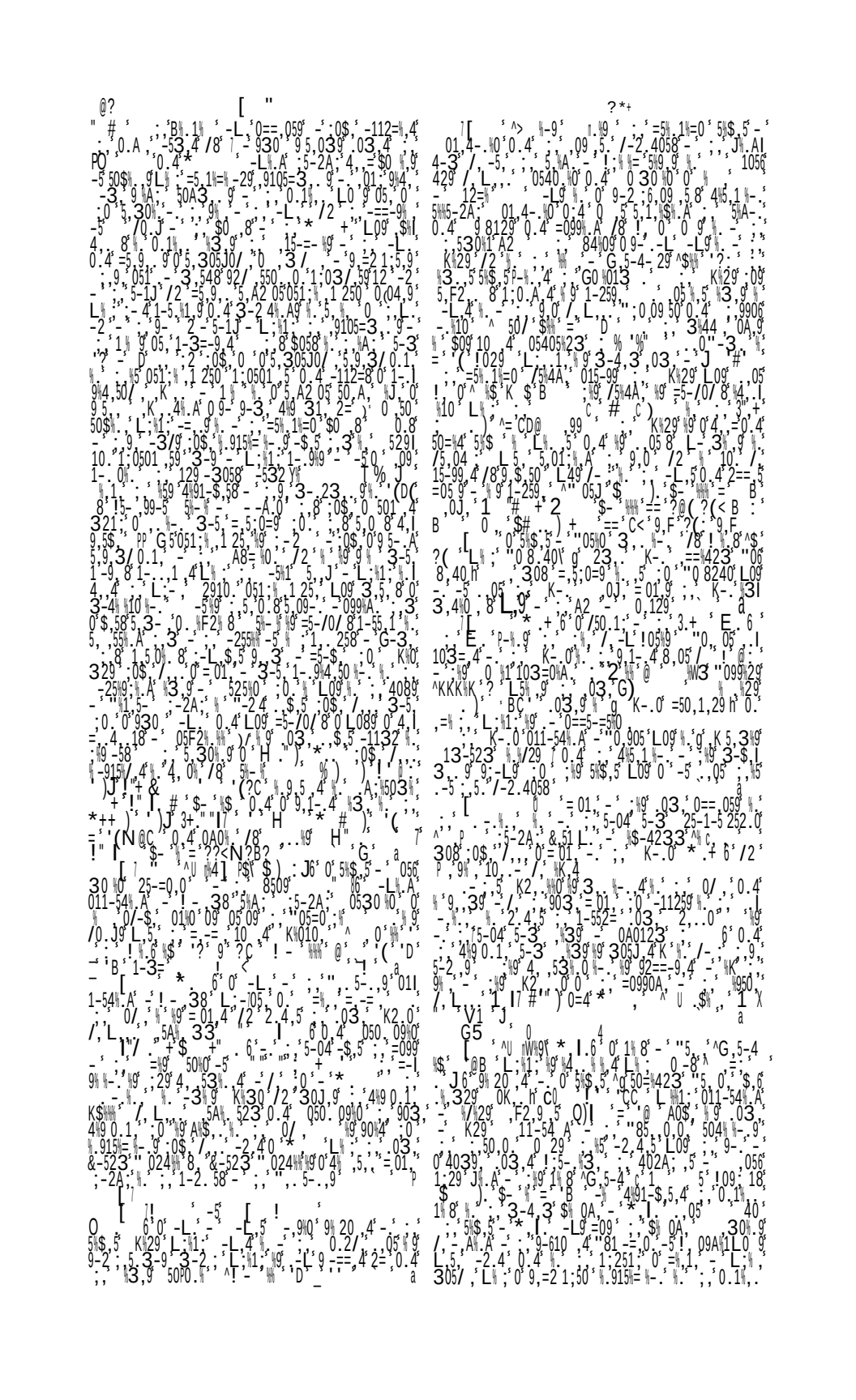

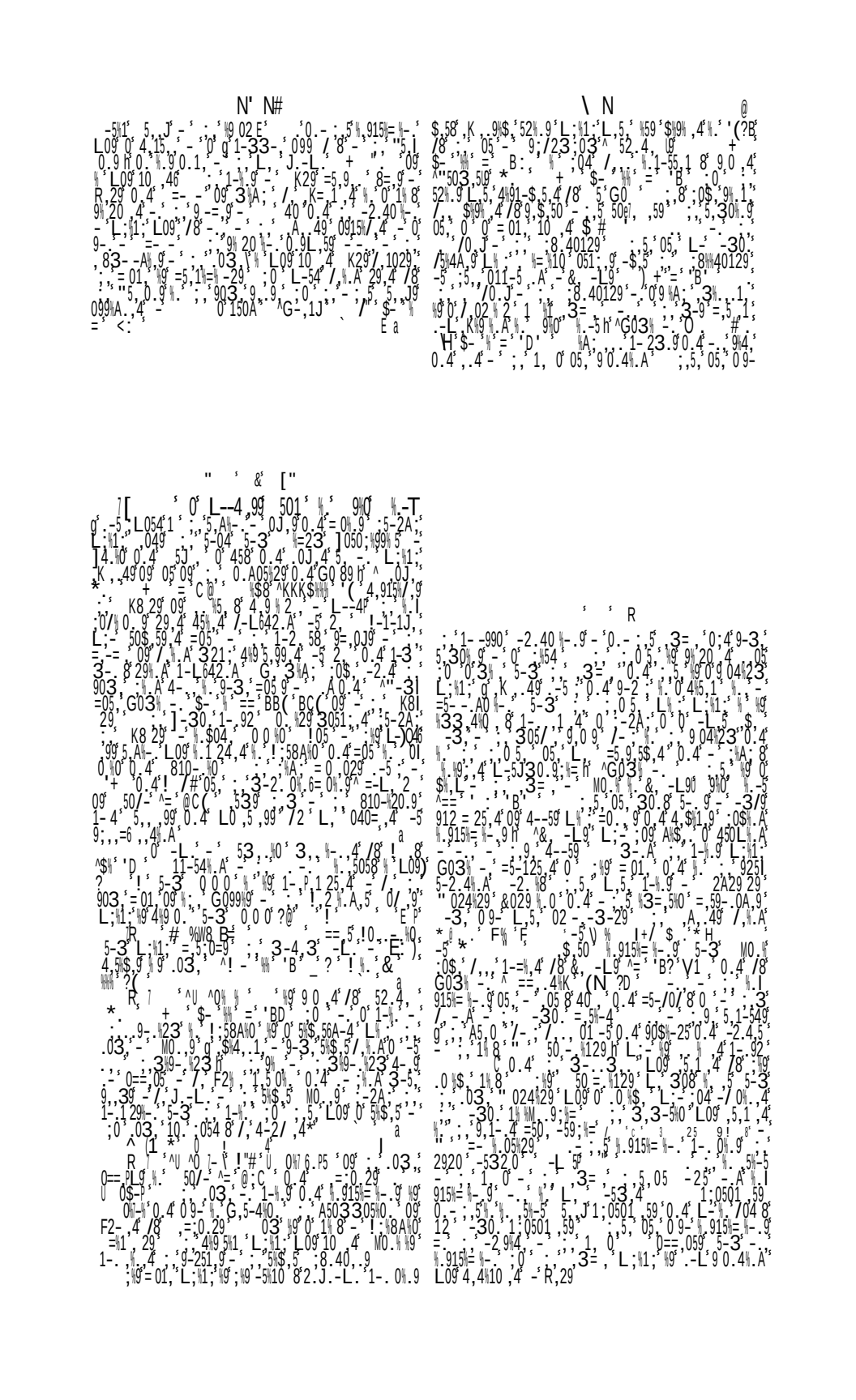

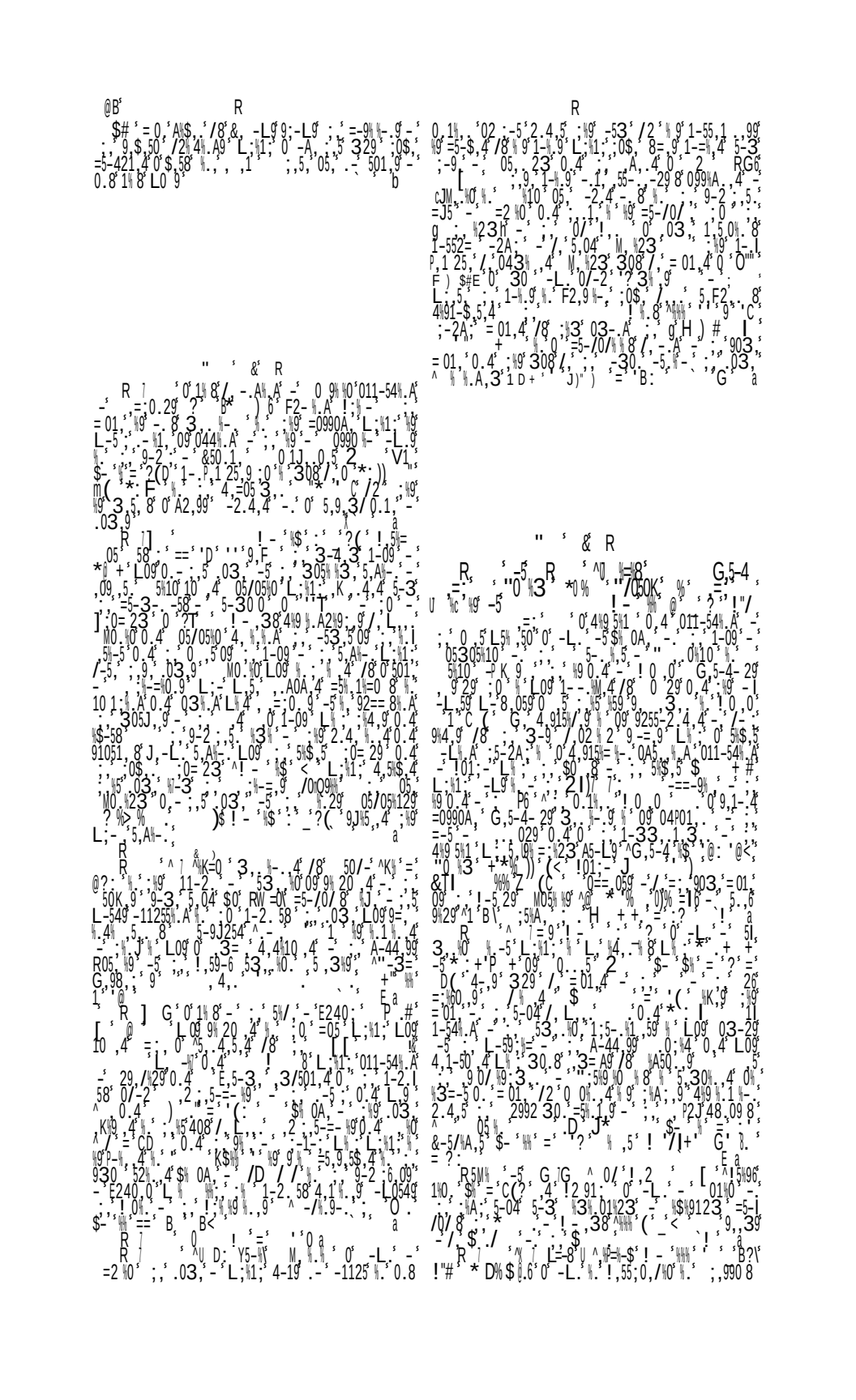

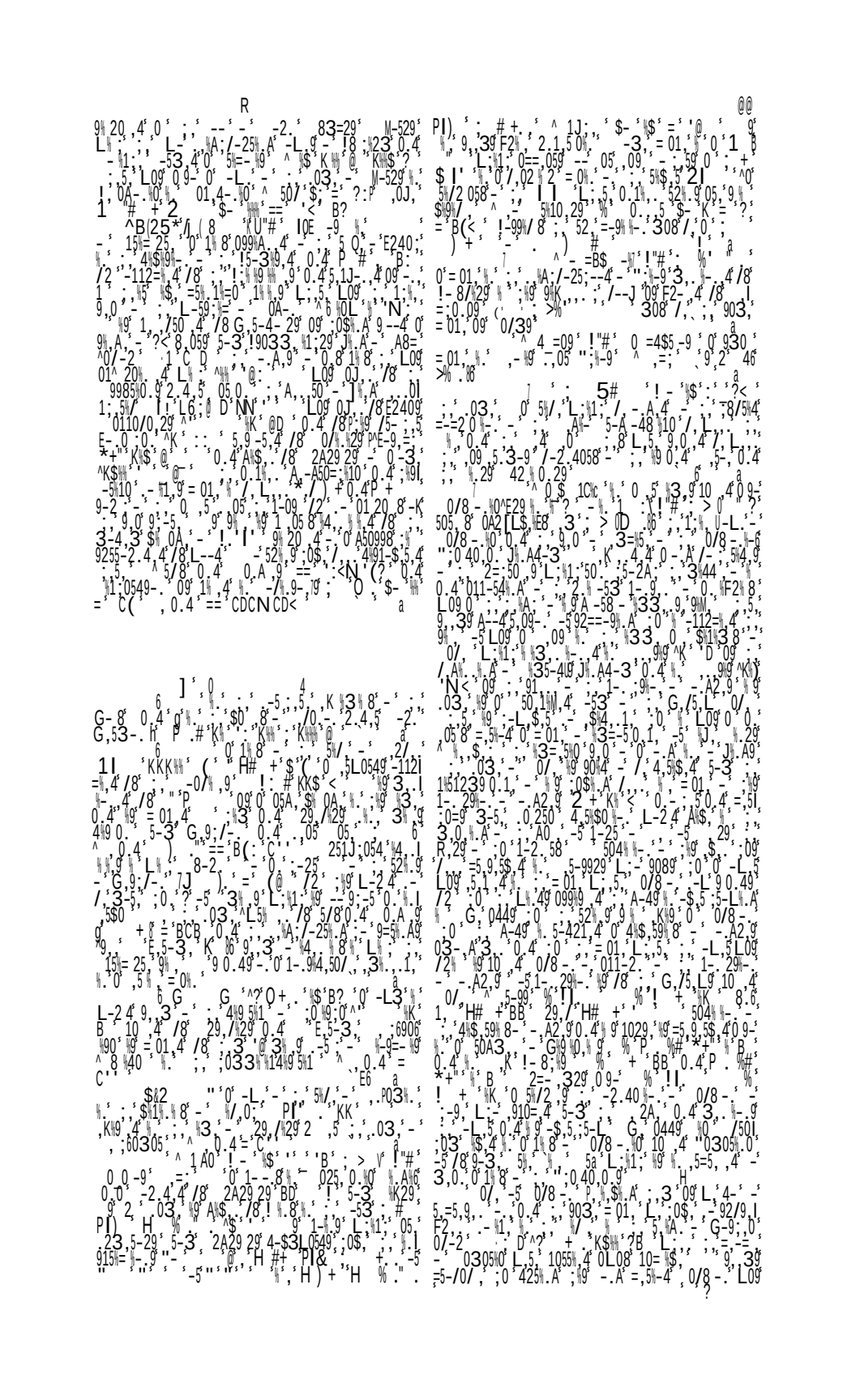

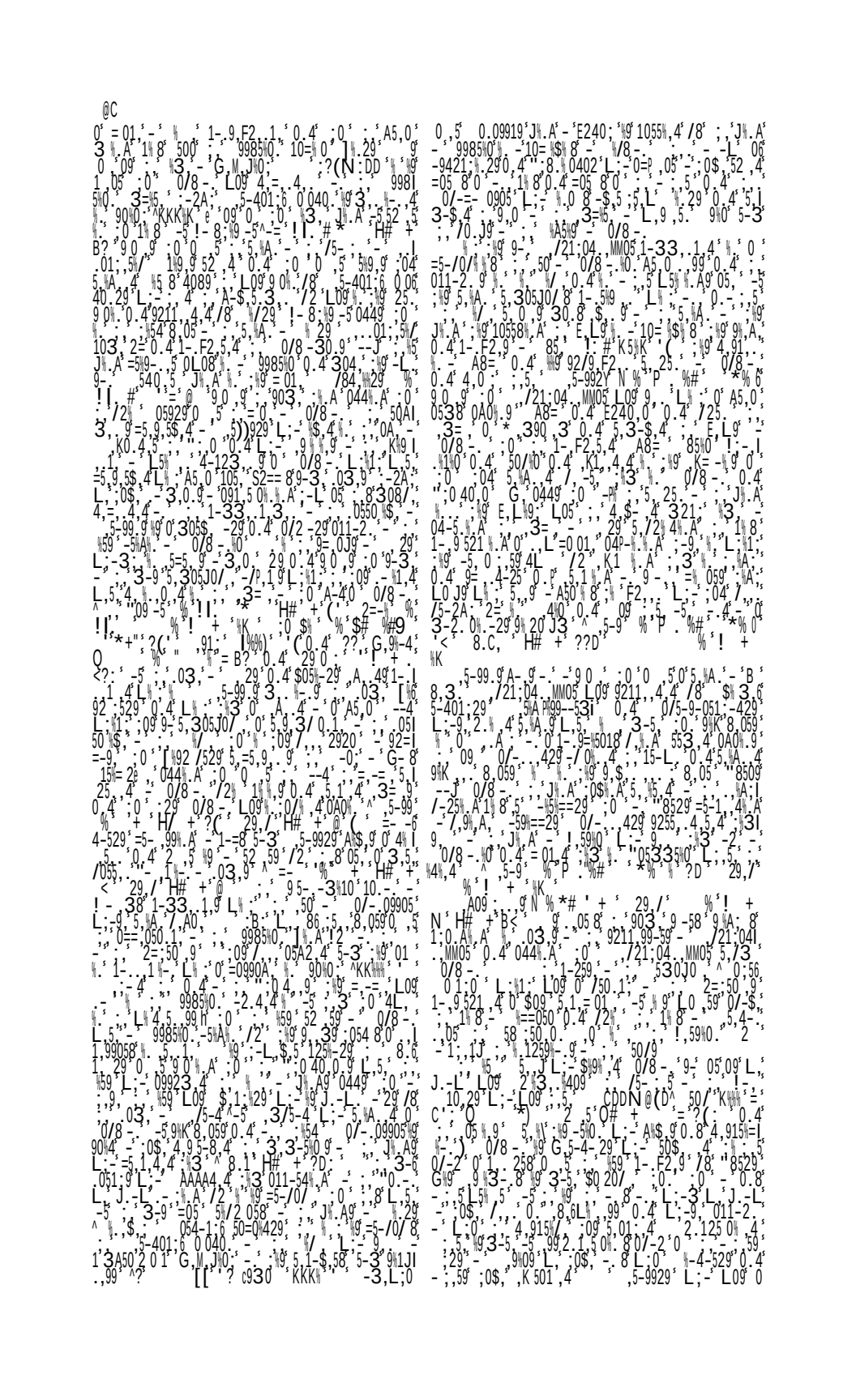

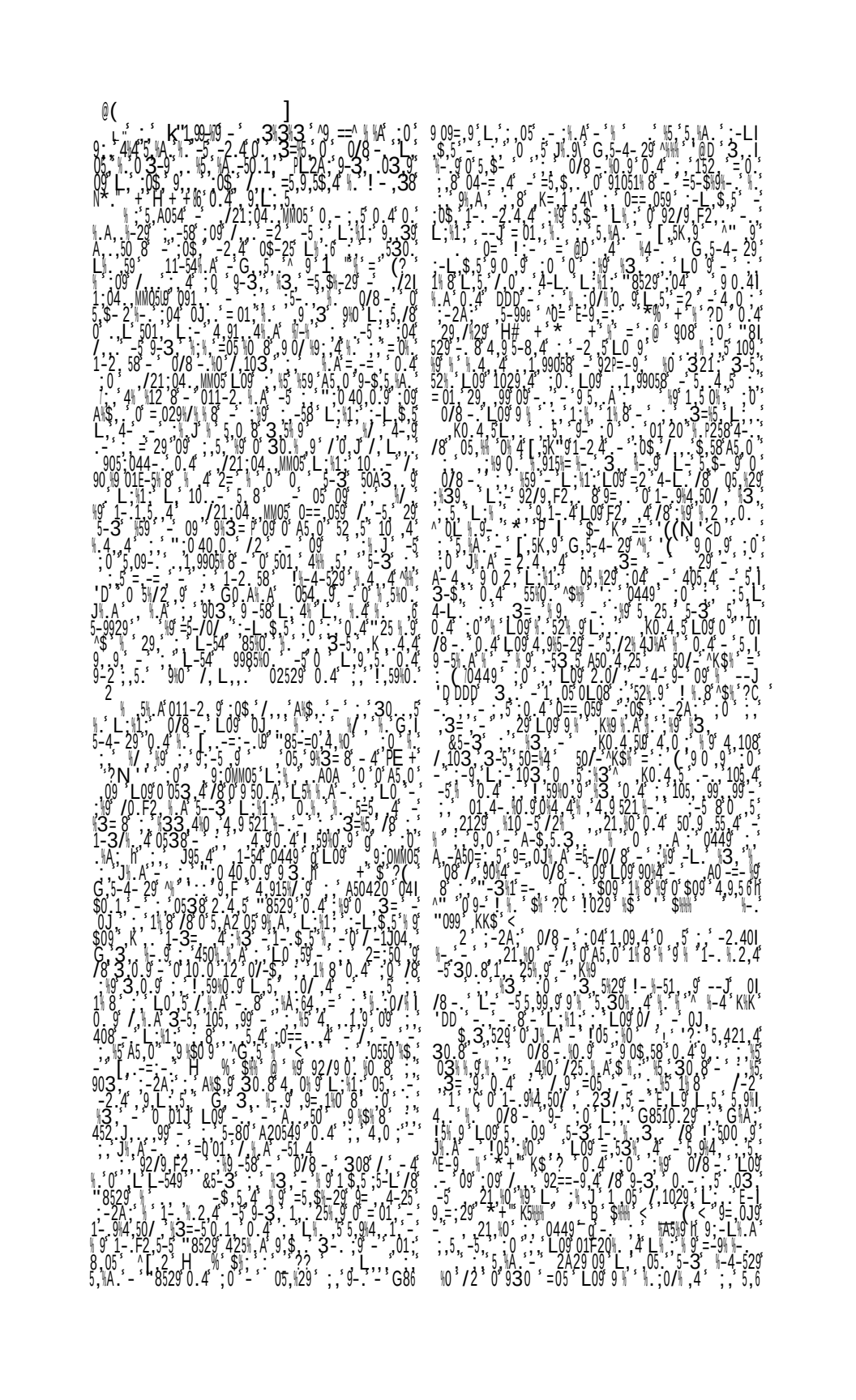

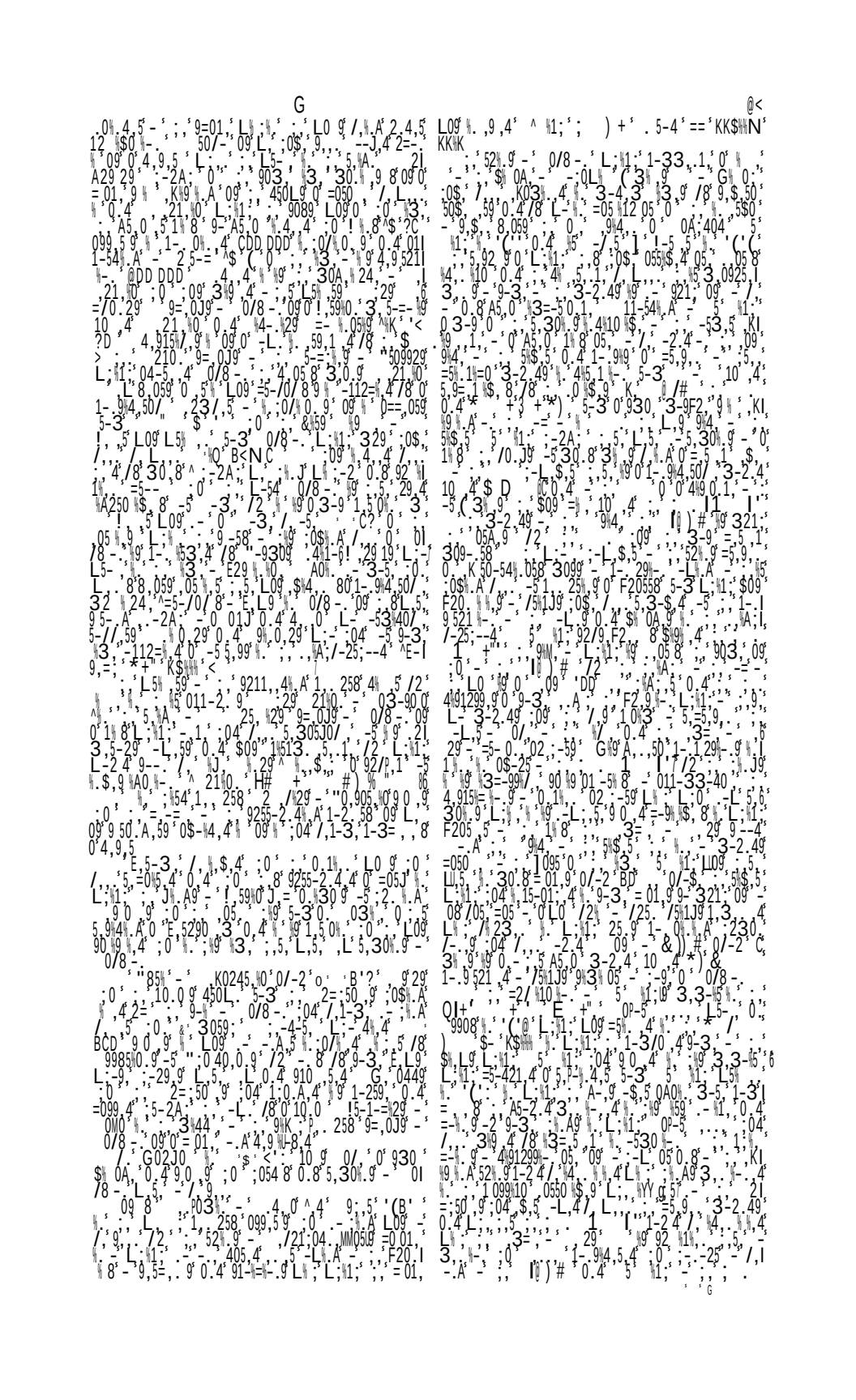

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92 .- 1,4 $,58 ,05 8 G9 -58 ;0 : ; 26 =:50 ,59 L 09 4i9 ,A2 9: 4 5-3 0 - . J -L 5$,59 ; ;0 A- 9330 5 .9 ,04 - /AA 5 09 -L 4 ,- /5 ,04 g 9 $,58 30 g 29 0 !)) #' 2DD 80549 /5-04 0 D + #' CD 0 K)I ?D 5-2A 3059 ,9 3-5 0 CD / -L 3 0 4 -]-30 -5A1 .0 /5 ,04 - ?DD 8054 9 5 25 .9 0 2$123 /5-2A 4-L /8 L 5$,59 0 =5-421 4 0 $,58 1- 9,4 ,50/ 4 0 0 4 0 - L 5-P 1 9 ! ,59 0 2 2 8 3 9 25 ; 5 0 4,4 ;,, ,721;04. ,MM05 -2.4,4 ,5,4-. 0 4 . L - ; 011-2. g - 3-4,3 50$ 59 1- 53 0 99 0 =- g 0550 $ g 0.1 02 -59 1 0 .4] 5 !-5 5 "- 9 ,8 5 9L-5 0 .4 5 &50M 5 4 ,3-. I 9 50 ; 0 0 -L A -5 0 .4 1 - 1 25 9 425 A L 1 9 4 =-=2 0 ; $ / 4 1-2. 58 30 ,02 9 - 0/8 - 0 5,30 09 G 5-4- 29 [-=: - 0 .4 55 0 ; 0$ 5,1-54 ,4 [5 ! -5 5 9 - 0J9 0 .4 - 0 .20 2.40 0 03 N$) $ - = ?@< 0 4 9 0 0 0 =5 9 $ 4 03 0 ; 0 J0 -5 - ,, 10 0 9 0 =5 9 $ 4 03 - A = ?(< 011-54 A 8 ,8 -L 10 4 / 26G 10 0 044 A 0 A5 0 4 12 8 4 8 A 0 1 4 I 9 15 = 0 0 .4 3-4 3 L -5J0 05 9 0 5-3 0 - L 10 0 0 05 1- 9 0 8 / A 12 ^ - L 0 - = I 50 - L 92/4 $ 4 A 52 4 3/0 J3 0 0A0 0 .4 0A0 0 .4 -5J -$ 5 5I 3 0/ A5-2 .4 = ?<. A5 0 = 12 05 8 0/8 0 05 $09 3-2 .4 0 L 1 9 5 ,30 0 9 A K -53 5 1 $ MO - 4 9 5 1 0 .4 $09 L -5J0 2 .4 ,5 0J , /8 9 52 9 9 4 0 3-2 .4 - 1 I 05 0/8 0 .4 -9 *! '' 0 .4 *P /I' / L 1 0 .4 #' $ 9I A0 - 9 - 0 $09 23/ 5 - 9 -5J0 / L ,, 24 # 0 .4 1 59 0 2 ,, 3-9 3 =-5 0 3 / P 4 F # 5 # +# $ ' 1 7 0 .4 + $ #/ 5 2 0 .4 09 -2 .4 K 50-54 058 5 I 3-2 .4 0 5 / 0 .4 09 -2 .4 K 50-54 058 5 I 30 9 ,04 A 3 - 92==-9 0 329 0$ / 15 -= 9 - 9255 2 .4 A 1-2 58 -3 1 ' 9 / 02 2 8 A 0M 4 5 9 - 2 K10$0I 9 05 -L 9 29 23 F # / 5 I 23 1 5 &50M 5 0 3 L 8 50$ 5 L - 09 9- 05 09 L J -L K I 03 4 =0M - -5-2A 8 ;0 A$ 0 =05 12 05 4 915 = ^ B< L0 9 -.1 4 /8 0 0 09 05 8 0 C?@ 0 .4 L0 92==-9 4 /8 ,.. - /, 903 09 51) + ' 2 7& ' "I .] 5 !-5 5 $ $- 9I L -5 O . # .. 9 8 ! % 1 2 &50M 5 7 % P D8 ! I %# ^ . 0L 9- E L * . $- K % 4 2=%0 50 50/ K = ?@< 0 3-2 0 -5 5 99 53 0 0 . A5 0 4 9 0 1 5-3 5 0K0 0 L 5 5 0 9 0 25 g - A50 0 .4 ;9 9- 5 05$094 g L 5 J = E a

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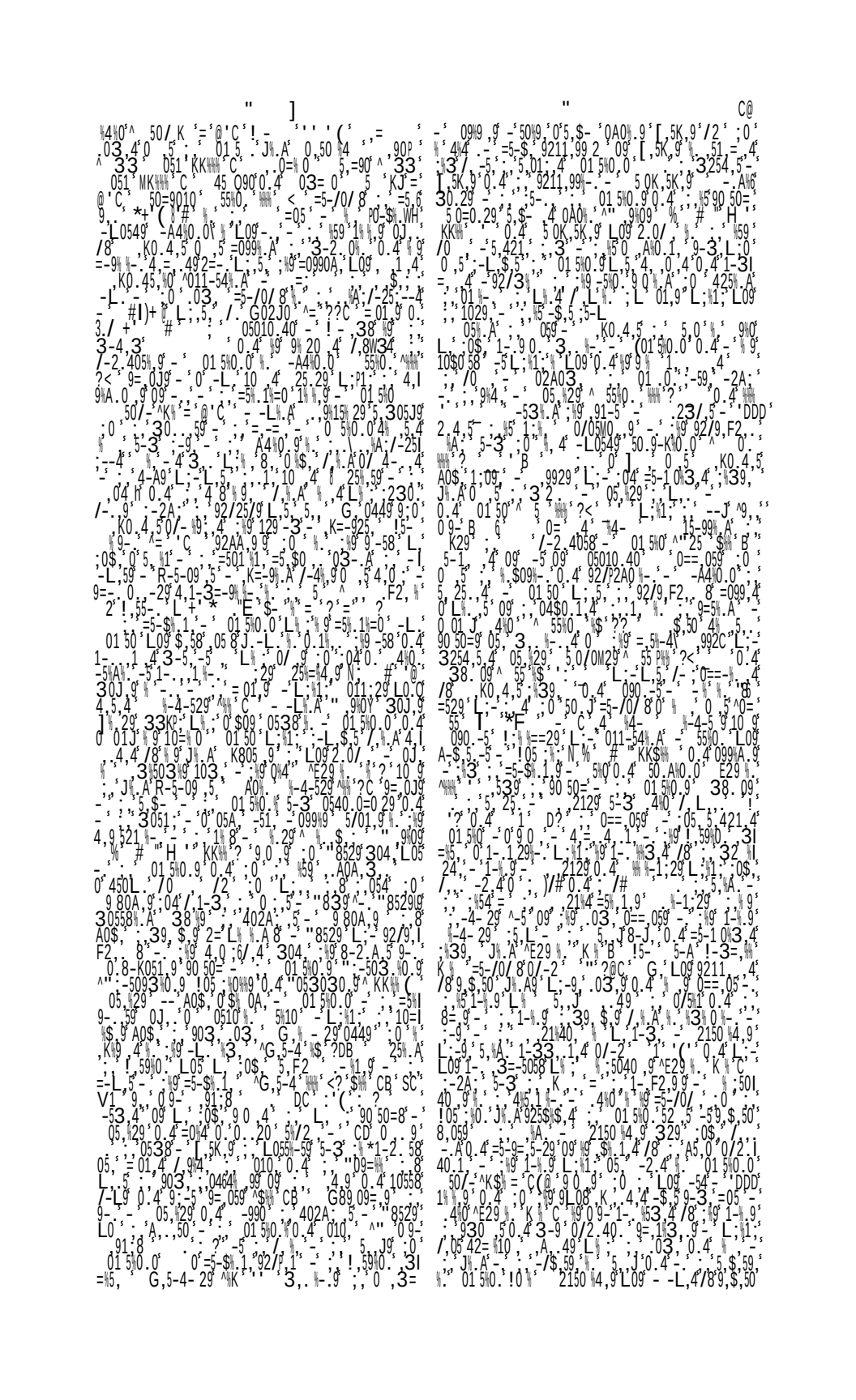
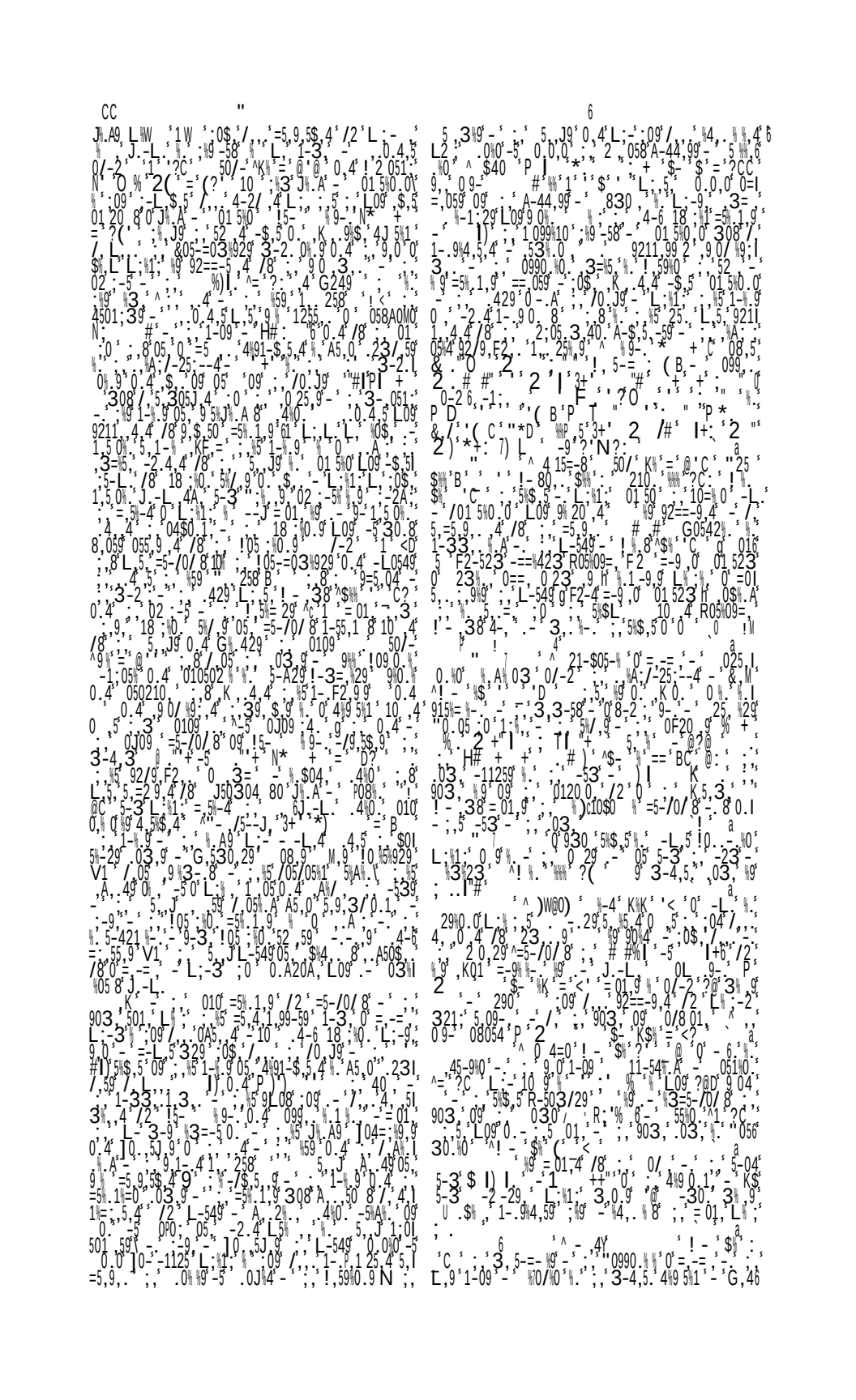
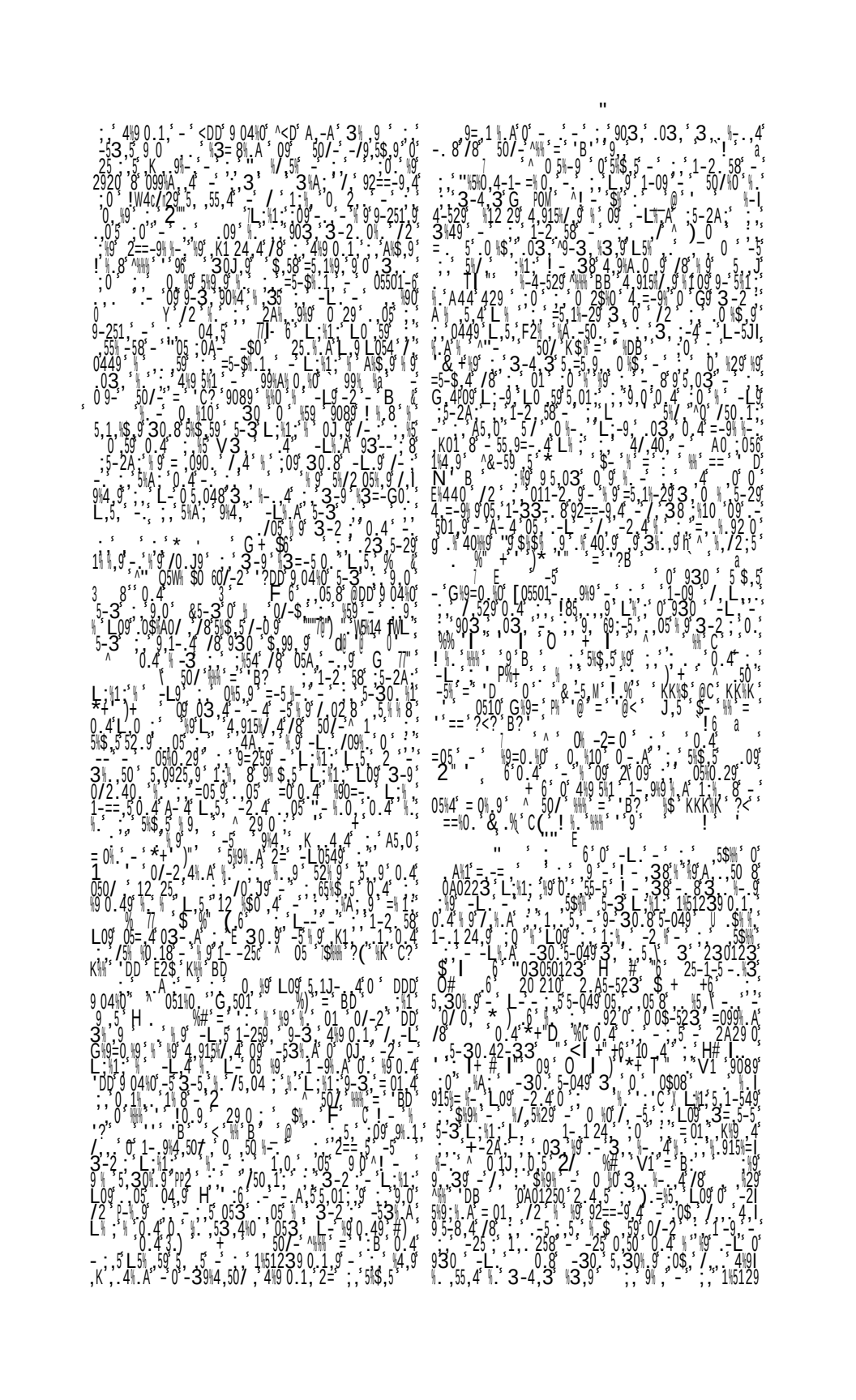
" N ' $b ! "# $ =: J !G $?: 011-54 A = 0 0 1 8 - ! 5 9 011-54 A - ! 8 - 5 9 @ ' ! 5-3 290 = 01 0== 059 - ! 8 6/2 3-9 5 1 4 -5 A (@ 5 0 0/-$ 5,04 A == 059 5-3 ! 8 4 915 = 0 1- 9 4 5 4 - / 0 -L - 29 0 G 9 0 0 =5 0 L 09 1- 9 03 = 01 0 0401 ^ -4 K 2 = 01 L 9 =5-70/ 8 321 05 5 290 ^ 0L 9- P L 0 2 $- K$ = <? 9 0 9 - 08054 $- = @(C 0 ; 5 -L 9 - ; R0305 0 5 - 5-5 -50/ 0 3 - 4 /8 ! 8 L -2 0 8 1 2 5 A -A50= 10 - 9 ^$?(0 =5-70/ 1- P 1 25 & -59 5 0 03 05 = - 2 #) # 0 3-2 0 5 = 92 0 0 .4 ; 0 ; R0305 5 4 10 L 1-2 58 30 0 .4 55 0 ; 0$ 5,1-54 ,4 4 ,' g L ; 0501 - ! - ,38 N2I * $- = ?B ' '' 0 5 ! ! '' 4 0 9 0 - 0 ''099 0 9 10 4 + 9 = 01 4 /8 505 9 ?' 1 5-3 -3 0 4 ? 5-3 2 523 ^ = ?(C 0/ ! 0 4 329 5 -5 ; 0$ / 0/-2 0 3 05 5 5-04 0 3-4 3 + 0 5 1- 9 0 - 8 - 0 3 0 4 0 ' L -29 9'' 0 4 0 1 0 32 0 L0 =5-/0/ 8 3-5 9 0 49 0 09 69 0= 4 - L $4 8 150 3 - 0 K 1 $ 10 - 0 4 L 329 0$ 53 4 0 930 0J 2 05 1 0 8450 4 ^ //8 & + O $- = ?(,.. 0 ! D $- = : (D '' G 0 - L - G 9=0 0 [E 5 -5 3 I - 4 - 8 /8 5=9 0 ^$ B 5 0$ I 0 .4 I H+ 9 - 9 - 0 2 J -L &5 9 I % K $ D EJ 5 $- = BCB '' G ^] [9 ! - $ @ - 4 - 9 -5 $ 0A 0 L 1 4 - 5 - 23 5-2 -L 9 -5 $ 0A 0 L 1 4 9 1 3 0 3-2 4 0 0J - 5 9 0 .4 - L 1 4 9 1 3 011 0 92==-9 4 /8 3-4 3 50$ 59 >\ M - 0J 0 .4 - 0$ 9 --4 0g -5 /0 - 3-4 3 03 - ' + 1 I G 0 0 .4 5 / - 50/ 0 92 0 ^! $? (9 ? =-5 0=9 4 10 2 *+ # ^ K $0 - I 38 ^$ 10 L -3 01 0 - 9 '' 30 K 0 0C 8 05 92==-9 4 / 50 1 - E-1 0 50/9 N + +6 4 915 4 /8 251J 054 0 0 05A 5 / * 9 5 A 9 0 4 3 9 1 - 9 4 50 / L 0.4 & I ^&-59 5 2 ' 7* $- = ?([^ 0 0 - 4 ! - $ @ 016 0 0 I $ 6 0 -L - 85 0 11WH A - 2 A 5 0 / 9 ? - 1 5-3 1 0 0 0 D PI # ? L 9985 0 05 3 8 5 01 4 5 4089 0 - 25 8 5-3 $ 09 / 1 - 1 4 L 0 = 01 ^ 0 5 2 $ = B@C O) 5 6 2/ K == @ @ C V1 4c 5=0 ,L5 - G- $ < 55 0 $: @ -. ! 5 A K : B − 0.4 4K6

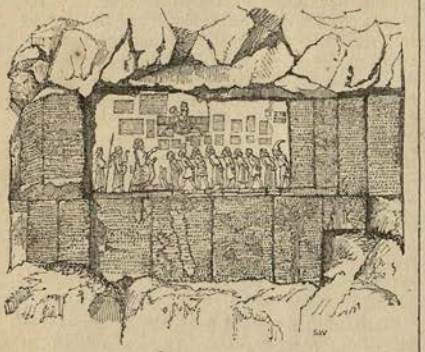






MONS BAGISTANUS. (A, Sculptures.)

above and beside the thirteen figures to which we have alluded. Col. Rawlinson has published a complete account of his labours in the *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.* vol. x. with copies of the inscriptions themselves, and translations in Latin and English of the



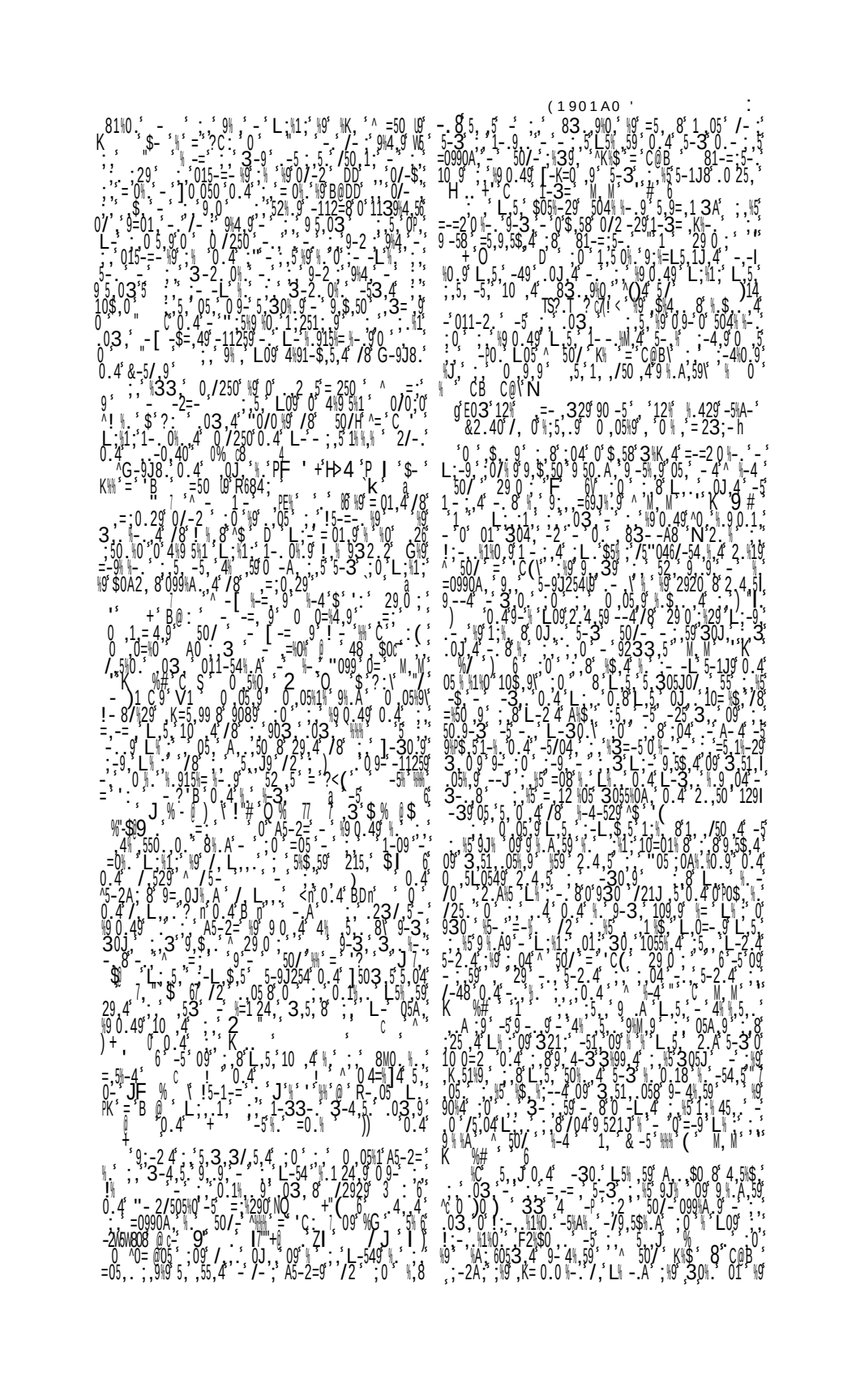
SCULPTURES ON MONS BAGISTANUS.

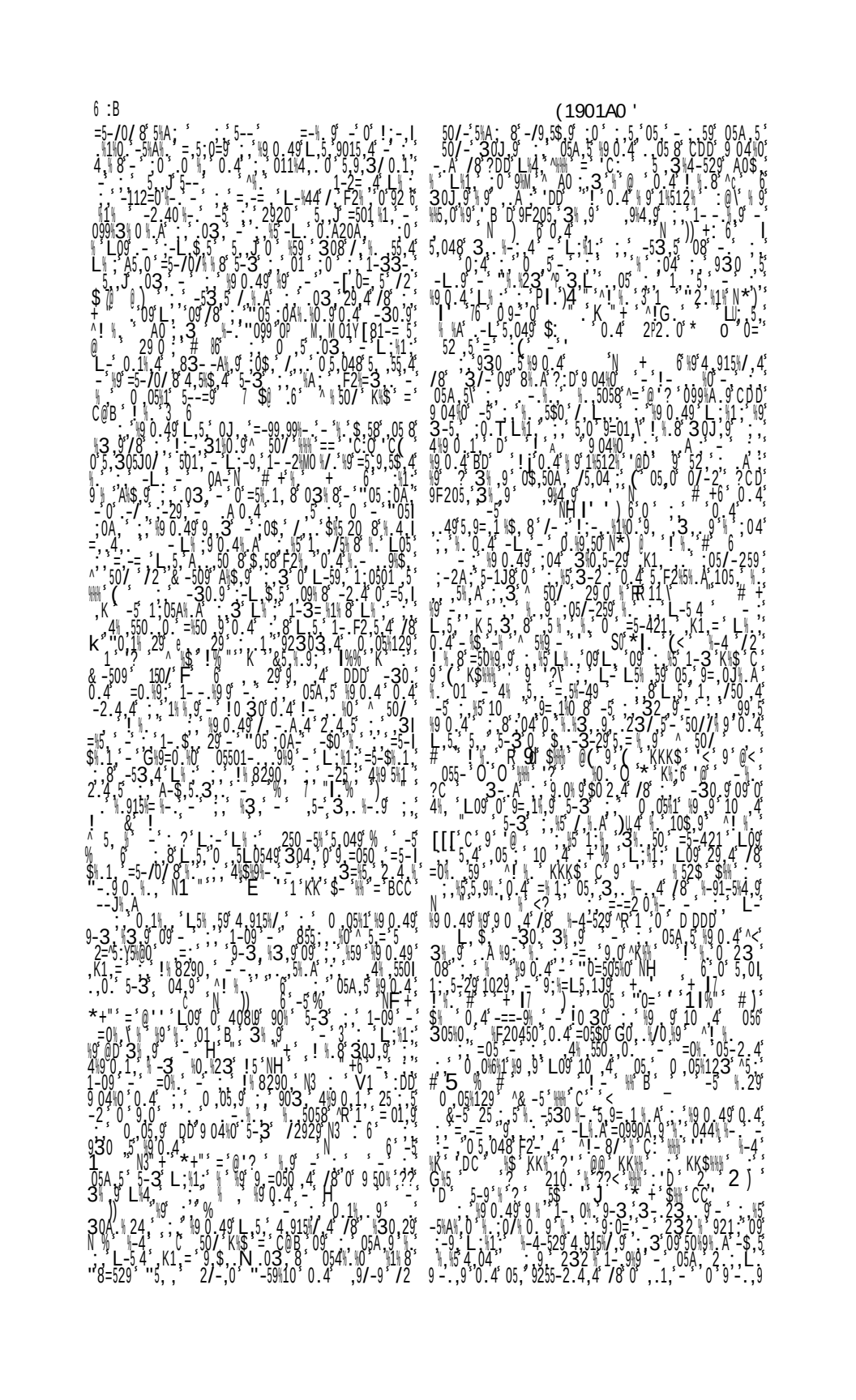
original Persian. In this memoir, he has shown that the standing Royal figure is that of Dareius himself, and that the figures in front of him are those of different impostors, who had claimed the throne of his ancestors, and were successively compelled to succumb to his power. The inscriptions above, in the three forms of the Cuneiform writing, Persian, Assyrian, and Median, proclaim the ancestral right of Dareius to the throne of Persia, with the names of the kings of the Achaemenid race who had preceded him: they give an account of his gradual, but, in the end, successful triumph over the different rebels who rose against him during the first four years of his reign. Col. Rawlinson thinks, that, in the fifth year B. C. 516, Dareius commenced constructing this monument, the completion of which must have been the work of several years. It is evident, that the Persian monarch took the greatest pains to ensure the permanency of his record. It is placed at an elevation of about 300 feet from the base of the rock, and the ascent is so precipitous, that scaffolding must have been erected to enable the workmen to carve the sculpture. In its natural state, the face of the rock, on which the figures are placed, is almost unapproachable. The execution of the figures themselves is, perhaps, not equal to those at Persepolis, but this is natural, as an earlier effort of the artist's skill. "The labour," says Col. Rawlinson, "bestowed on the whole work, must have been enormous. The mere preparation of the surface of the rock must have occupied many months, and on examining the tablets minutely, I observed an elaborateness of workmanship, which is not to be found in other places. Wherever, in fact, from the unsoundness of the stone, it was difficult to give the necessary polish to the surface, other fragments were inlaid, imbedded in molten lead, and the fittings so nicely managed that a very careful scrutiny is required, at present, to detect the artifice. Holes or fissures, which perforated the rock, were filled up also with the same material, and the polish, which was bestowed upon the entire sculpture, could only have been accomplished by mechanical means. But the real wonder of the work, I think, consists in the inscriptions. For extent, for beauty of execution, for uniformity and correctness, they are, perhaps, unequalled in the world. . . . . It would be very hazardous to speculate on the means employed to engrave the work in an age when steel was supposed to have been unknown, but I cannot avoid noticing a very extraordinary device, which has been employed, apparently, to give a finish and durability to the writing. It was evident to myself, and to those who, in company with myself, scrutinized the execution of the work, that, after the engraving of the rock had been accomplished, a coating of siliceous varnish had been laid on to give a clearness of outline to each individual letter, and to protect the surface against the action of the elements. This varnish is of infinitely greater hardness than the limestone rock beneath it. It has been washed down in several places by the trickling of water for three and twenty centuries, and it lies in flakes upon the foot-ledge like thin layers of lava. It adheres in other portions of the tablet to the broken surface, and still shows with sufficient distinctness the forms of the characters, although the rock beneath is entirely honeycombed and destroyed. It is only, indeed, in the great fissures, caused by the outbursting of natural springs, and in the lower part of the tablet, where I suspect artificial mutilation, that the varnish has entirely disappeared." (Rawlinson, *Journ. As. Soc.* vol. x.; Masson, *ibid.* vol. xii. pt. 1; Ker Porter, *Travels*, vol. ii.) [V.]

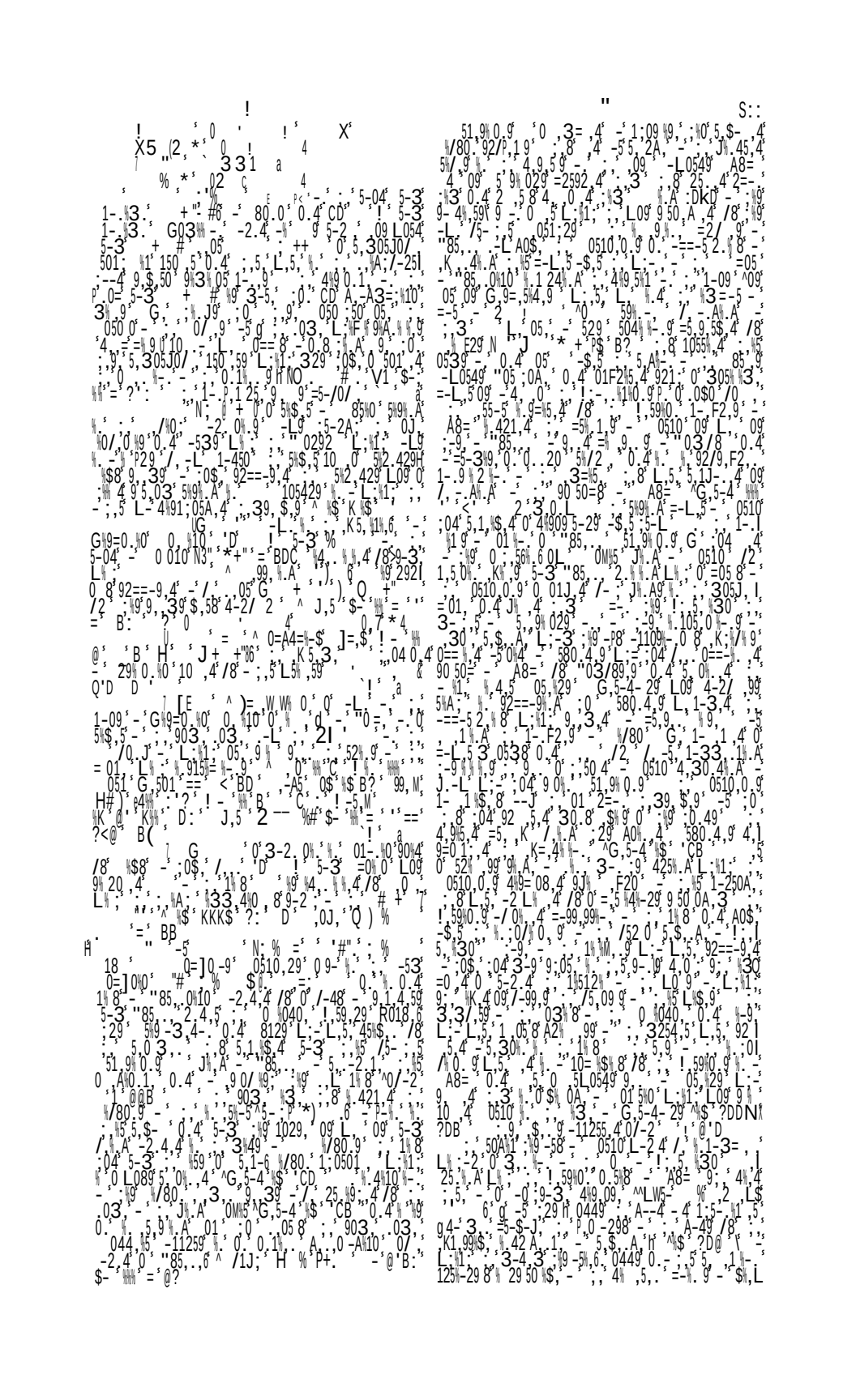
BAGO'US MONS (Βαγῶον ὄρος, Ptol. vi. 17. § 1, 19. § 1), a chain of mountains mentioned by Ptolemy as being between Asia and Drangiana, to the south of the former, and to the north of the latter. The name is probably of Persian or Arian origin, but is not mentioned elsewhere. [V.]

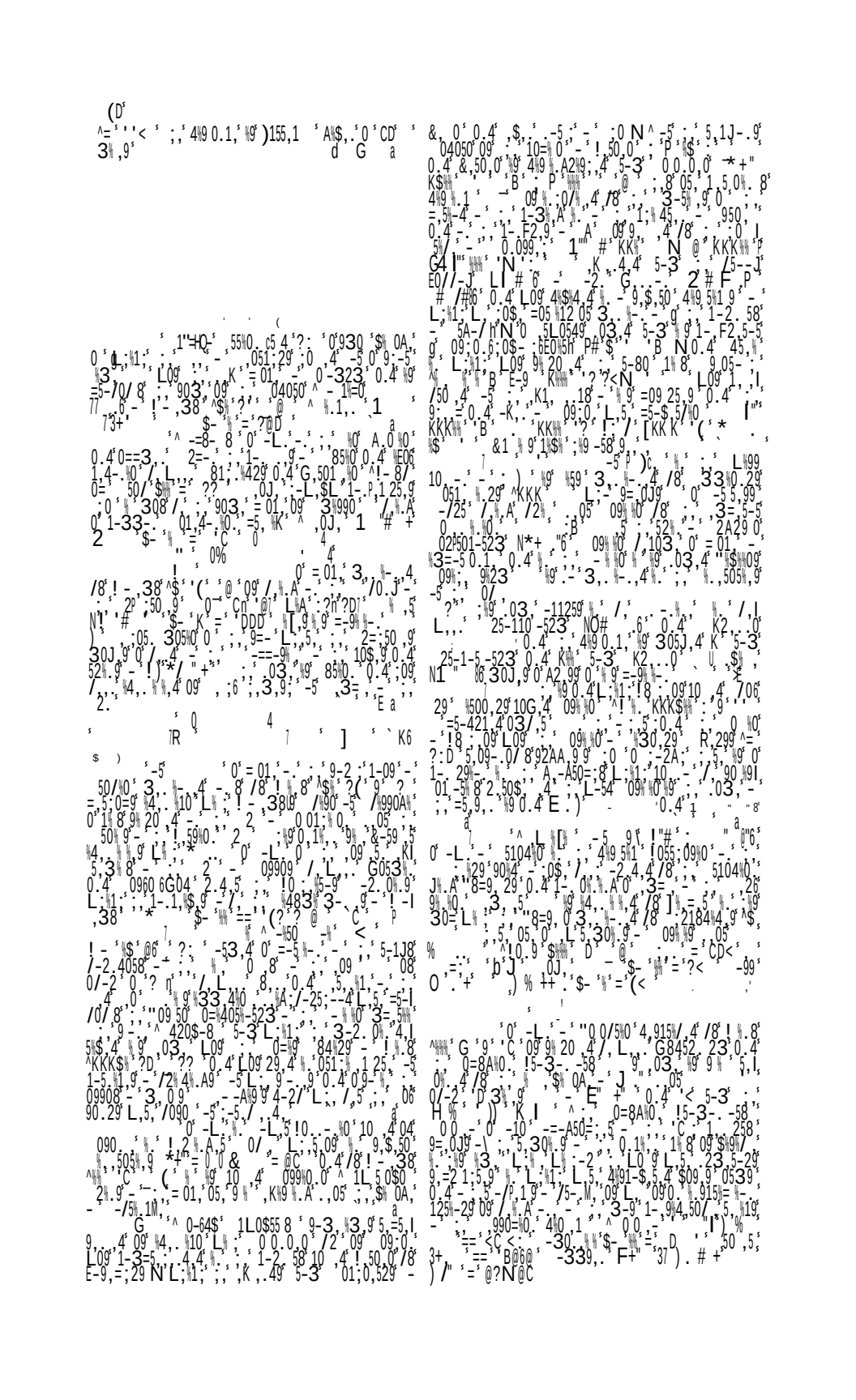
BA'GRADA or BA'GRADAS (ὁ Βαγράδας, gen. -α: *Mejerdah*), the chief river of the Carthaginian territory (afterwards the Roman province of Africa), had its source, according to Ptolemy (vi. 3. §§ 1, 8), in the mountain called MAMPSARUS, in Numidia, and flowed NE. into the Gulf of Carthage. Though one of the largest rivers of N. Africa, after the MALVA, it was inconsiderable as compared with the rivers of other countries. It is fordable in many places near its mouth. Shaw compares it in size to the *Isis* after its junction with the *Cherwell*.

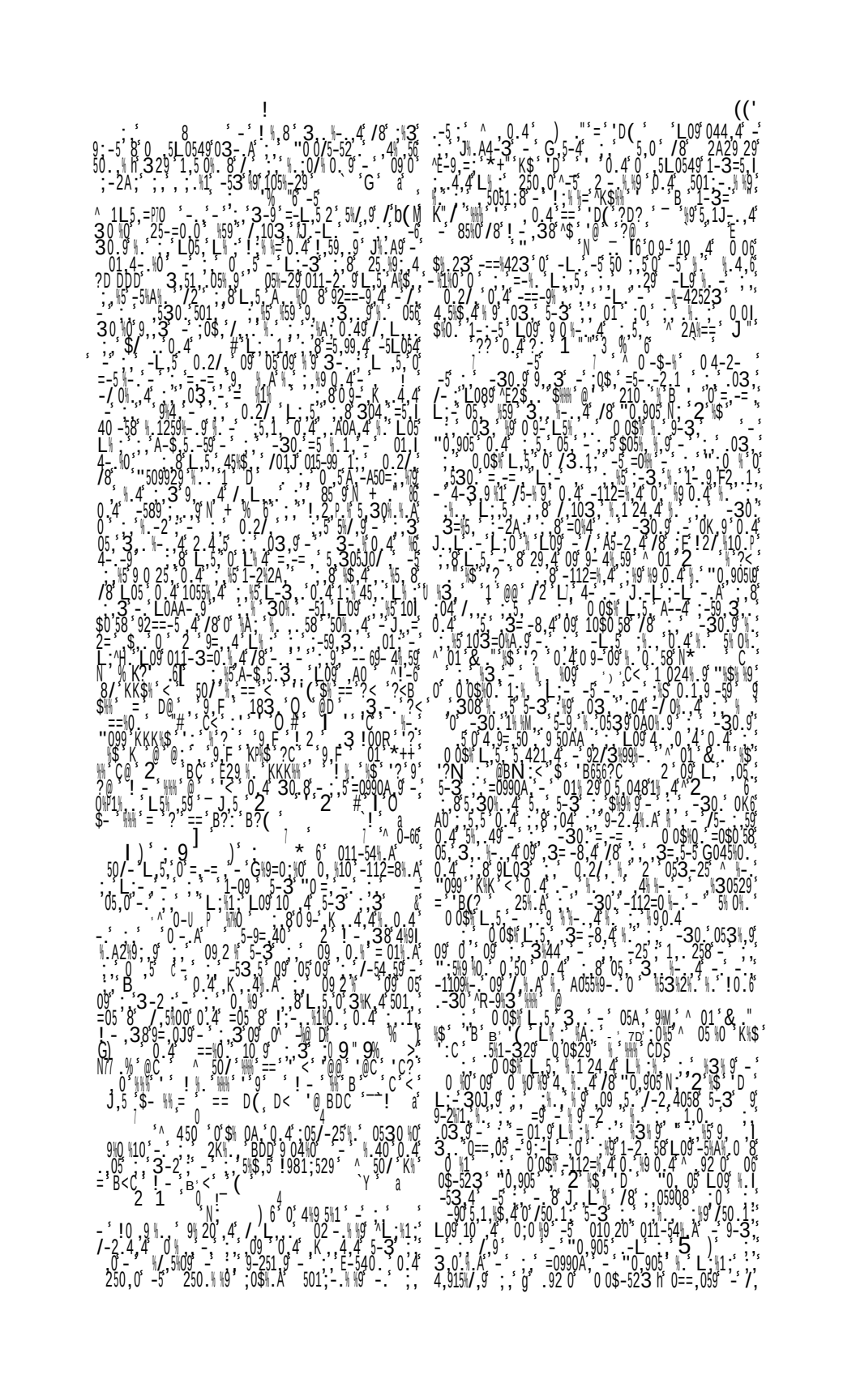
The main stream is formed by the union of two branches, the southern of which, the ancient Bagradas, is now called *Mellag* (*Meskianah*, in its upper course). This is joined by the other branch, the *Hamiz* (which flows from the W.), NW. of *Kaf*, the ancient Sicca Veneria. The *Hamiz*, to which the ancients give no specific name, has its sources near *Tiffesh*, the ancient TIPASA, E. of CIRTA (*Constantineh*). The united stream flows to the NE., and falls into the sea, at present, just within the W. extremity of the *Gulf of Tunis*, after passing immediately under the ruins of UTICA. Its ancient course, however, was somewhat different. It fell into the sea between

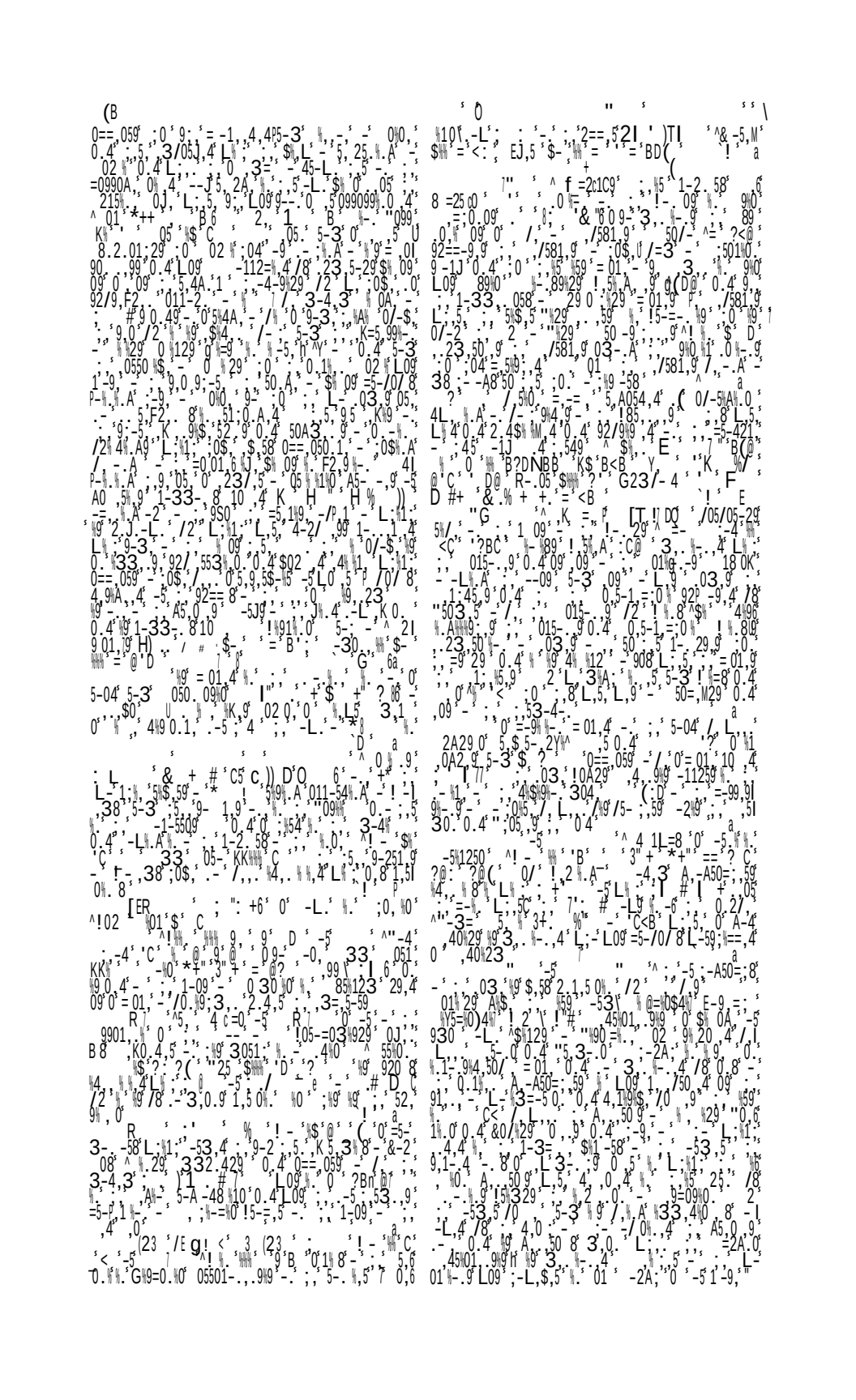


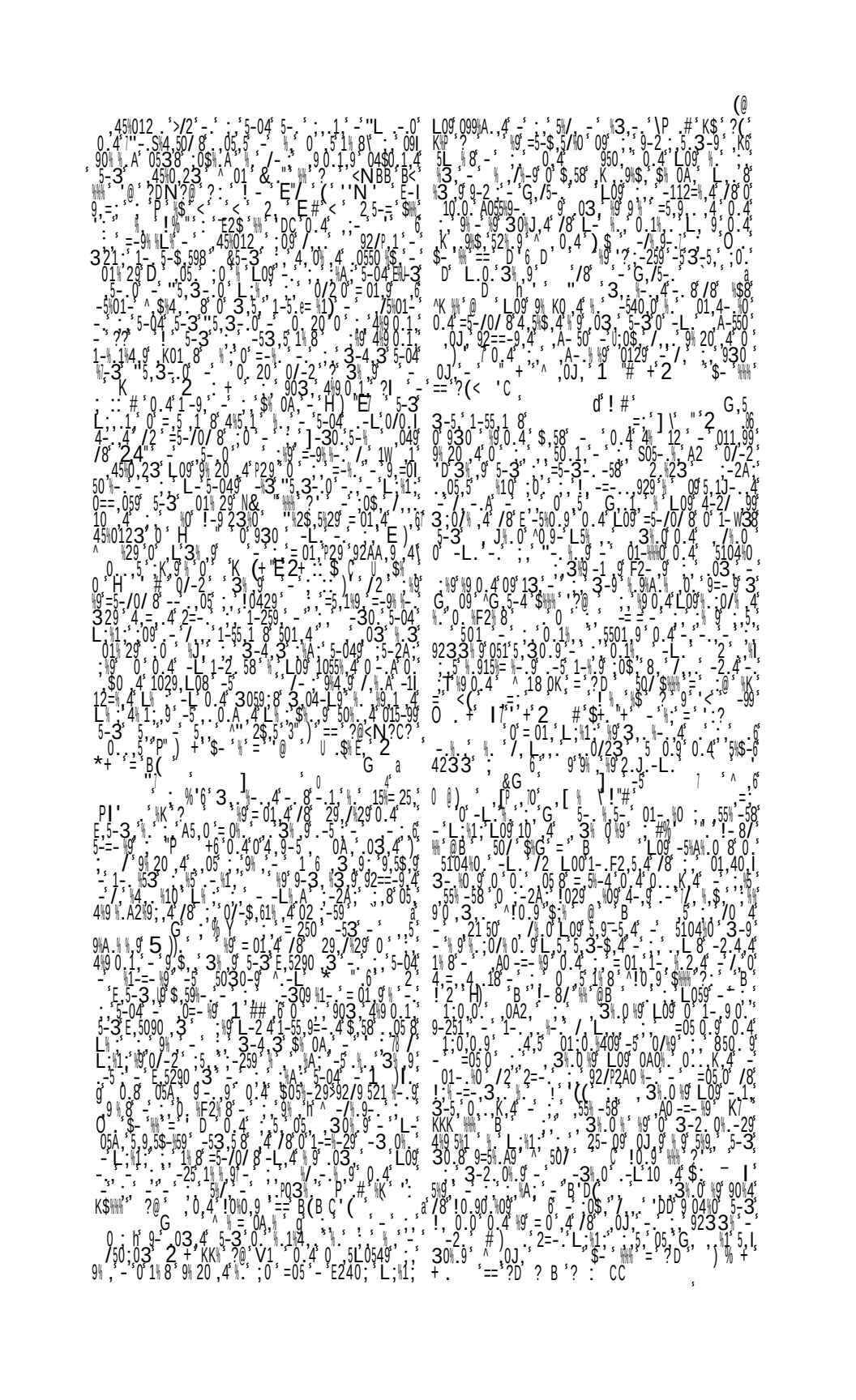


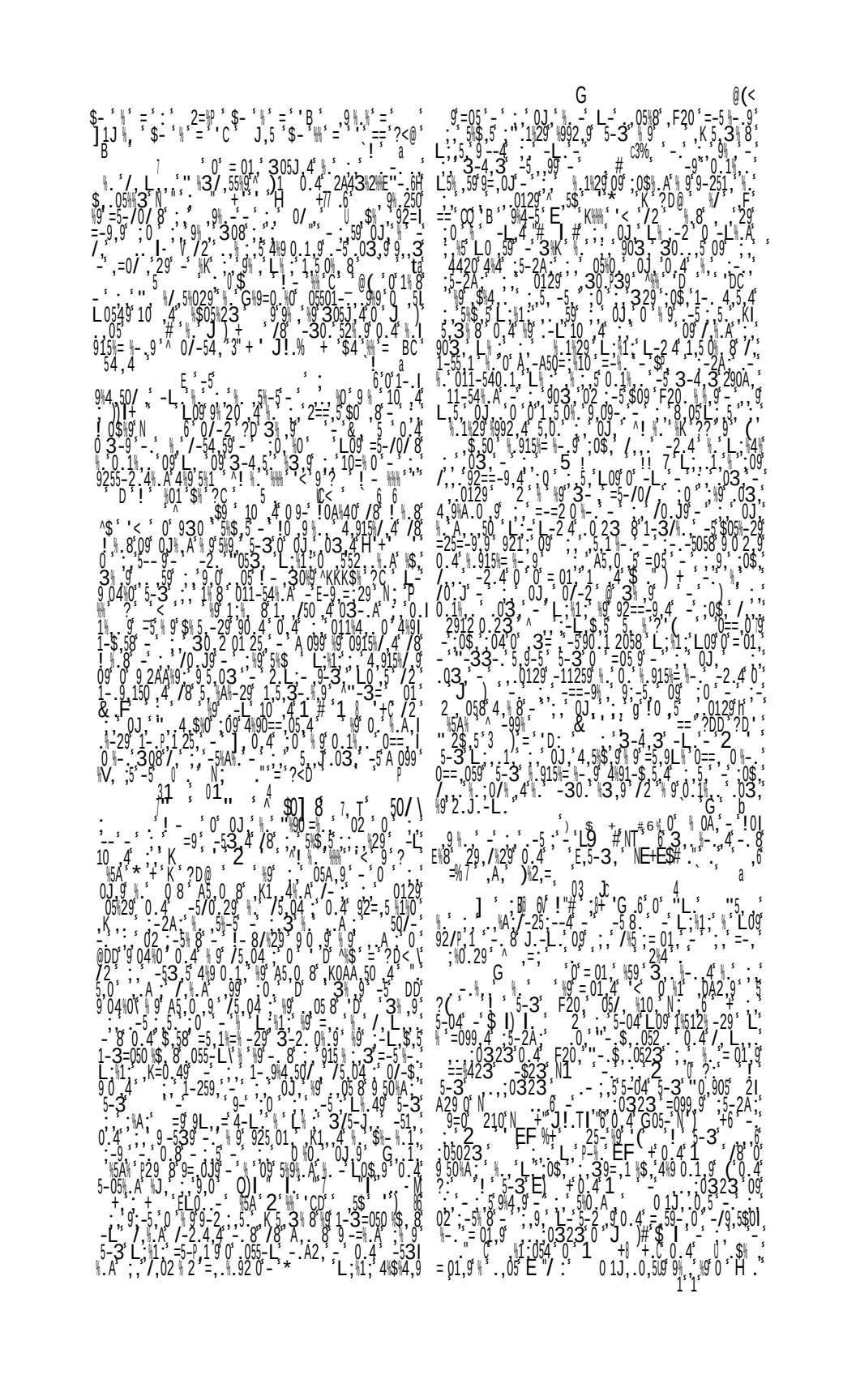


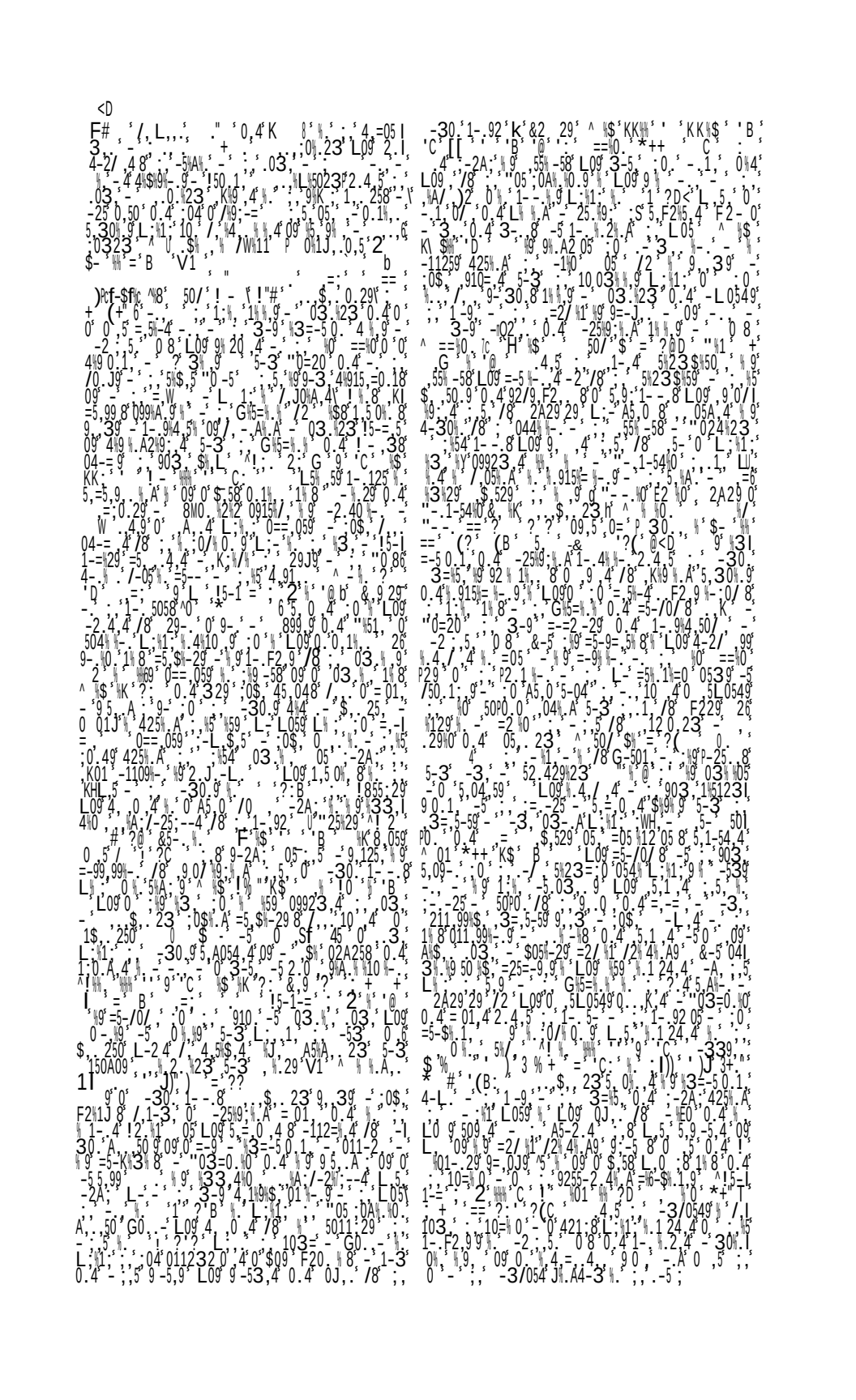


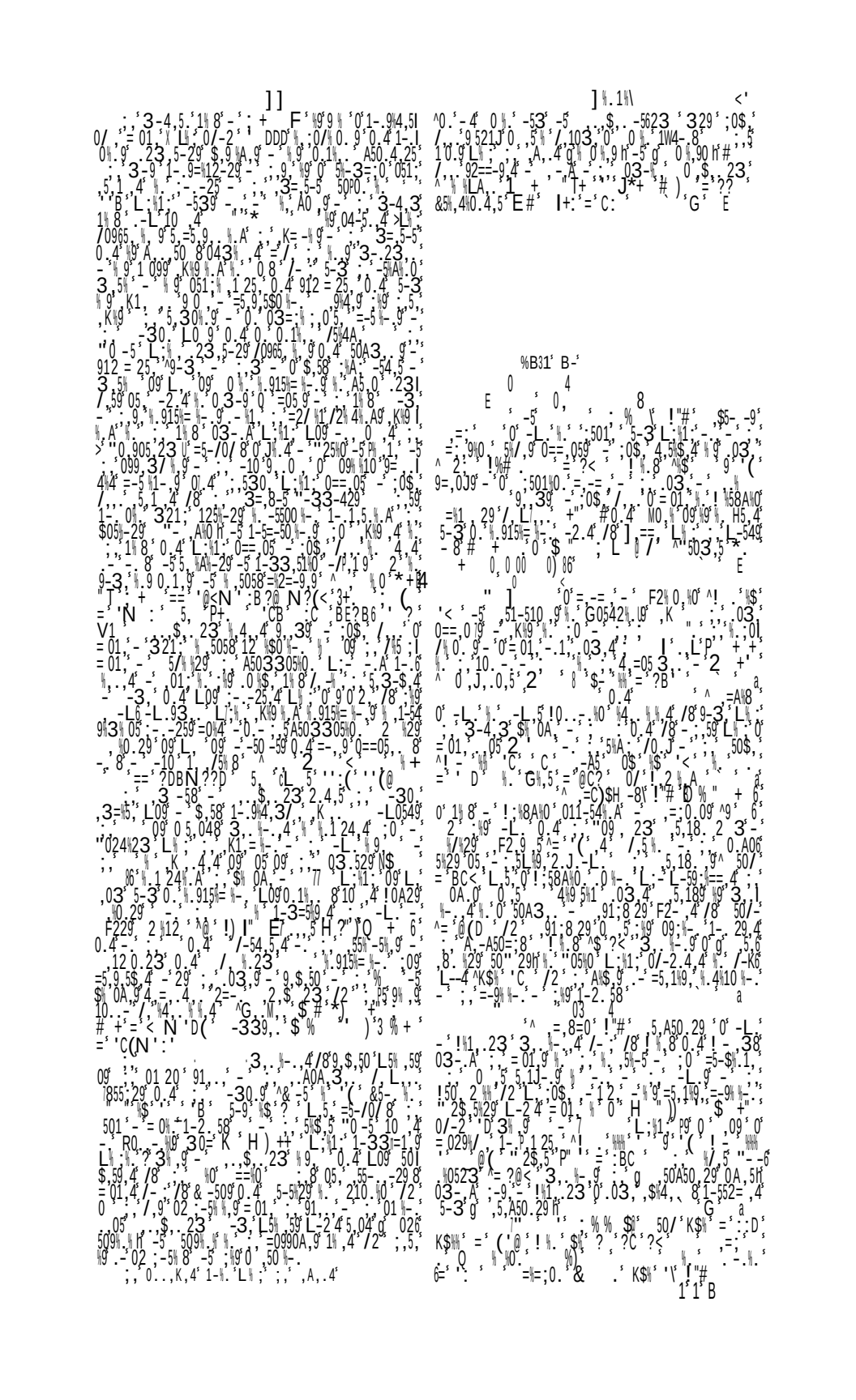


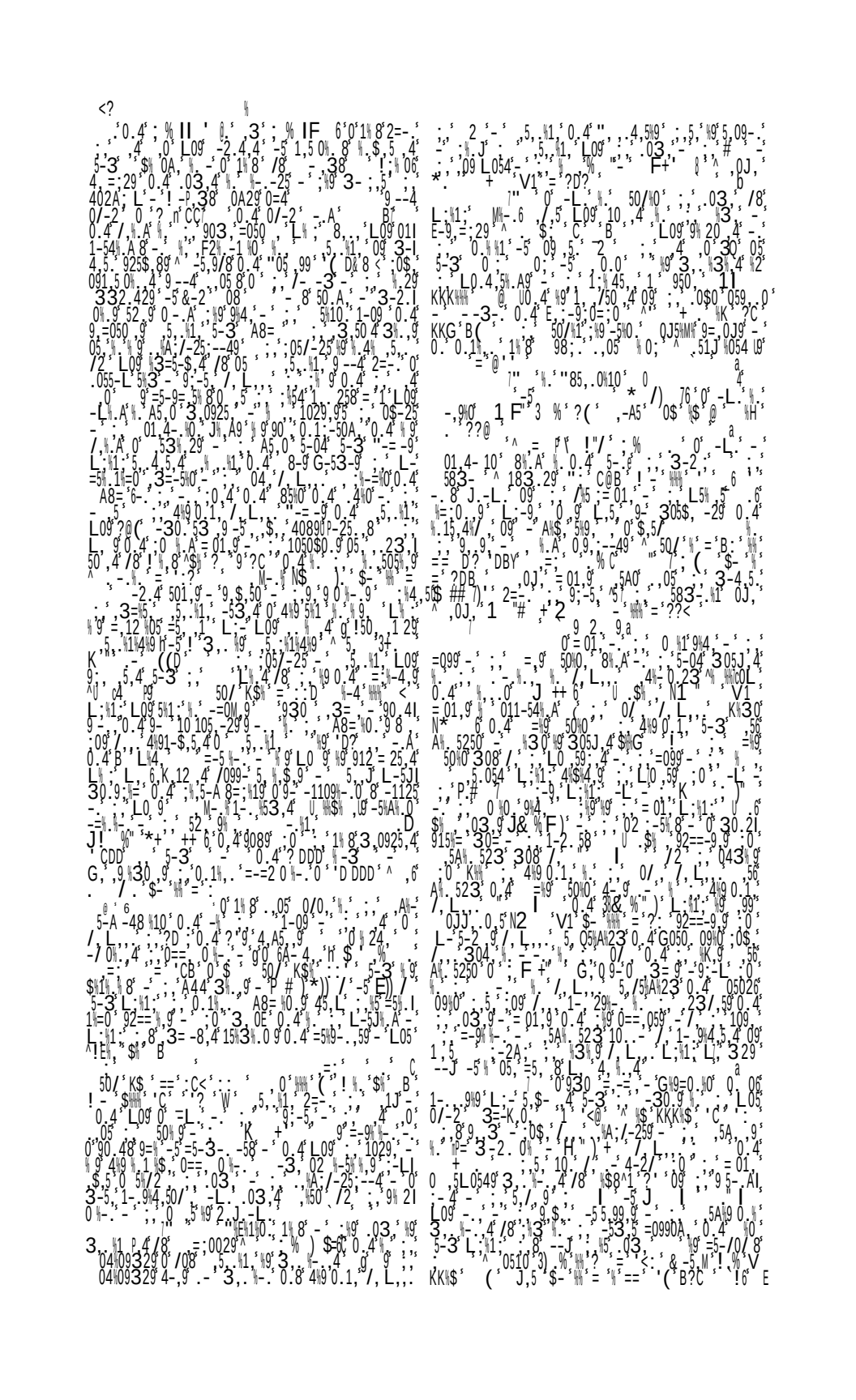


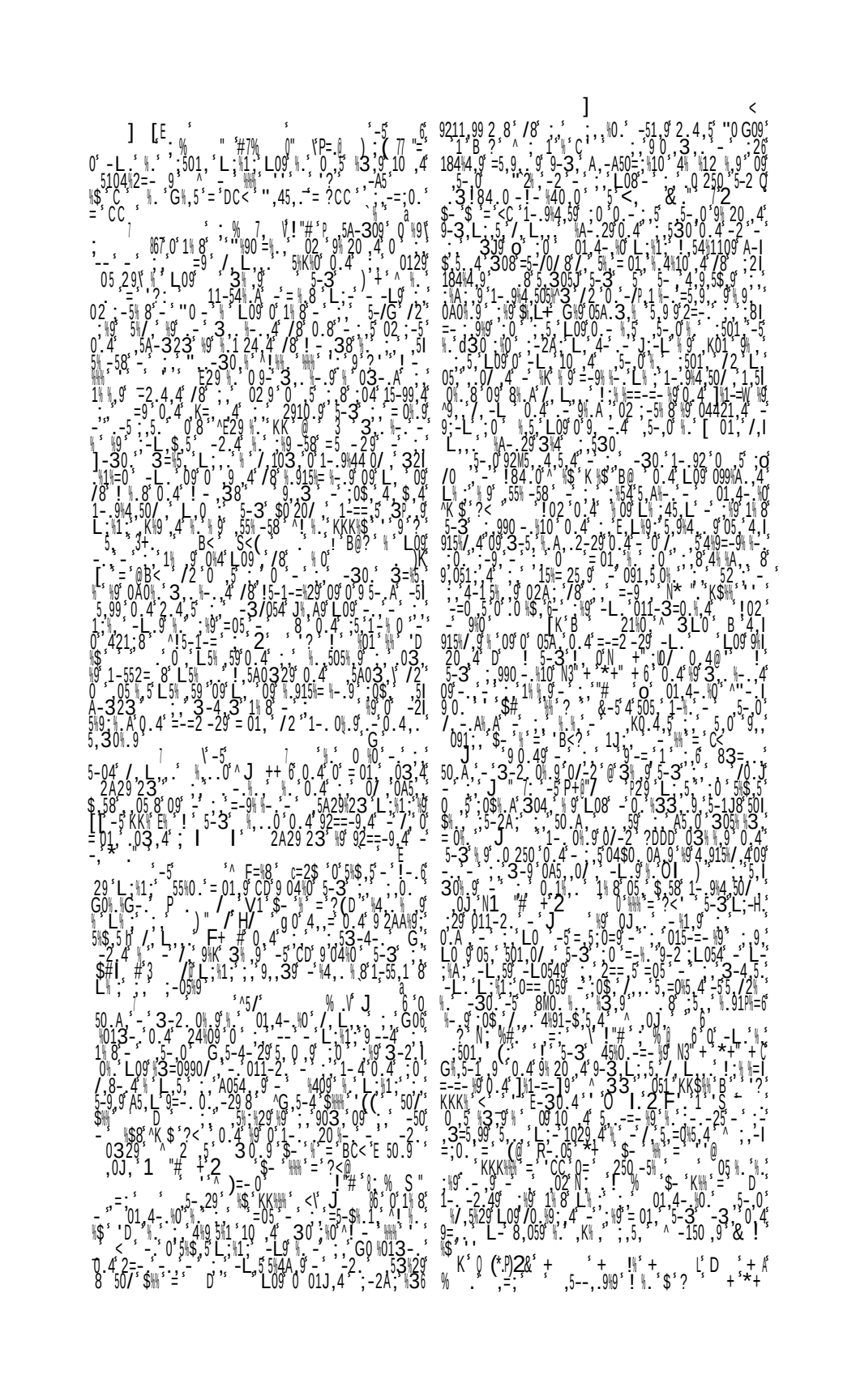


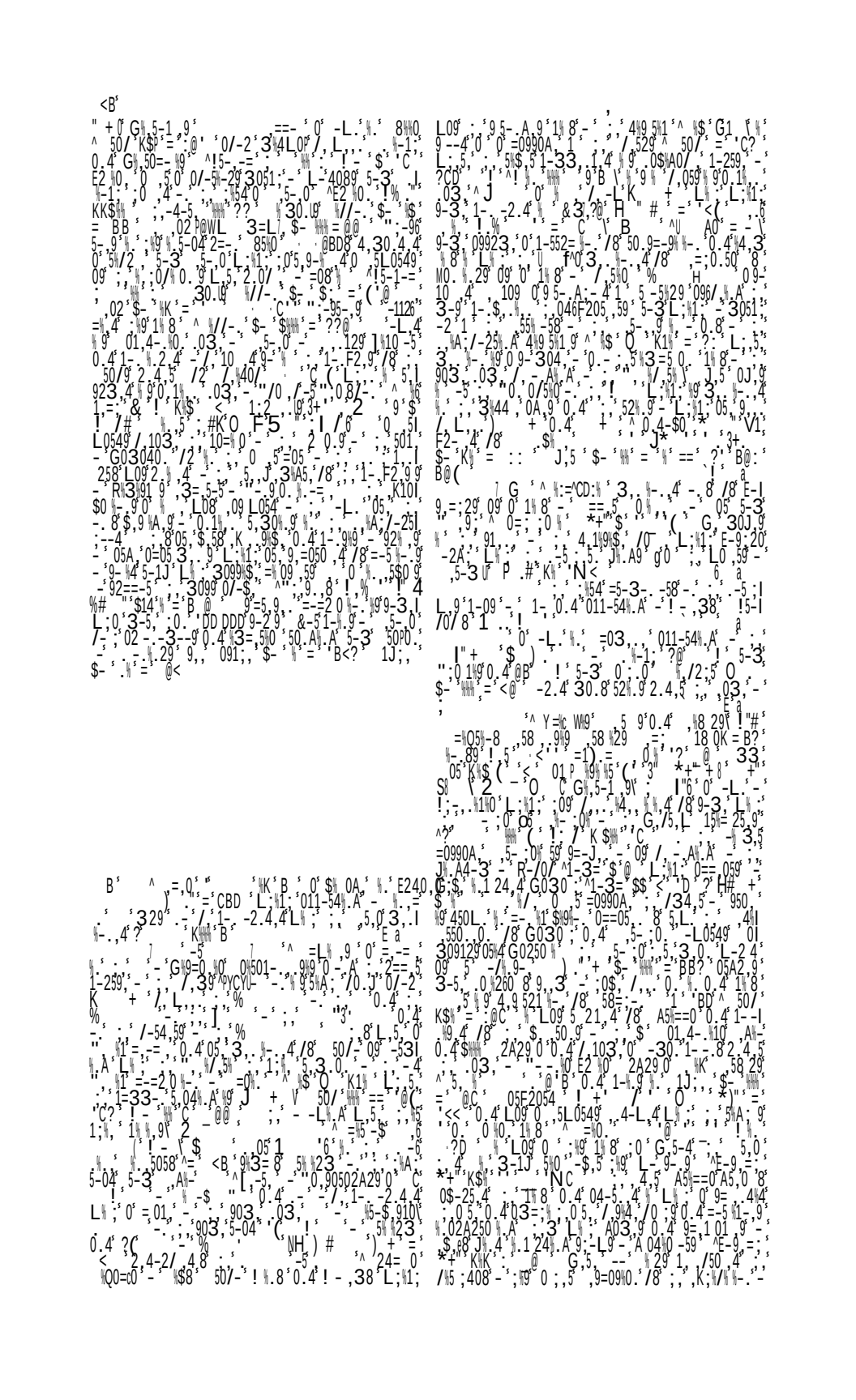


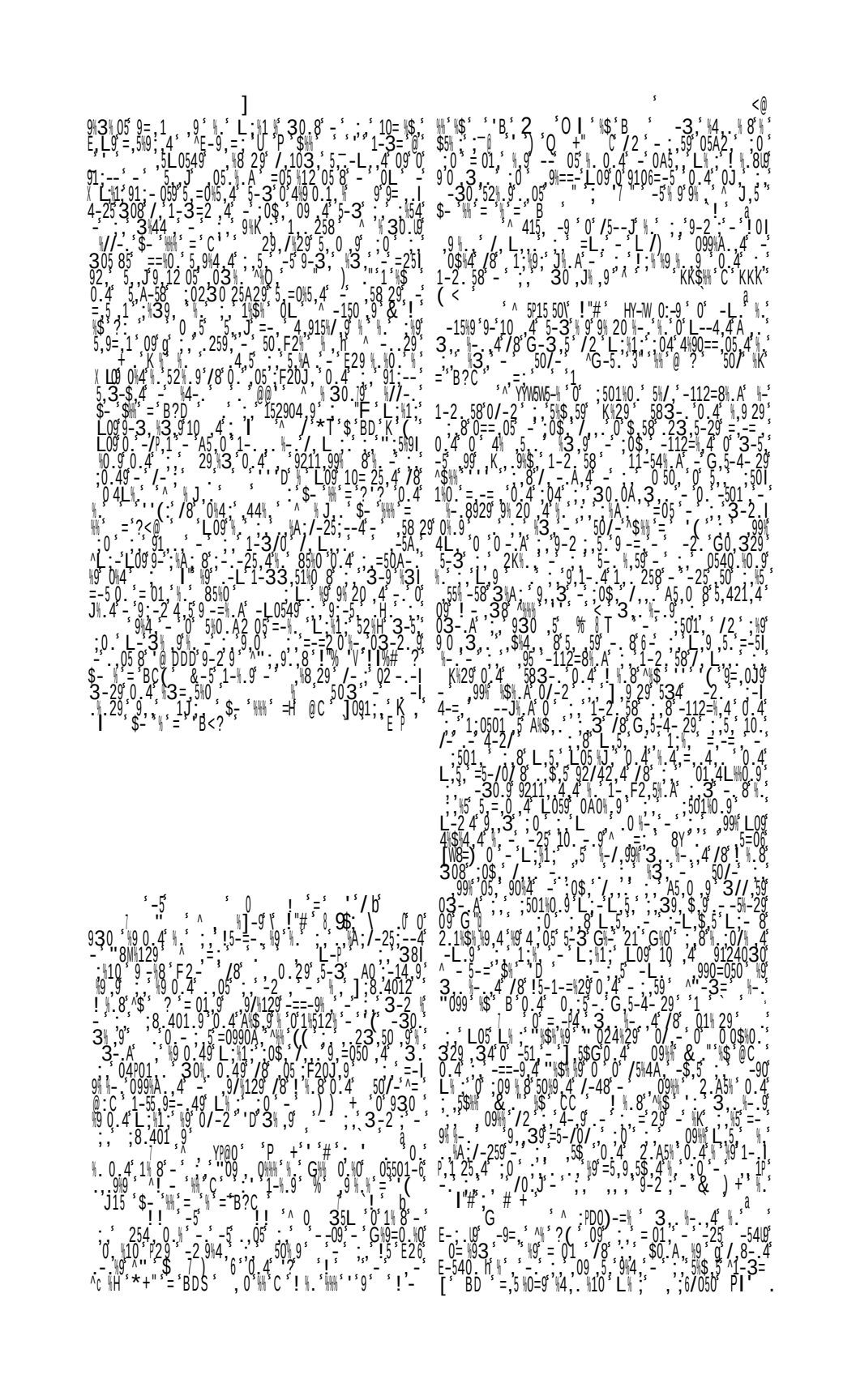


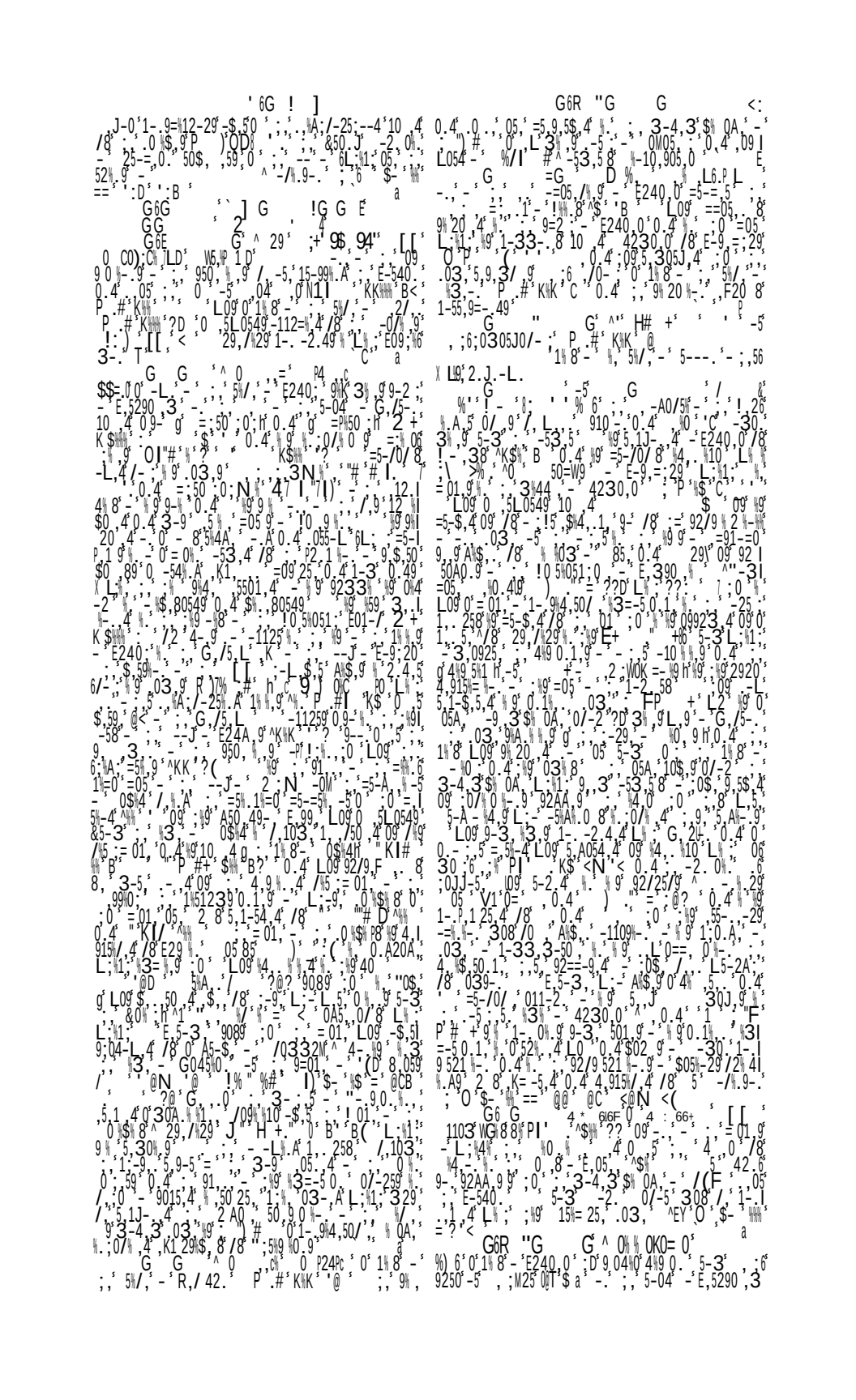


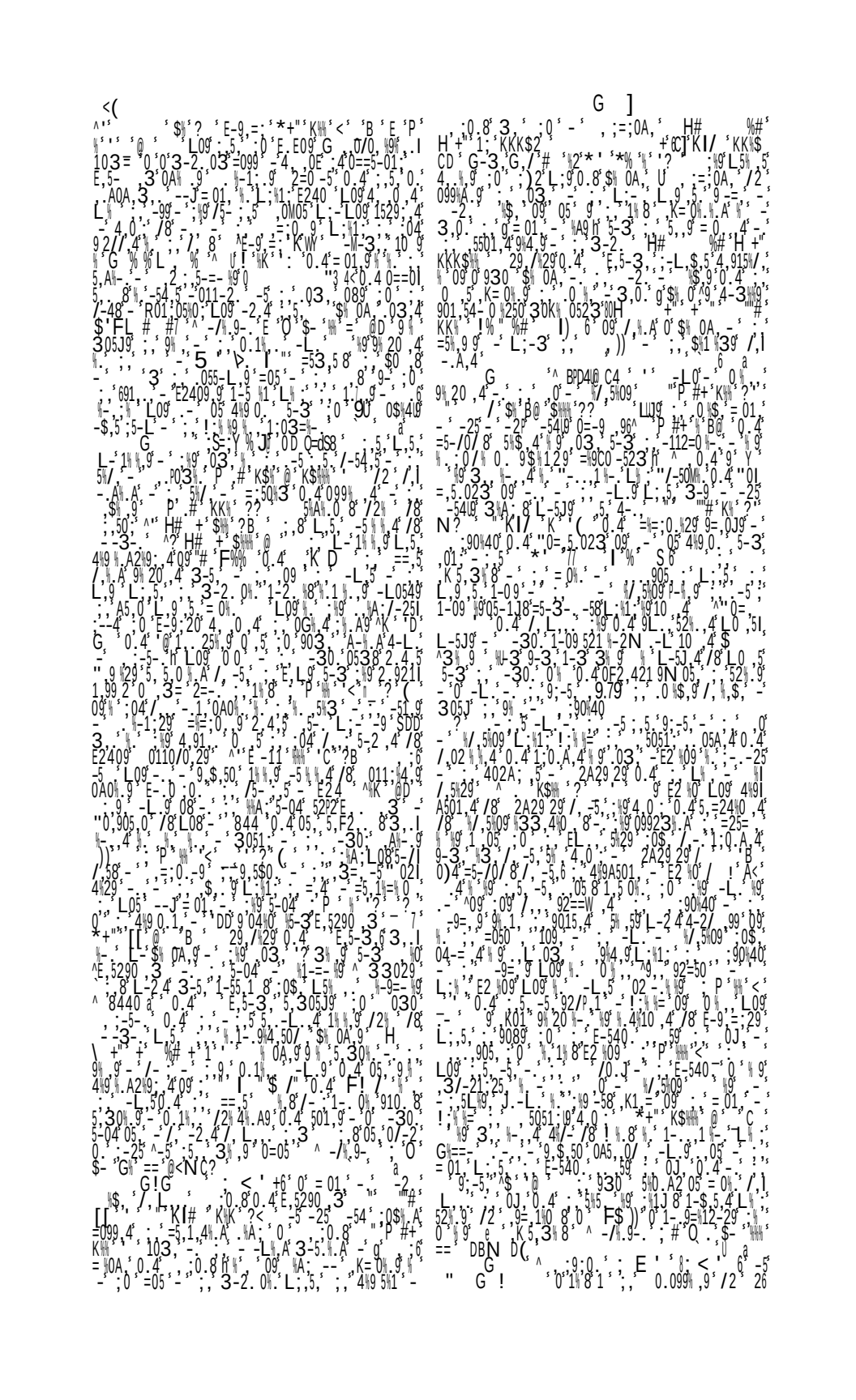


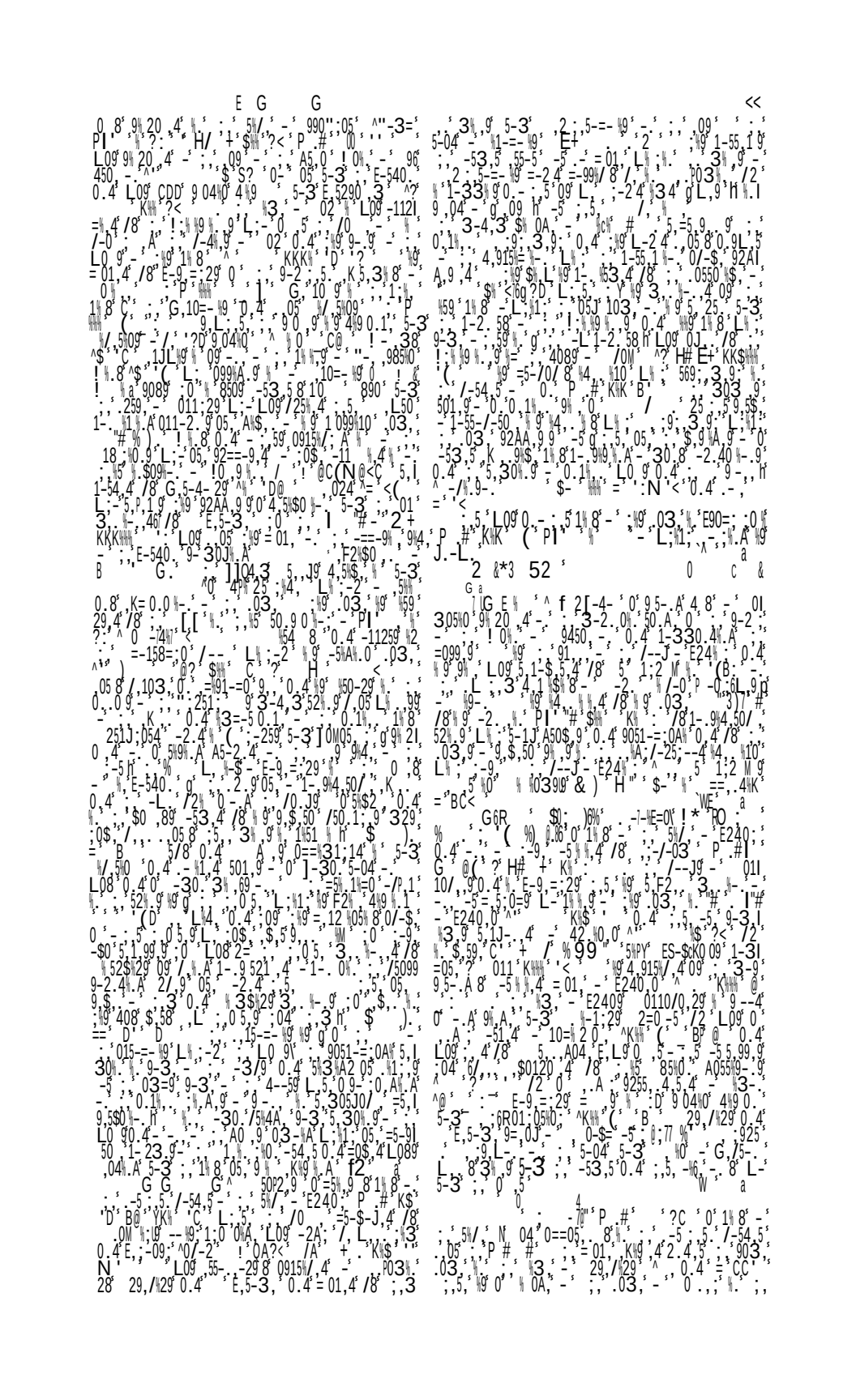


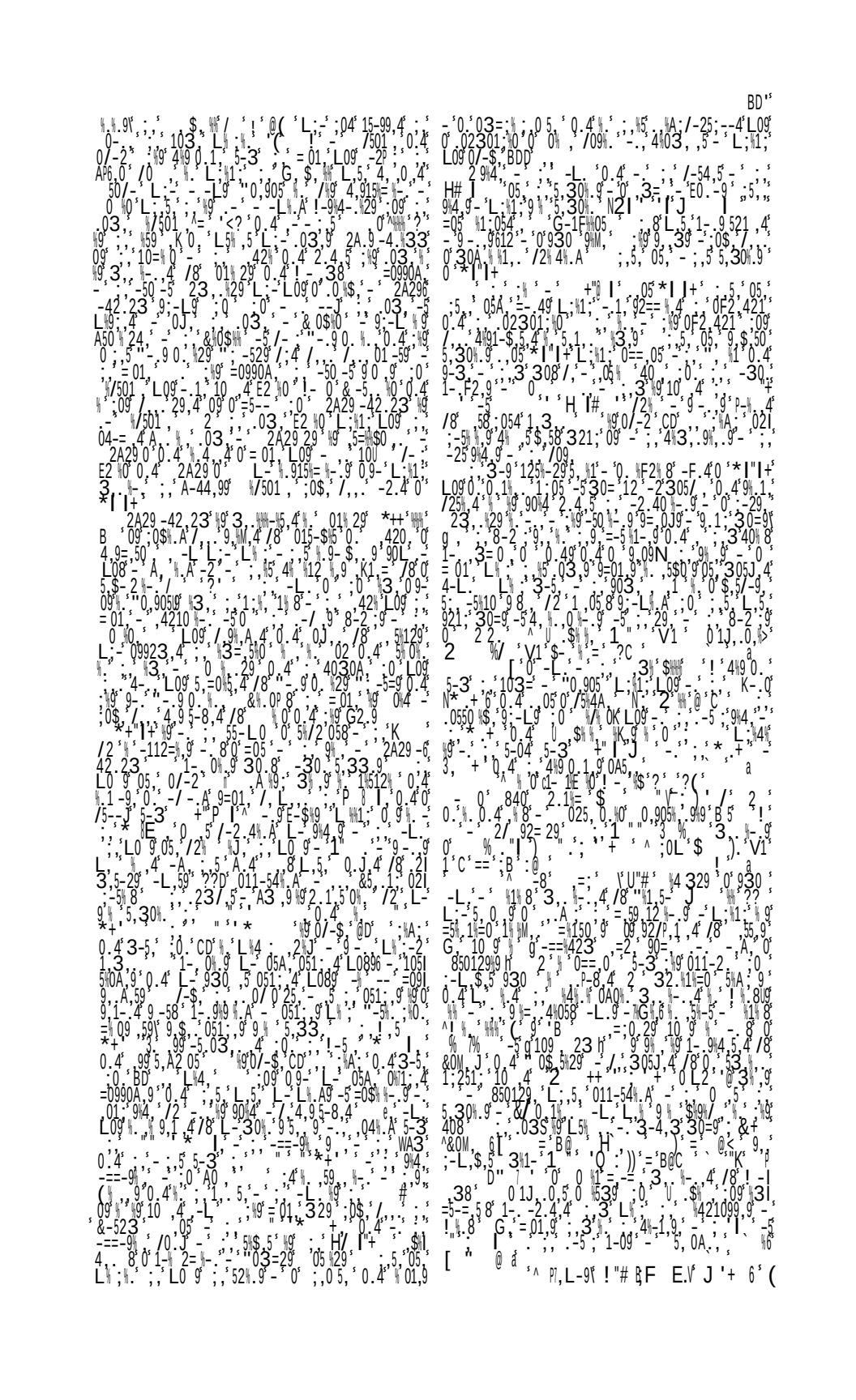


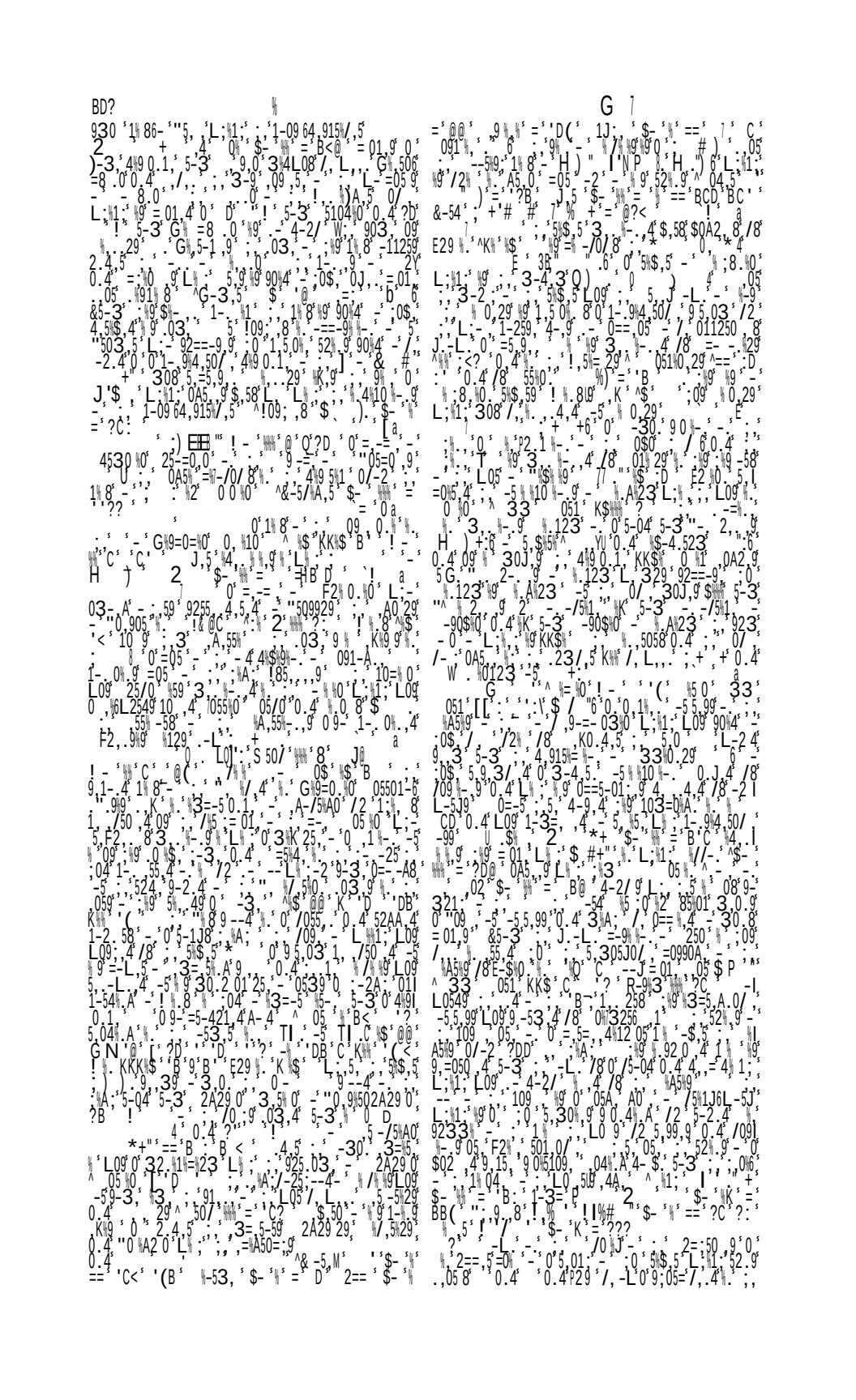


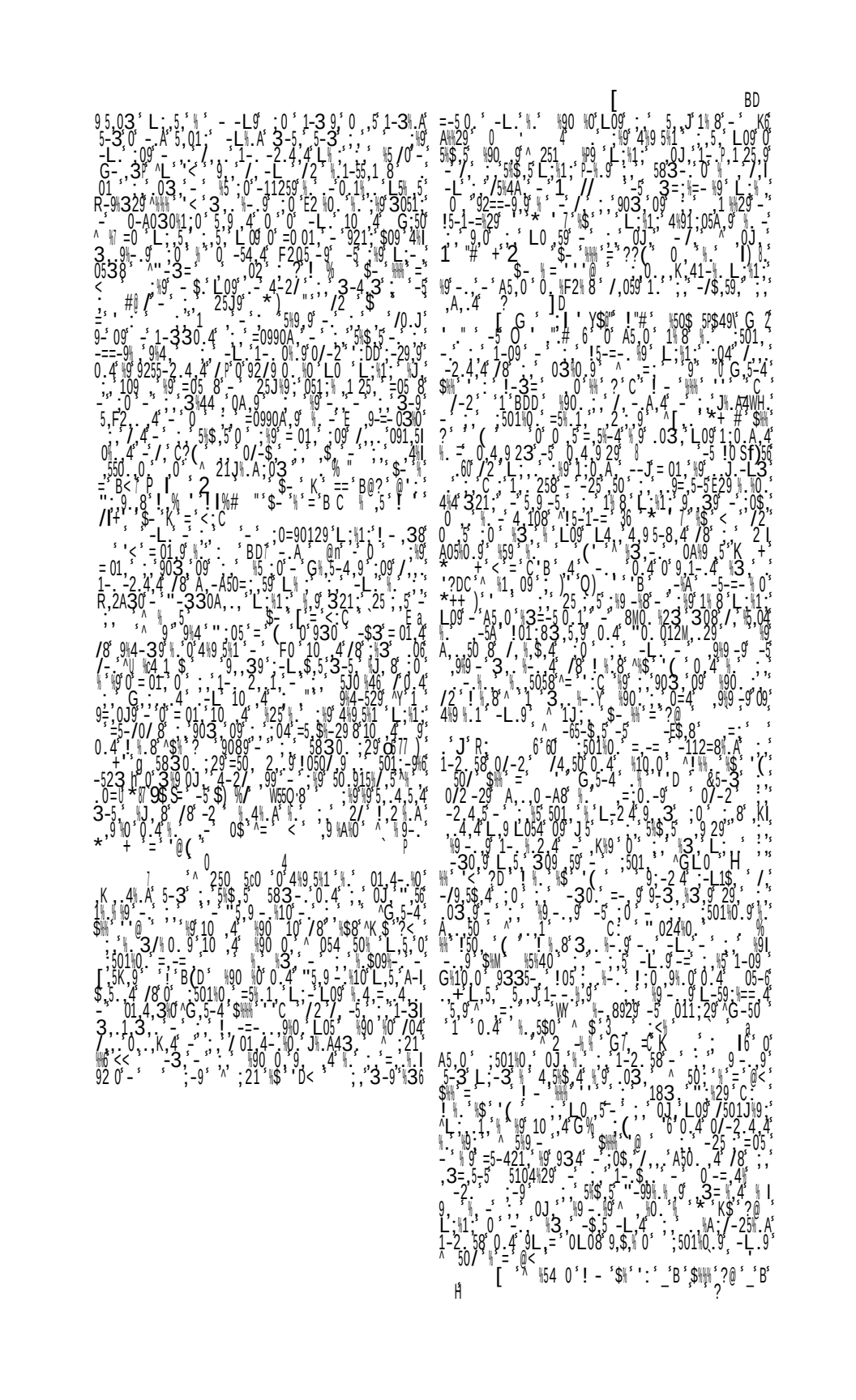


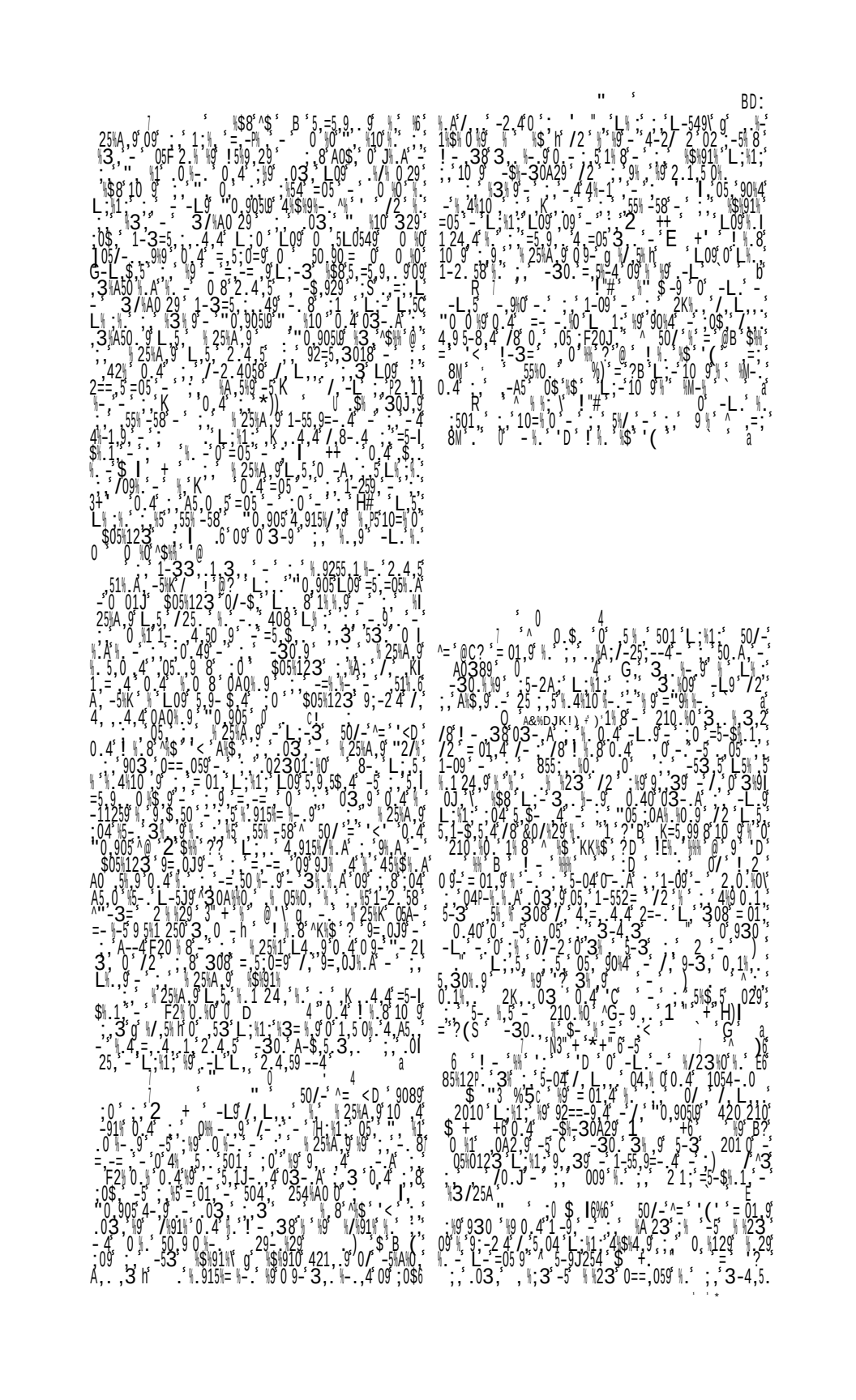


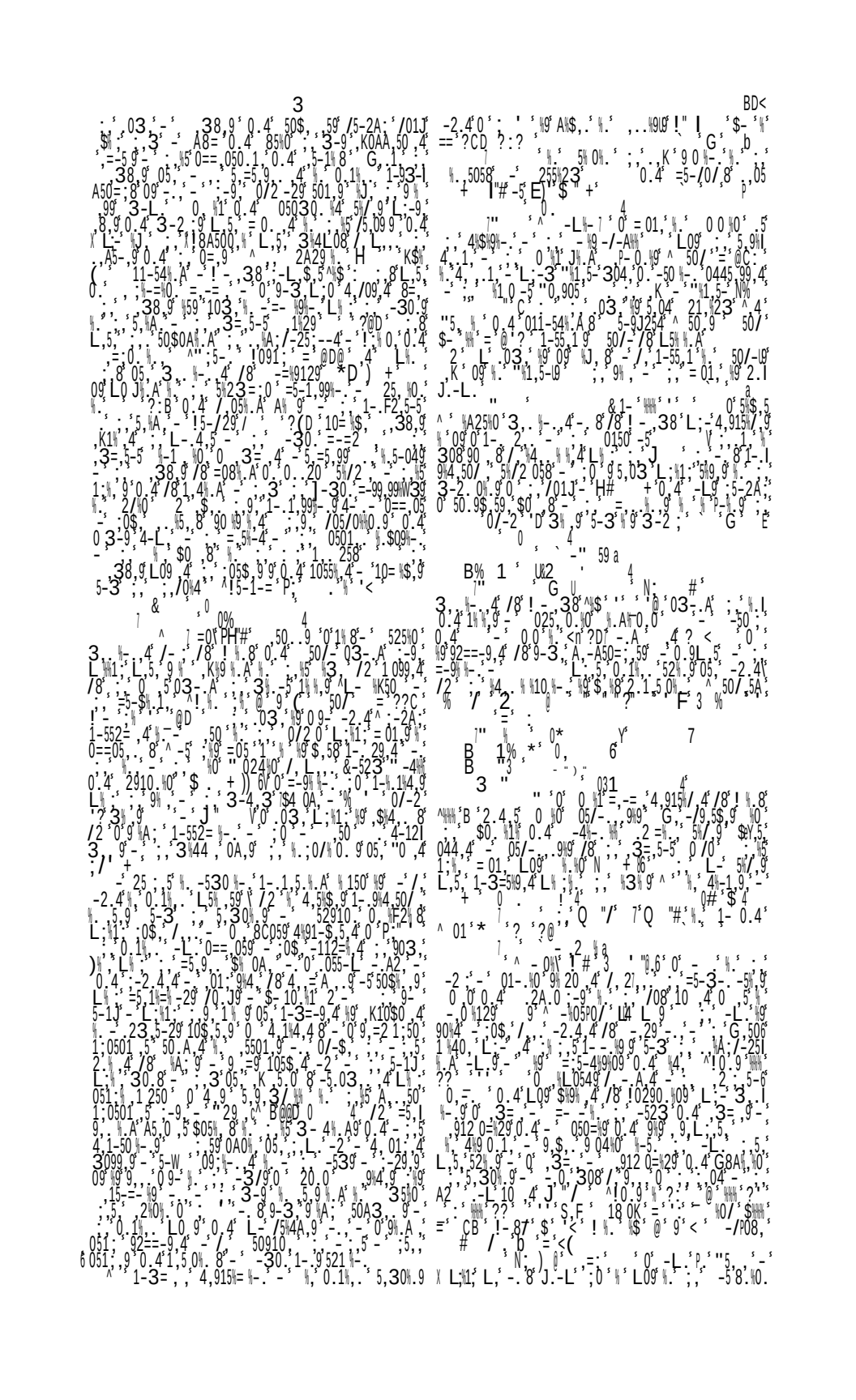












from the latter another channel flowing under Mt. Messapium into the Euboean sea.

These katavóthra were not sufficient to carry off the waters of the lake, which consequently often inundated the surrounding plain. The tradition of the Ogygian deluge probably refers to such an inundation; and it is also related that a Boeotian Athens and Eleusis were also destroyed by a similar calamity. (Strab. ix. p. 407; Paus. ix. 24. § 2.) To guard against this danger, the ancient inhabitants of the district constructed at a very early period two artificial Emissarii or Tunnels, of which the direction may still be distinctly traced. One of them runs from the eastern end of the lake, and is carried through the rock as far as Upper Larymna, almost parallel to the central of the three katavóthra men-

MAP OF THE BASIN OF THE COPAIS.

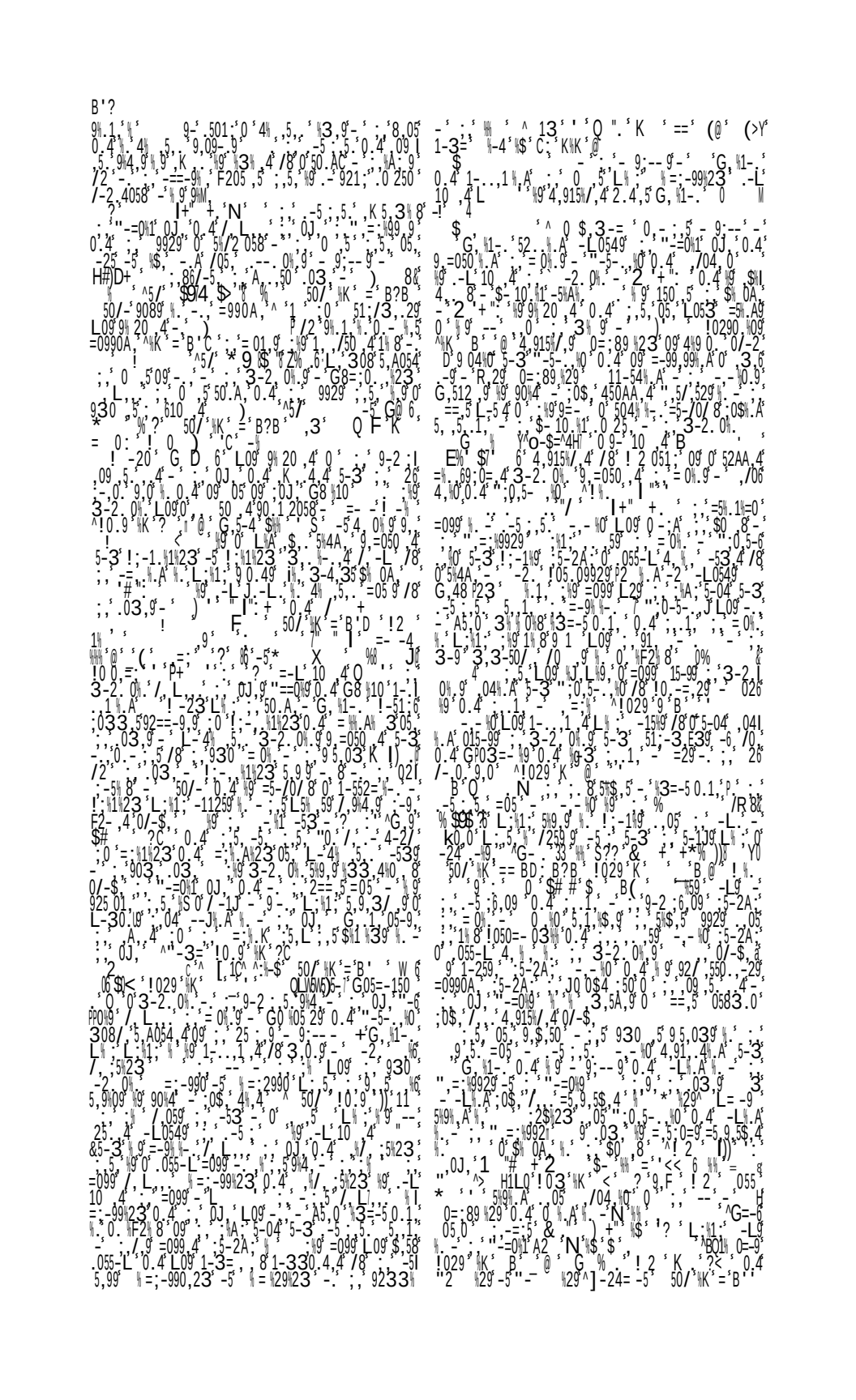
1. The Lake Copais.
2. The Lake Hylica.
3. The lake now called *Moritzi* or *Paralimni*.
4. The River Cephissus.
5. Mt. Phicium or Sphingium.
6. Mt. Ptoum.
7. Mt. Messapium.
8. Orchomenus.
9. Aspledon.
10. Copae.
11. Acraephia.
12. Haliartus.
13. Alalcomenae.
14. Coronela.
15. Larymna.
16. Upper Larymna.
17. Anthedon.
18. Salganeus.
19. Chalia.
20. Aulis.
21. Chalcis.
22. The Euripus or Channel of Euboea.

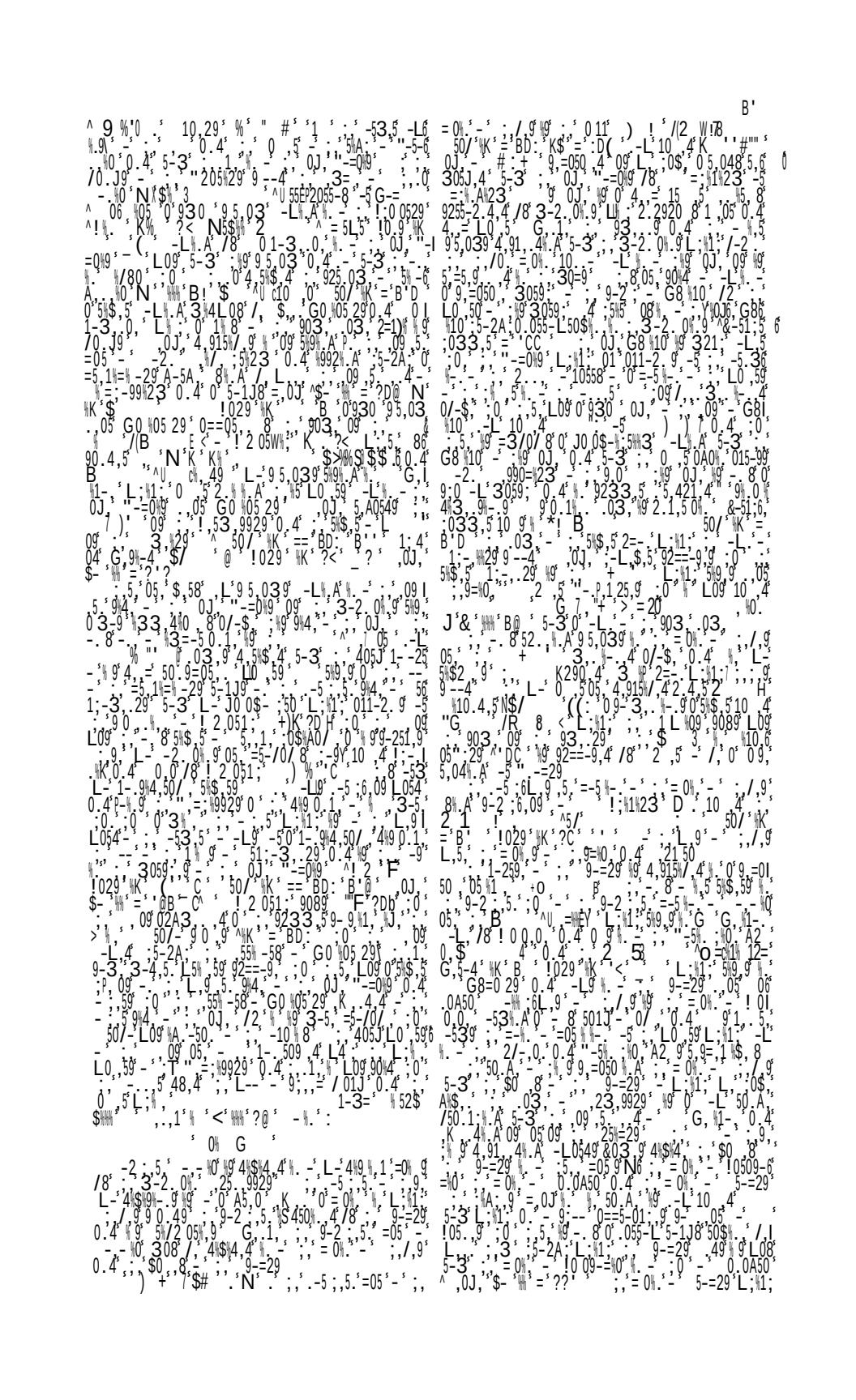
The preceding map, copied from Forchhammer's *Hellenika*, is designed more particularly to show the course of the subterraneous channels which drained the lake Copais. Those marked - - - - - are the katavóthra or natural channels; those marked ═ ═ ═ ═ ═ are the artificial emissarii or tunnels.

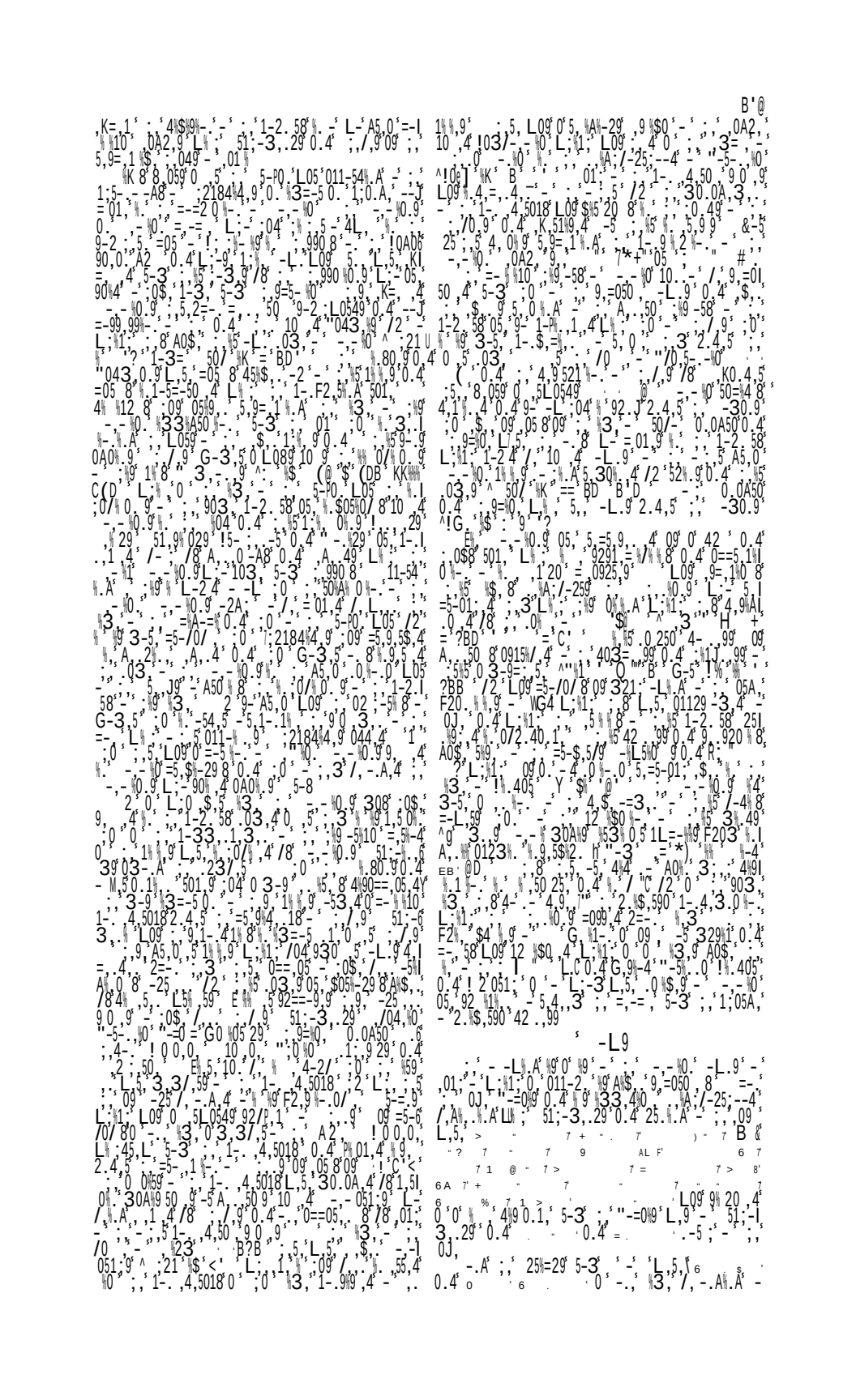
tioned above; it is nearly four miles in length, with about twenty vertical shafts let down into it along the whole distance. These shafts are now choked up, but the apertures, about four feet square, are still visible. The deepest of them is conjectured to have been from 100 to 150 feet deep. The second tunnel unites the lakes Copais and Hylica, running under the plain of Acraephium, and is much shorter. As the whole plain is now cultivated, the apertures of the shafts are more difficult to find, but Forchhammer counted eight, and he was informed that there were fifteen in all.

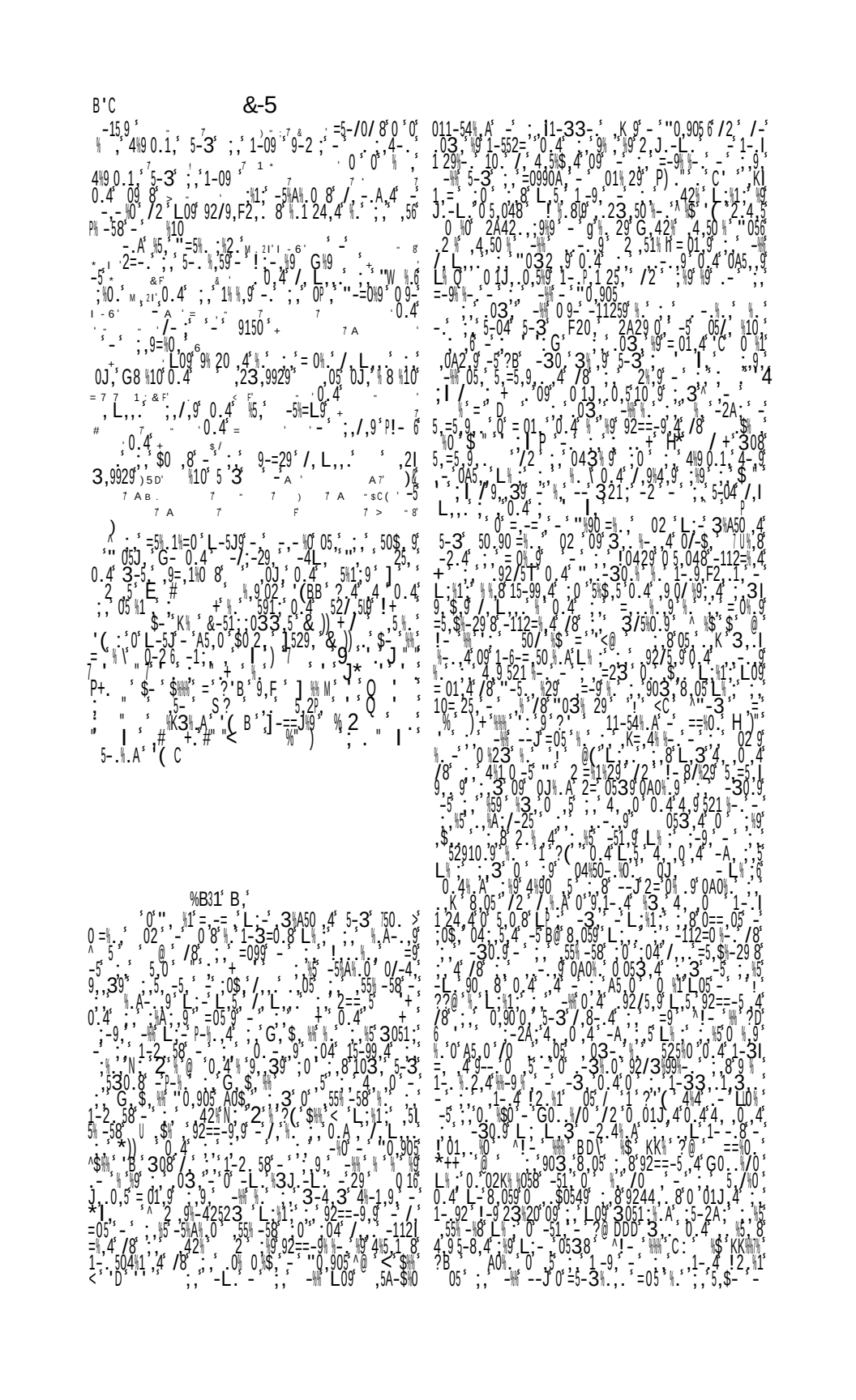
These two great works are perhaps the most striking monuments of what is called the heroic age. Respecting the time of their execution history is silent; but we may safely assign them to the old Minyae of Orchomenus, which was one of the most powerful and wealthy cities of Greece in the earliest times. Indeed, it was partly through these tunnels that Orchomenus obtained much of its wealth; for while they were in full operation, there was an abundant outlet for the waters of the Cephissus, and nearly the whole of what is now the lake Copais was a rich plain. These tunnels are said to have been stopped up by the Theban hero Heracles, who by this means inundated the lands of the Minyae of Orchomenus (Diod. iv. 18; Paus. ix. 38. § 5; Polyaen. i. 3. § 5), and it is probable that after the fall of the power of the Minyae these tunnels were neglected, and thus became gradually choked up. In the time of Alexander the Great Crates was employed to clear them out, and partially succeeded in his task; but the work was soon afterwards interrupted, and the tunnels again became obstructed. (Strab. ix. p. 407.) Strabo states that Crates cleared out the katavóthra, but it is very improbable that these natural channels were ever choked up; and there is little doubt that he has confounded them with the two artificial tunnels, as many modern writers also have done. (The best account of the katavóthra and tunnels of the lake Copais is given by Forchhammer, *Hellenika*, p. 159, seq.; comp. Grote, vol. ii. sub fin.)

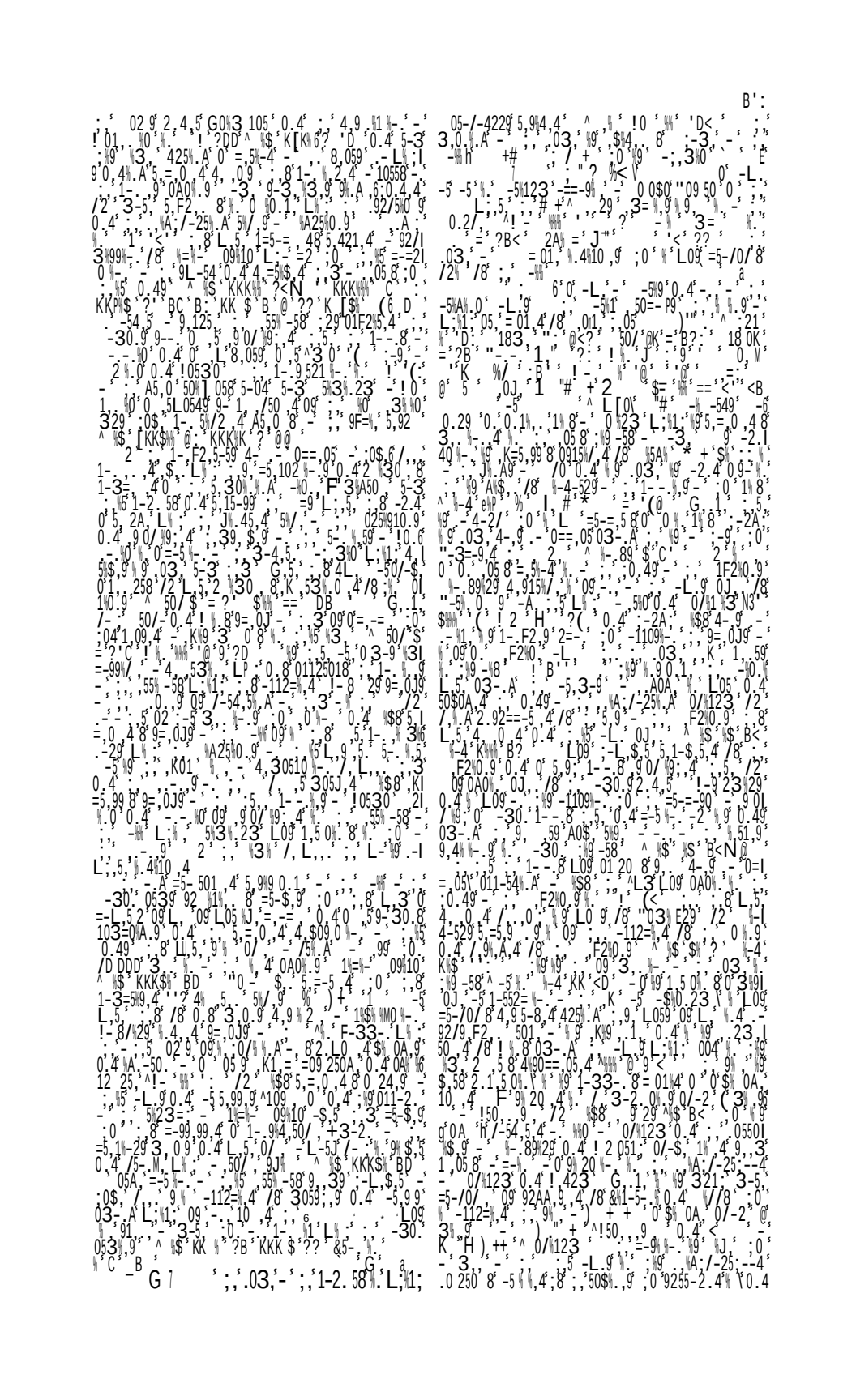
The lake COPAIS (Κωπαΐς λίμνη) was in more ancient times called CEPHISSIS (Κηφισσίς λίμνη, Hom. *Il.* v. 709; Strab. ix. p. 407), from the river of this name. It also bore separate denominations from the towns situated upon it, Haliartus, Orchomenus, Onchestus, Acraephia, and Copae (Strab. ix. p. 410, seq.); but the name of Copais finally became the general one, because the north-eastern extremity of the basin, upon which Copae stood, was the steepest part. Strabo says (ix. p. 407) that the lake was 380 stadia in circumference; but it is impossible to make any exact statement respecting its extent,

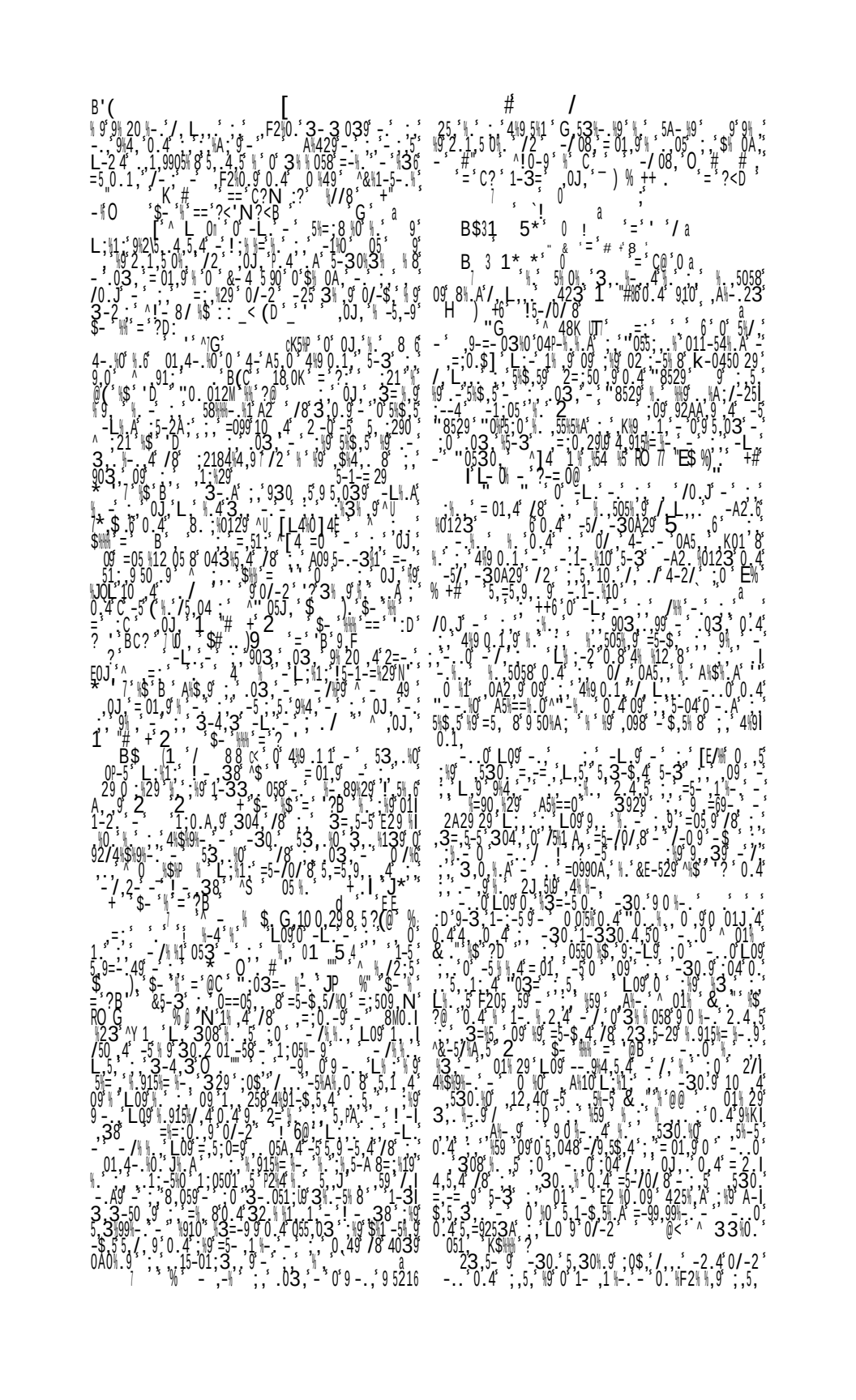


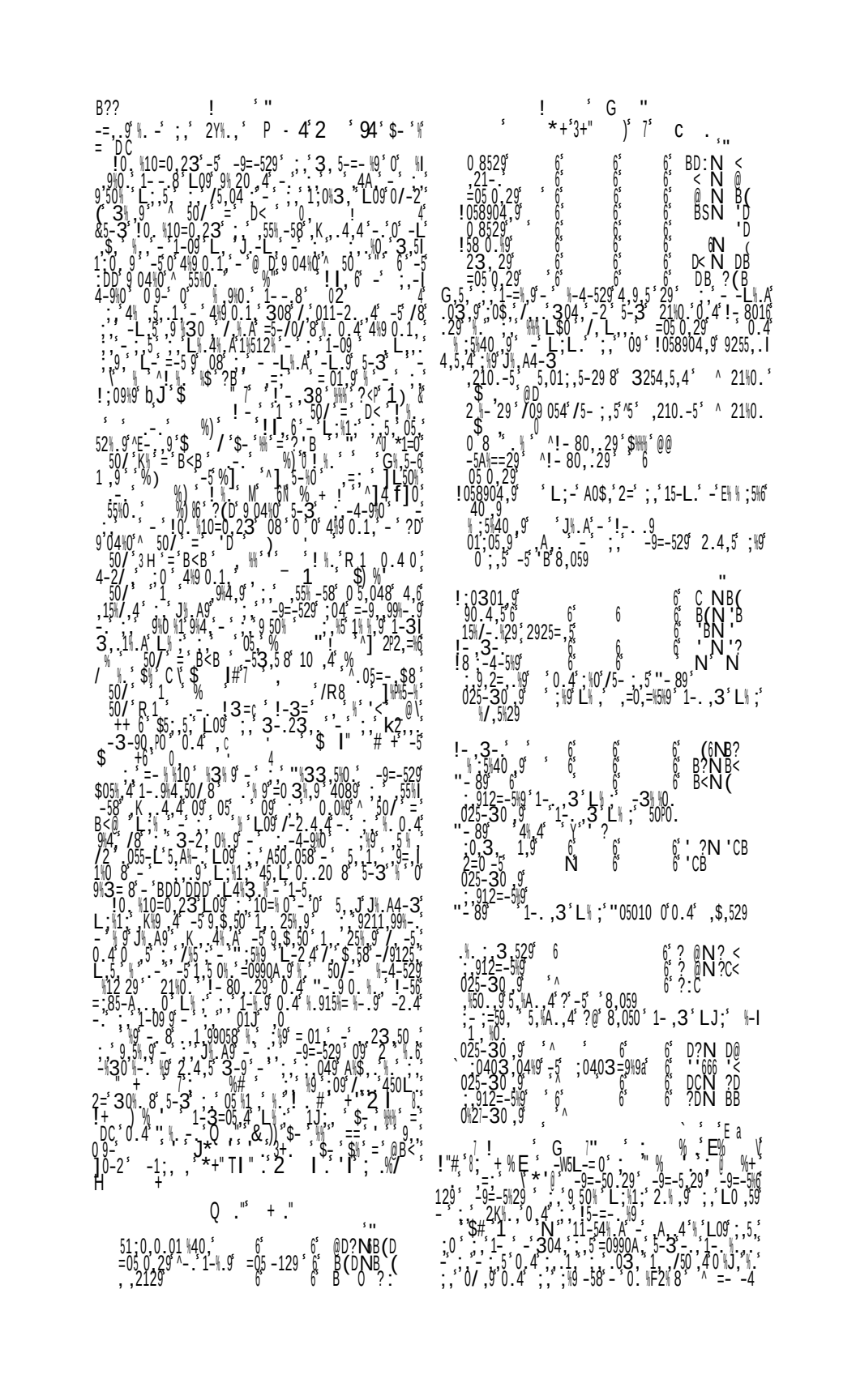


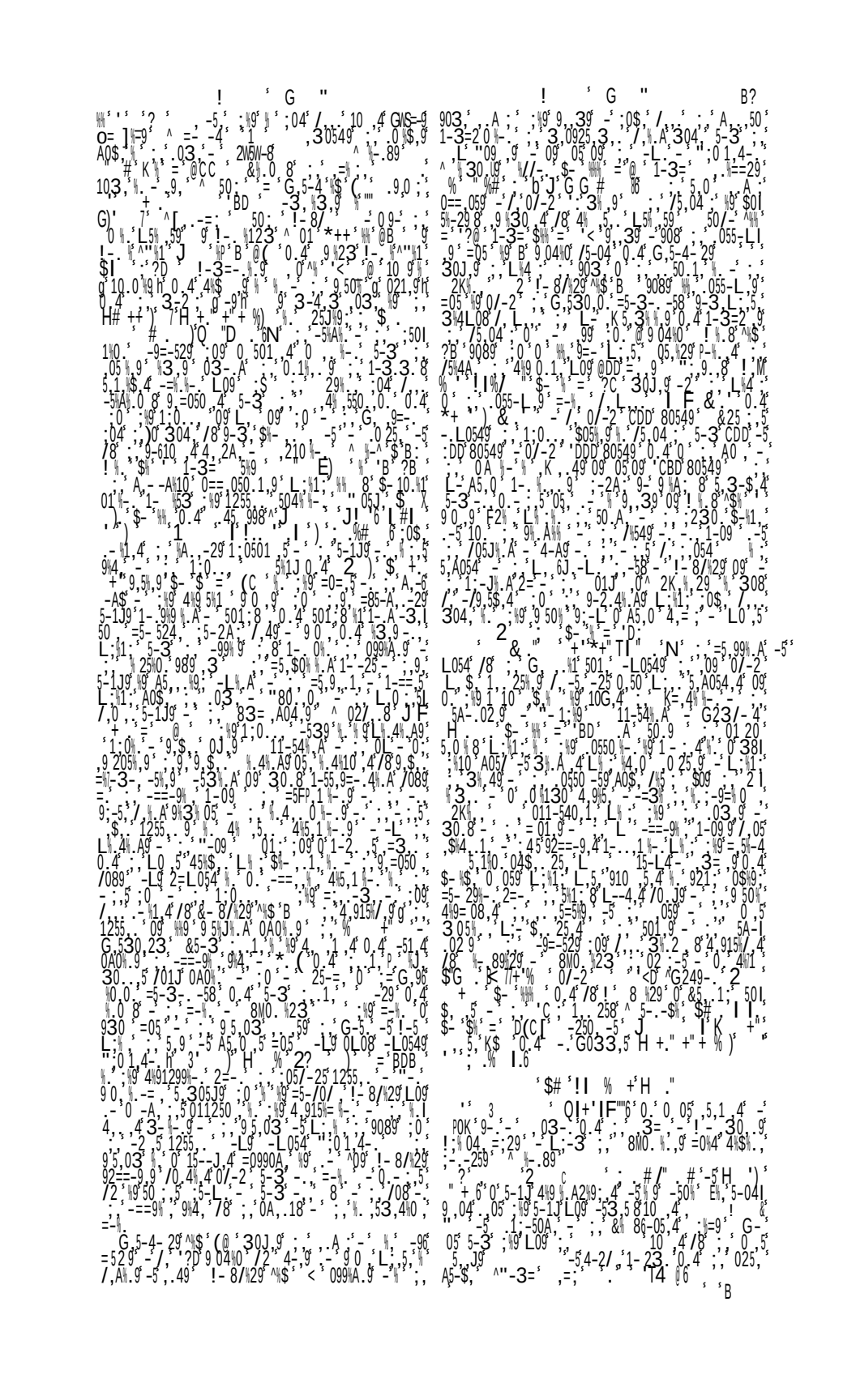


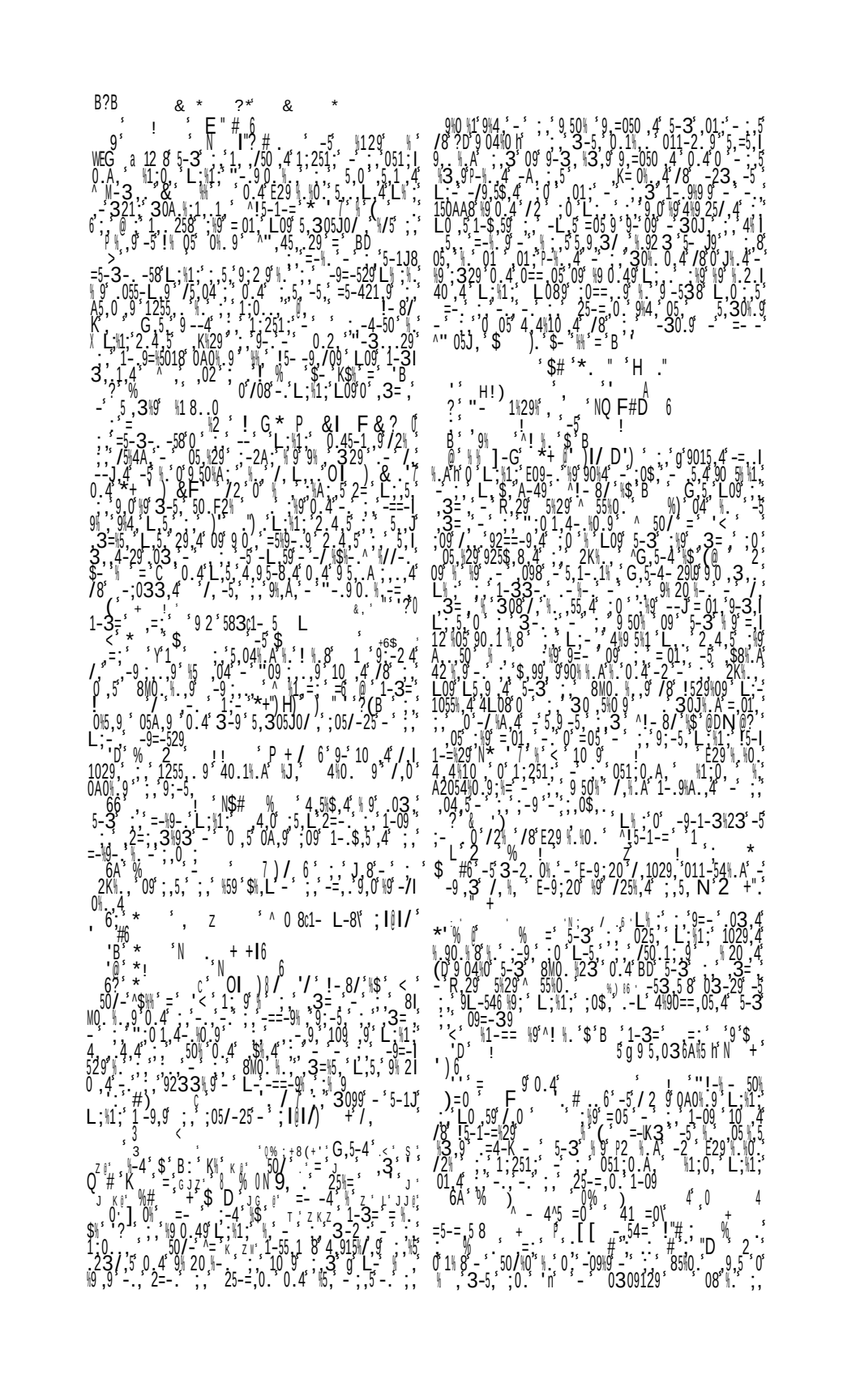


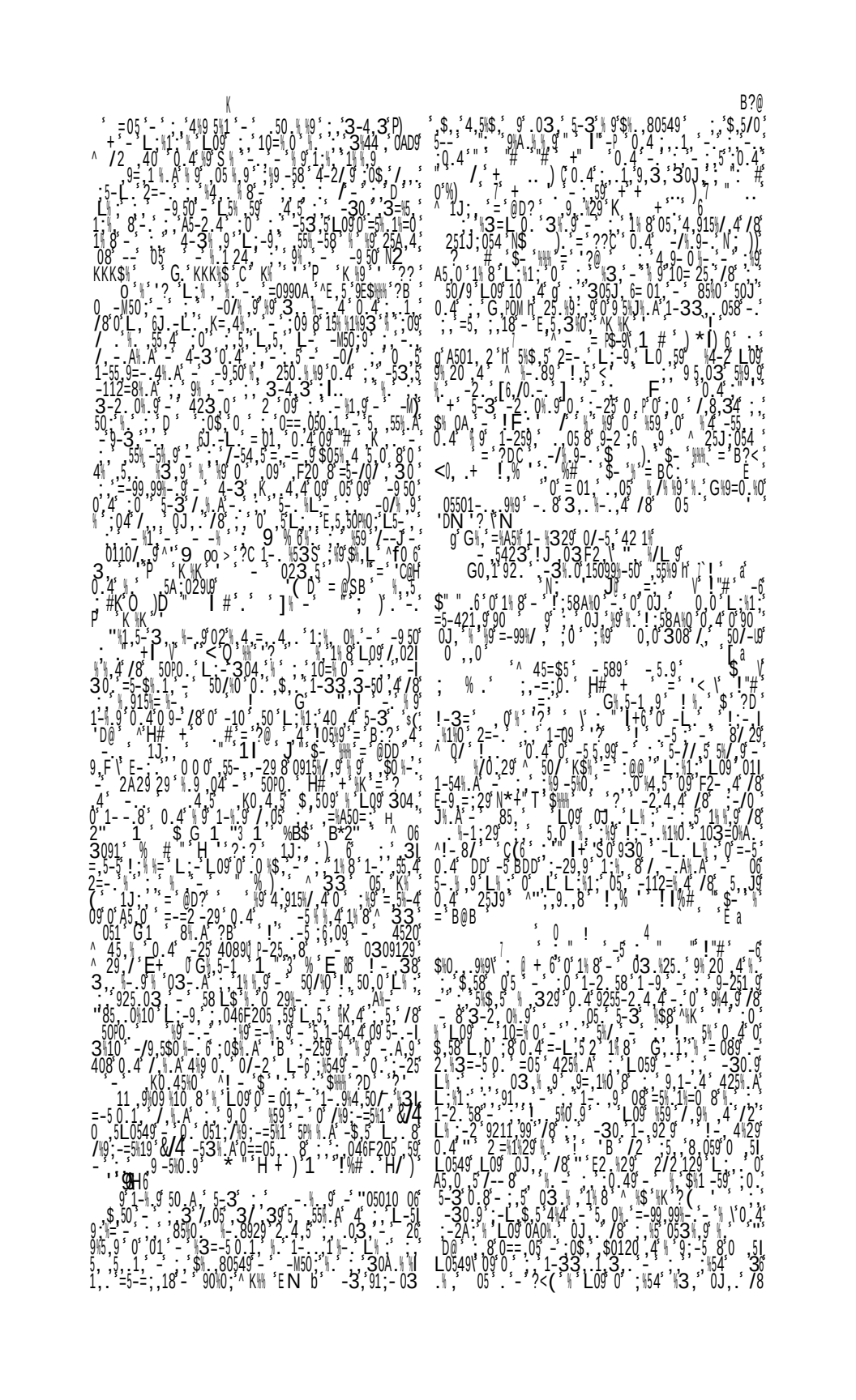


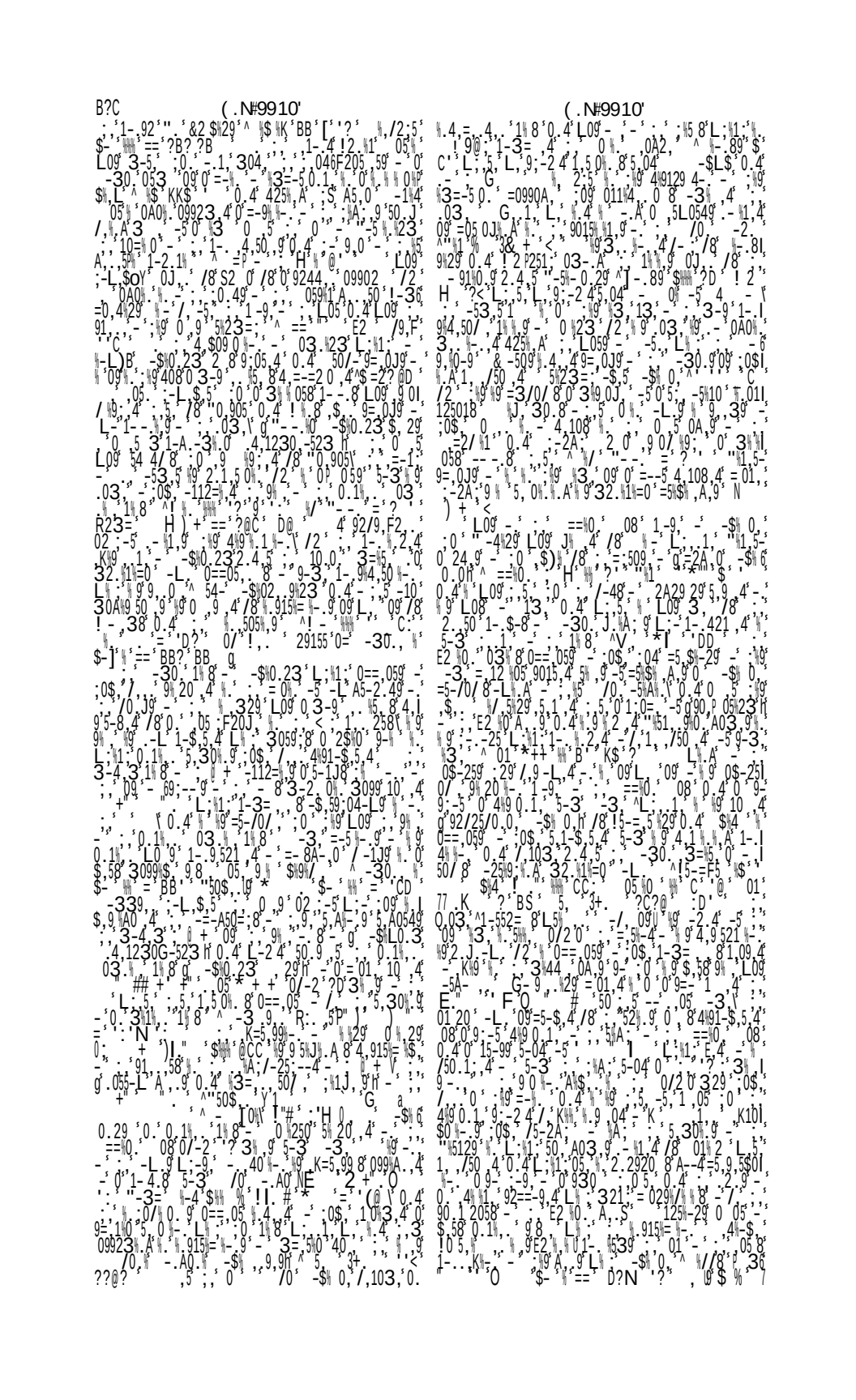


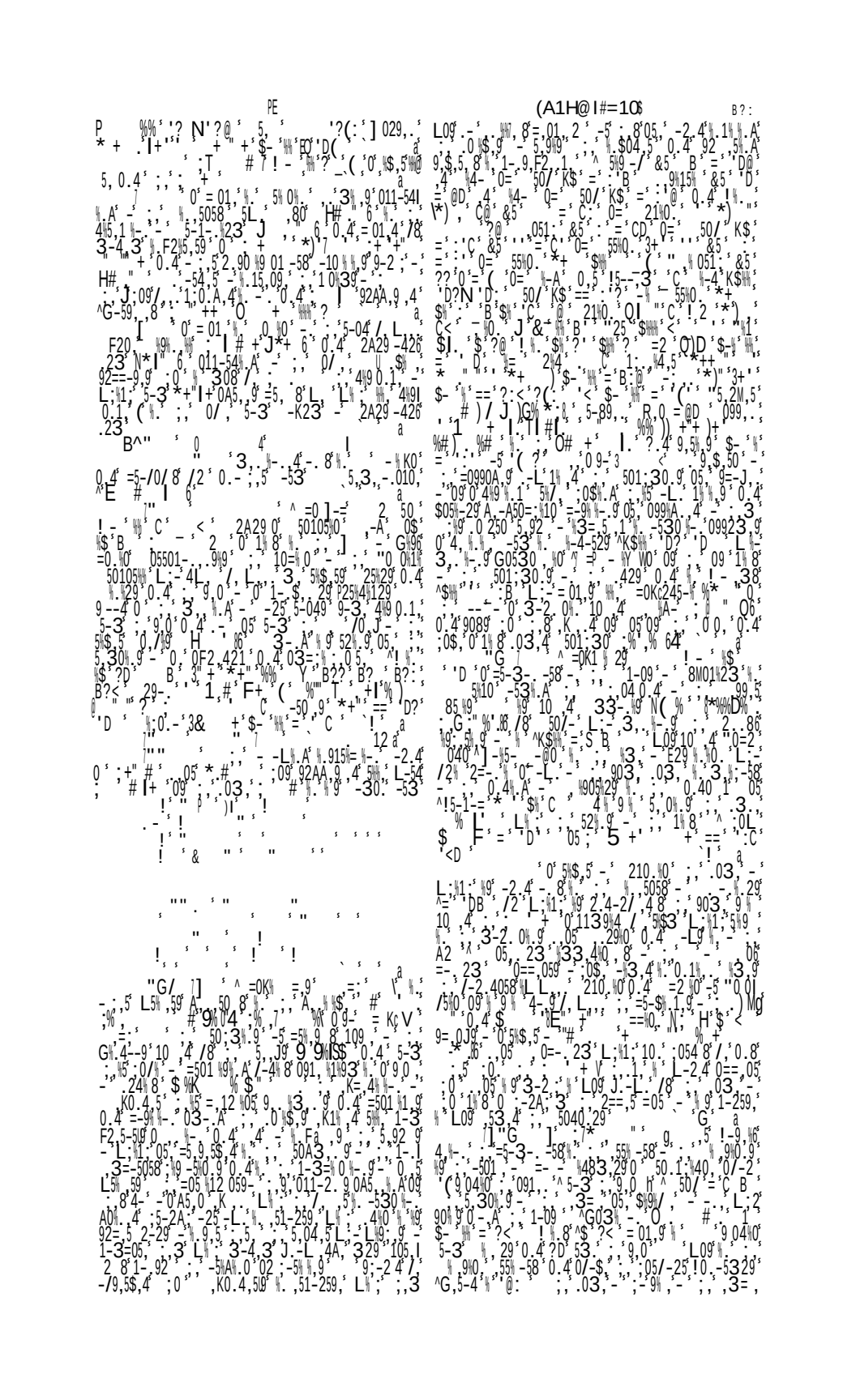


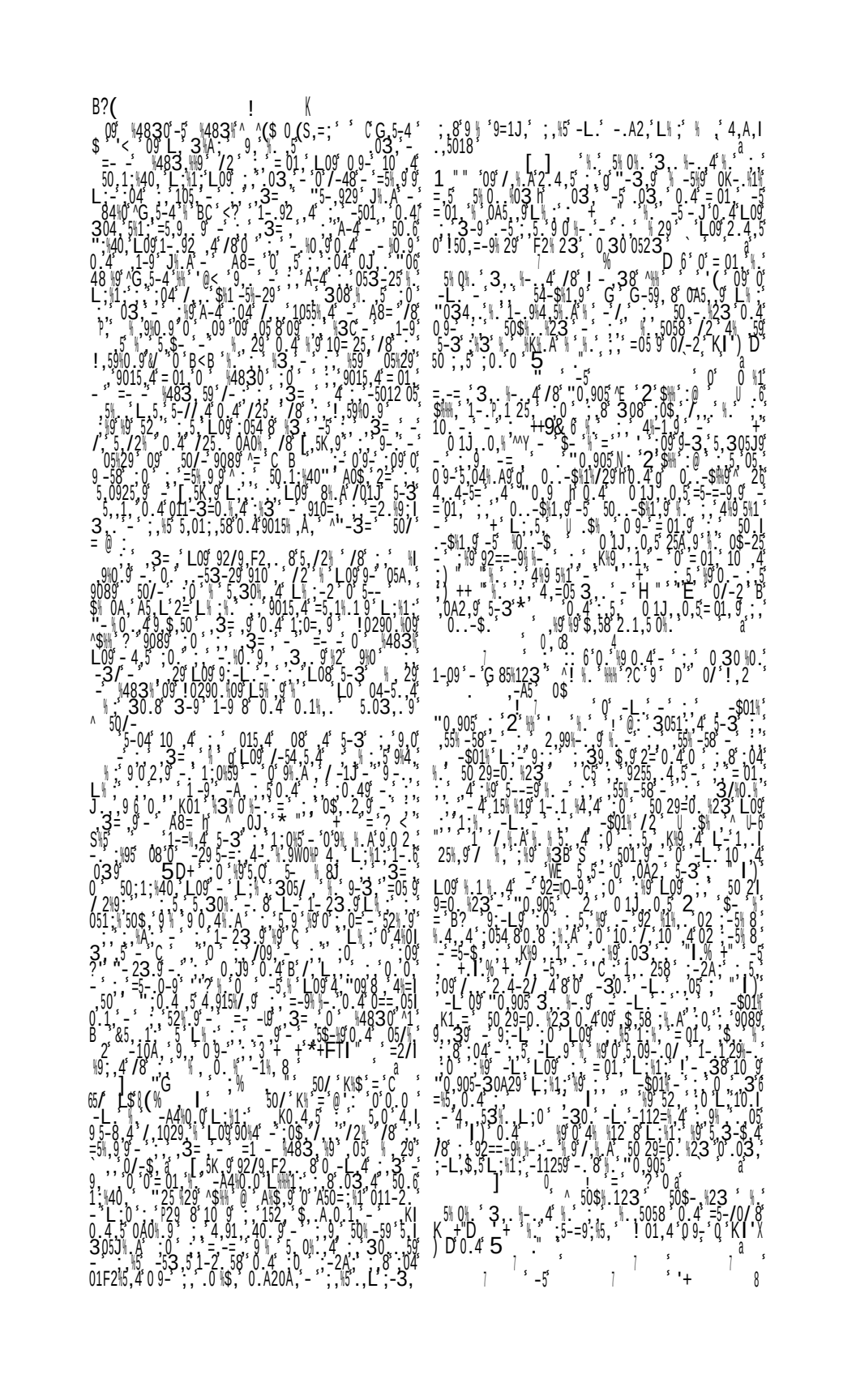


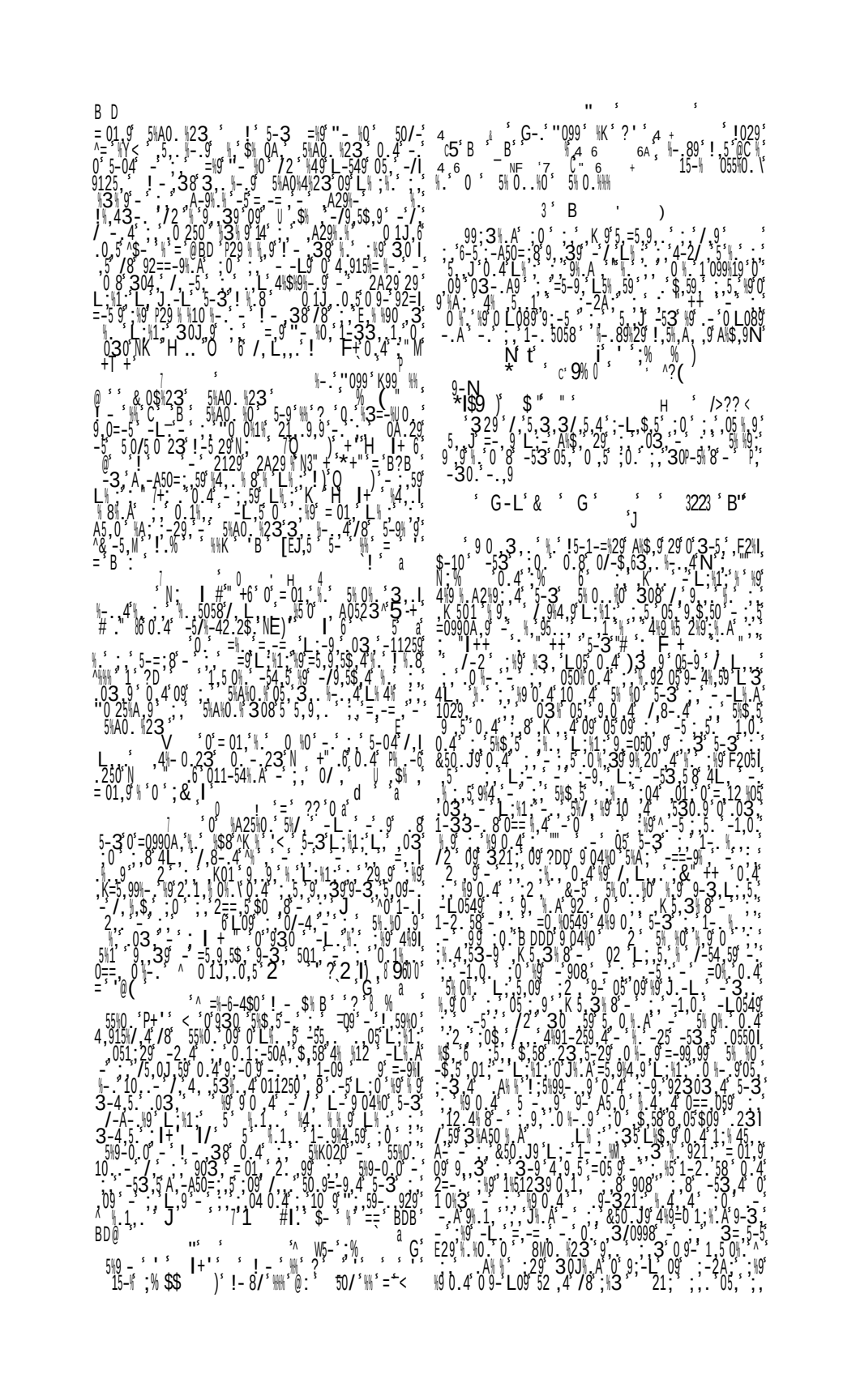


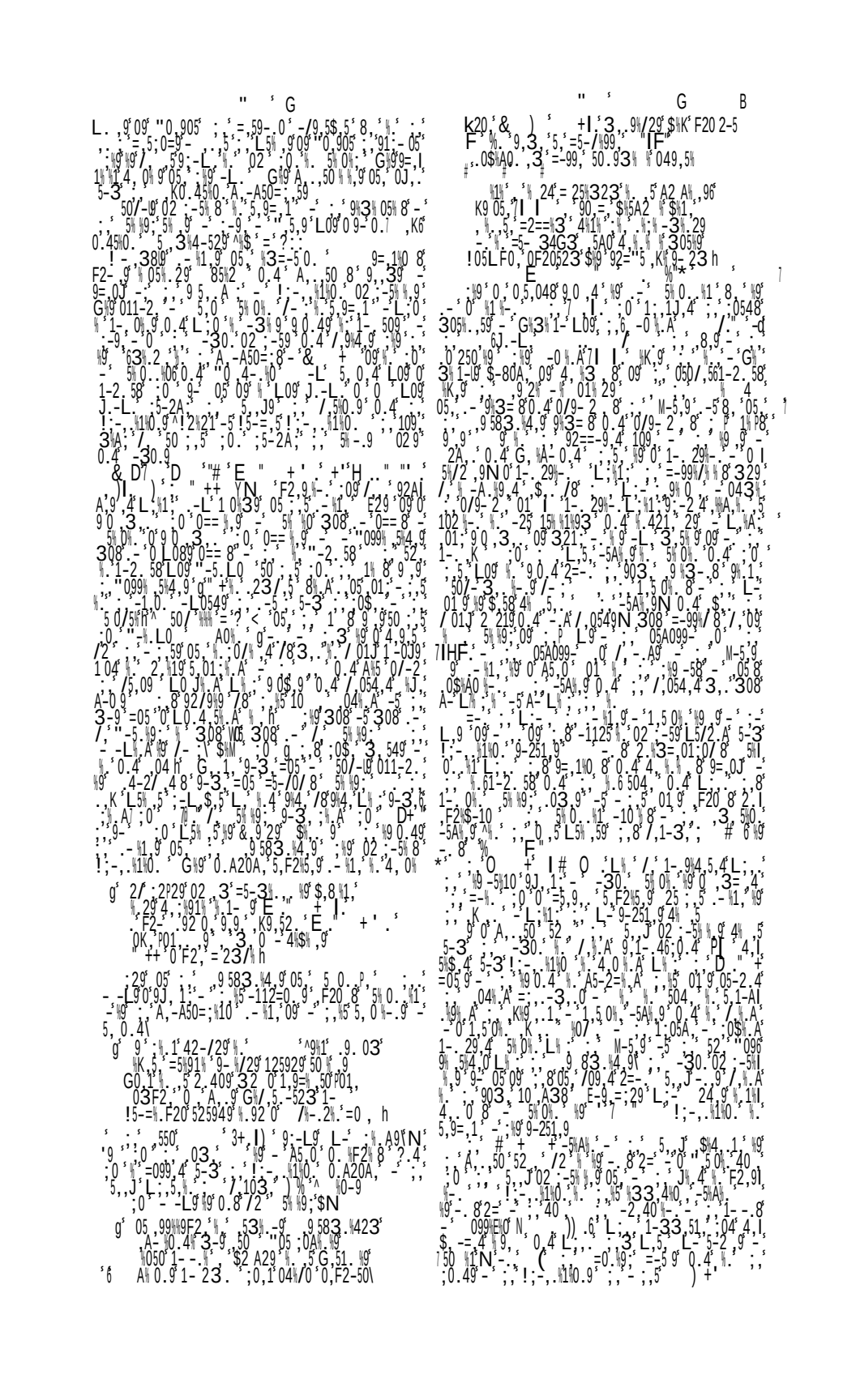












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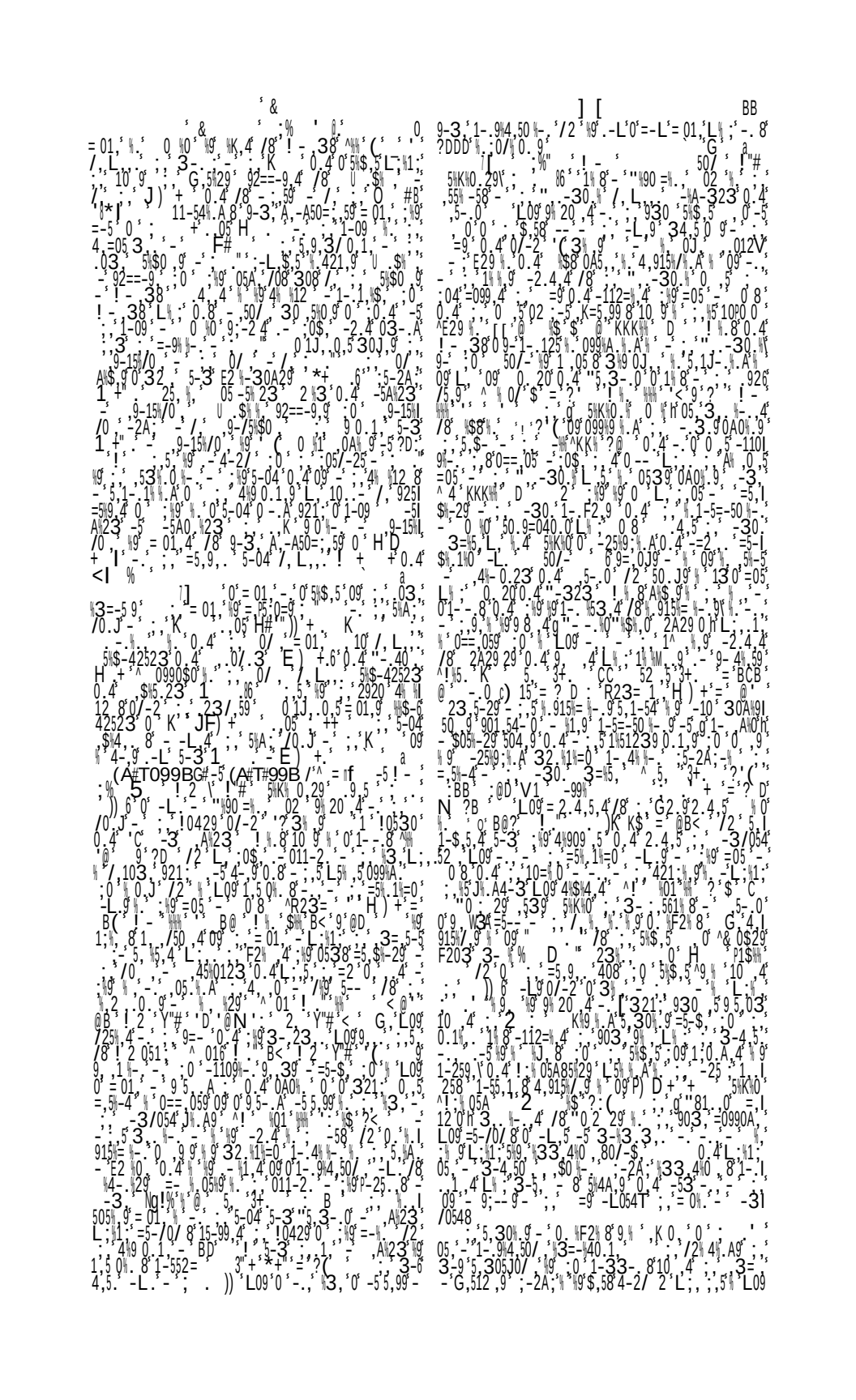

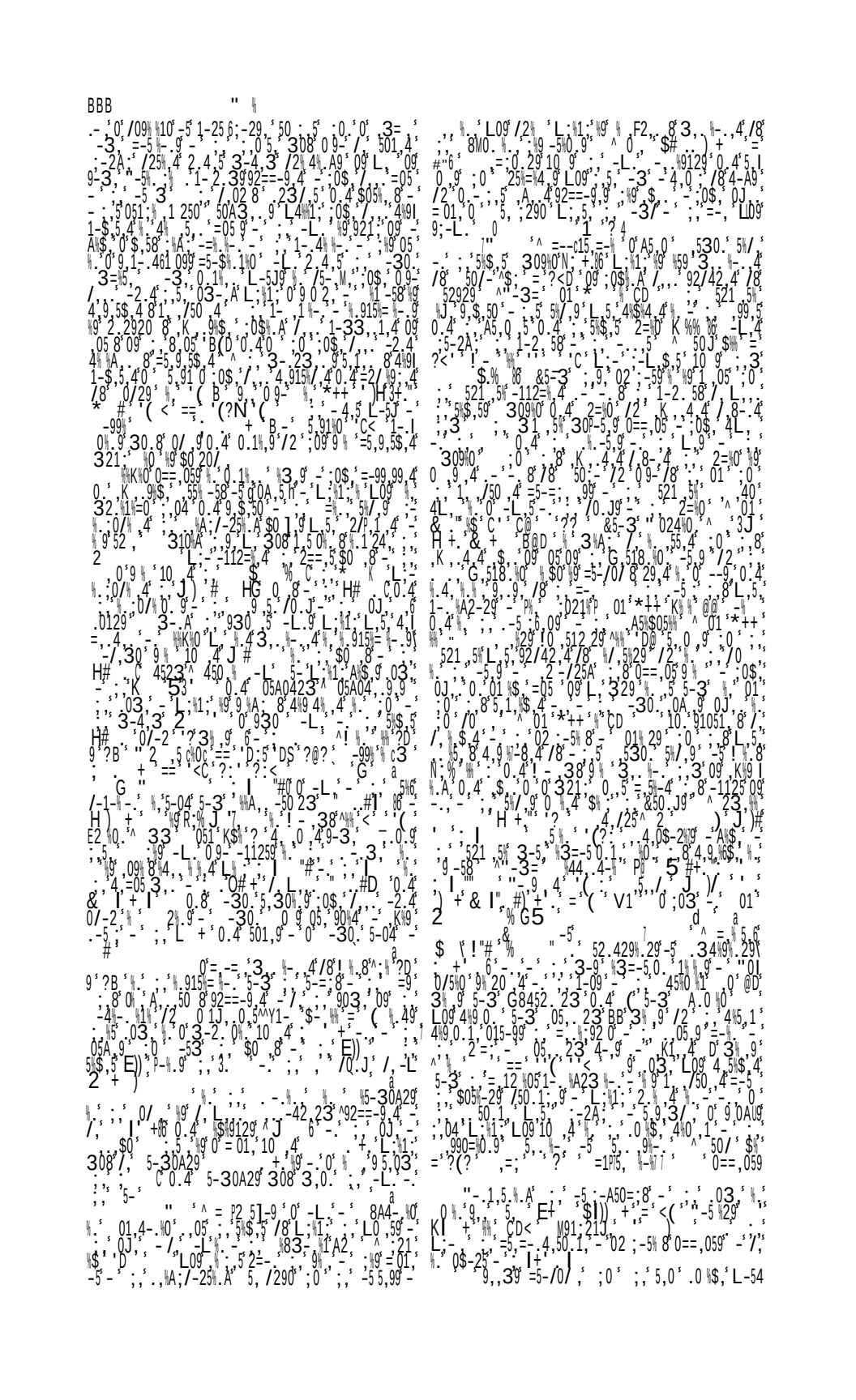

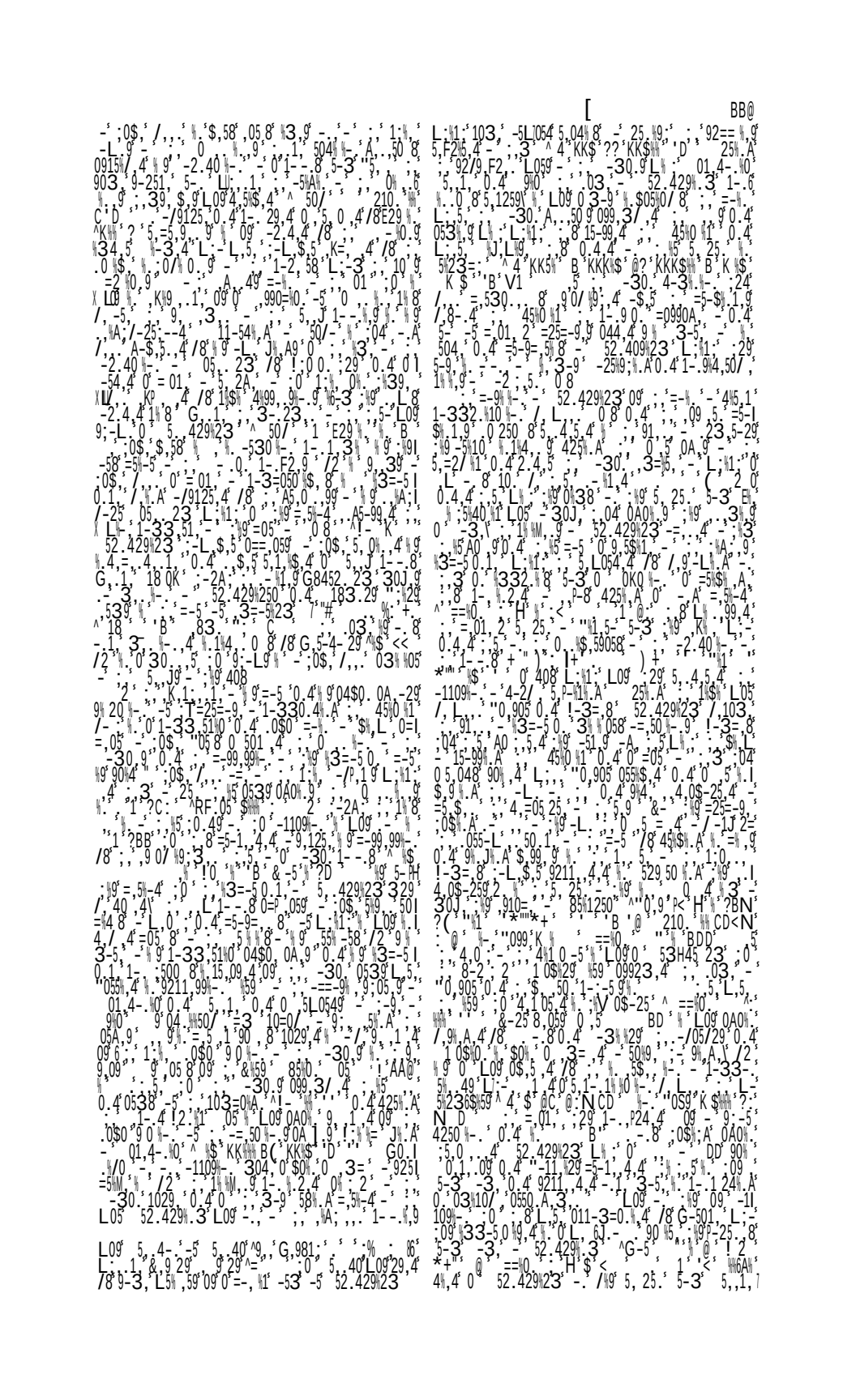

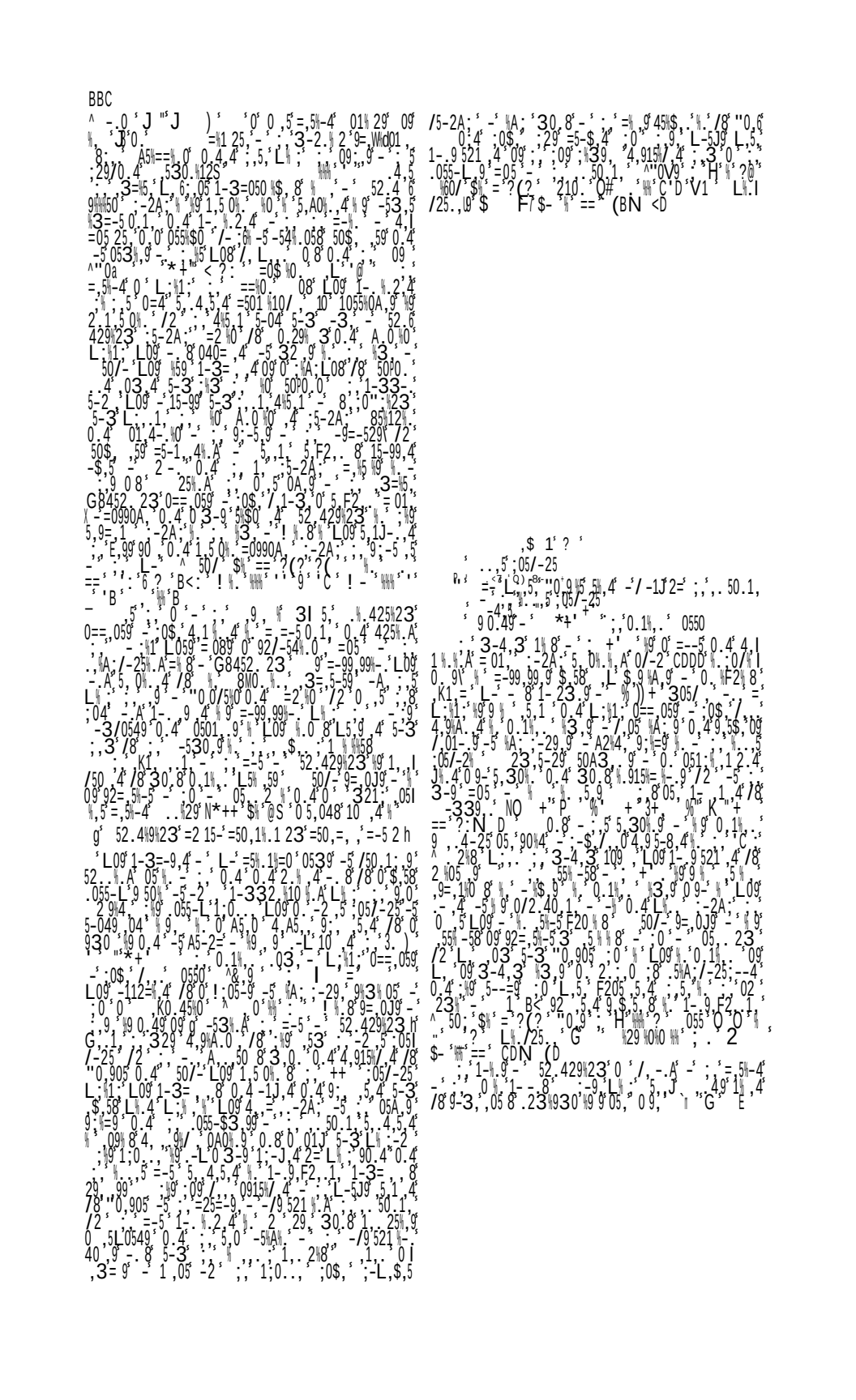

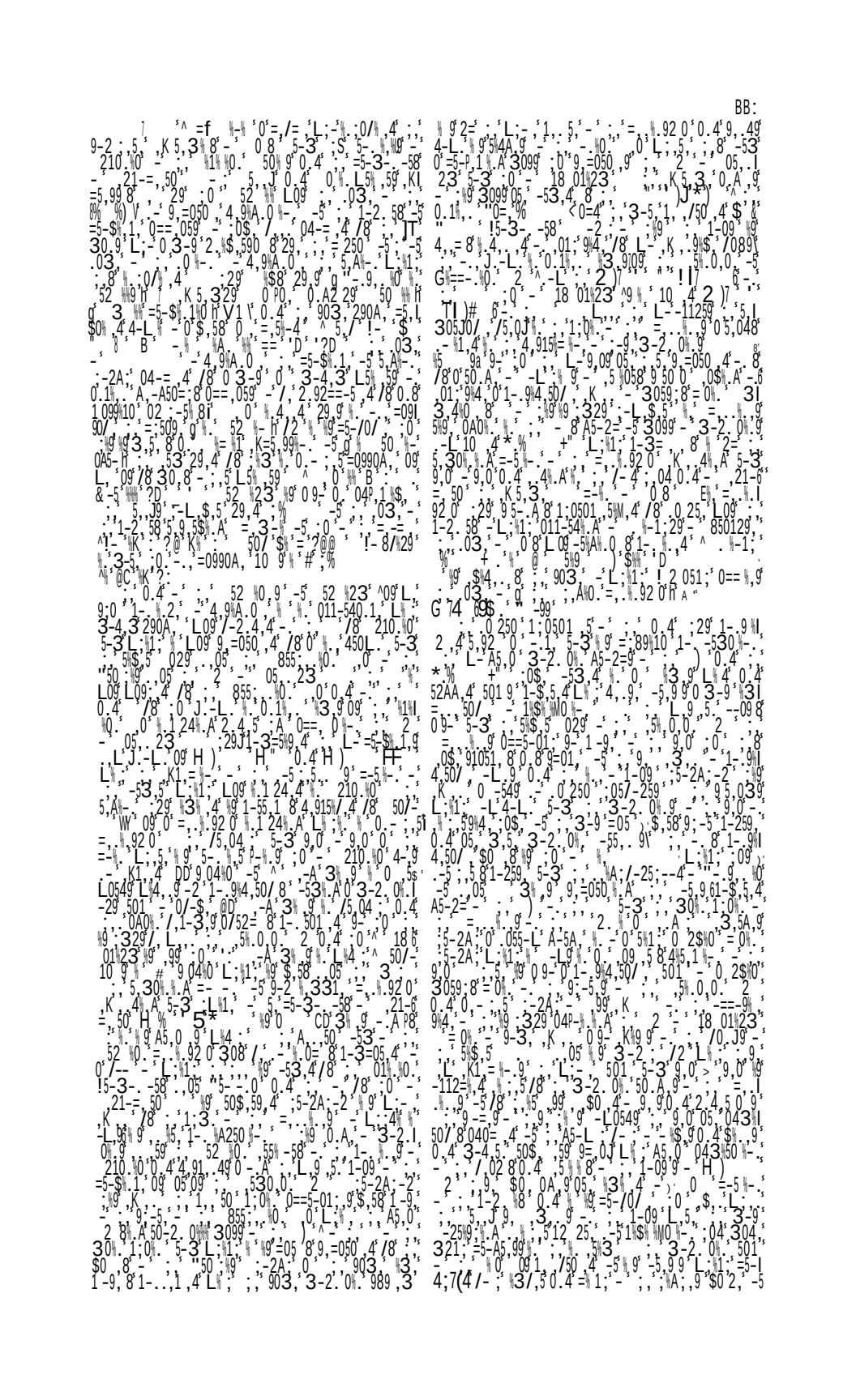

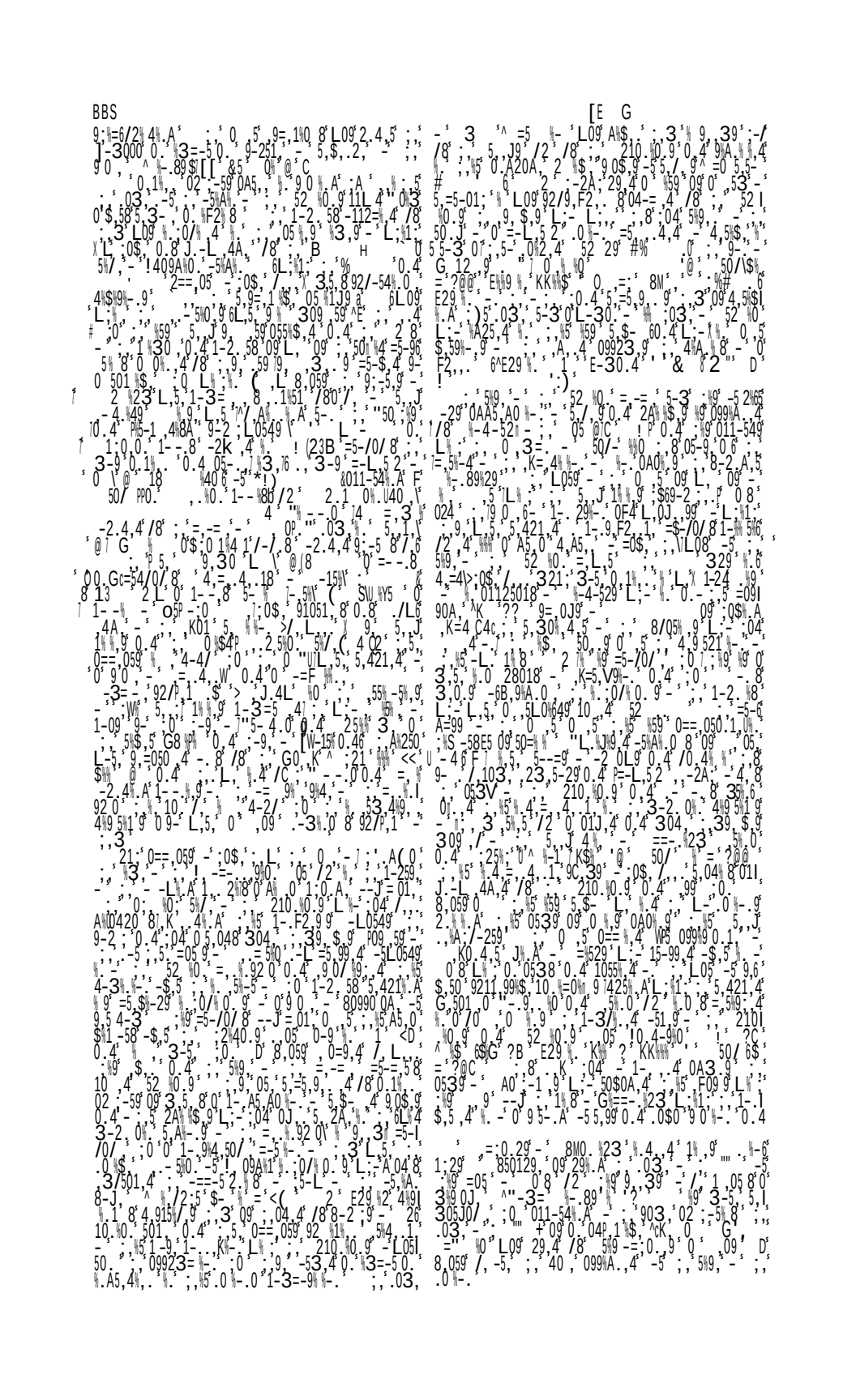

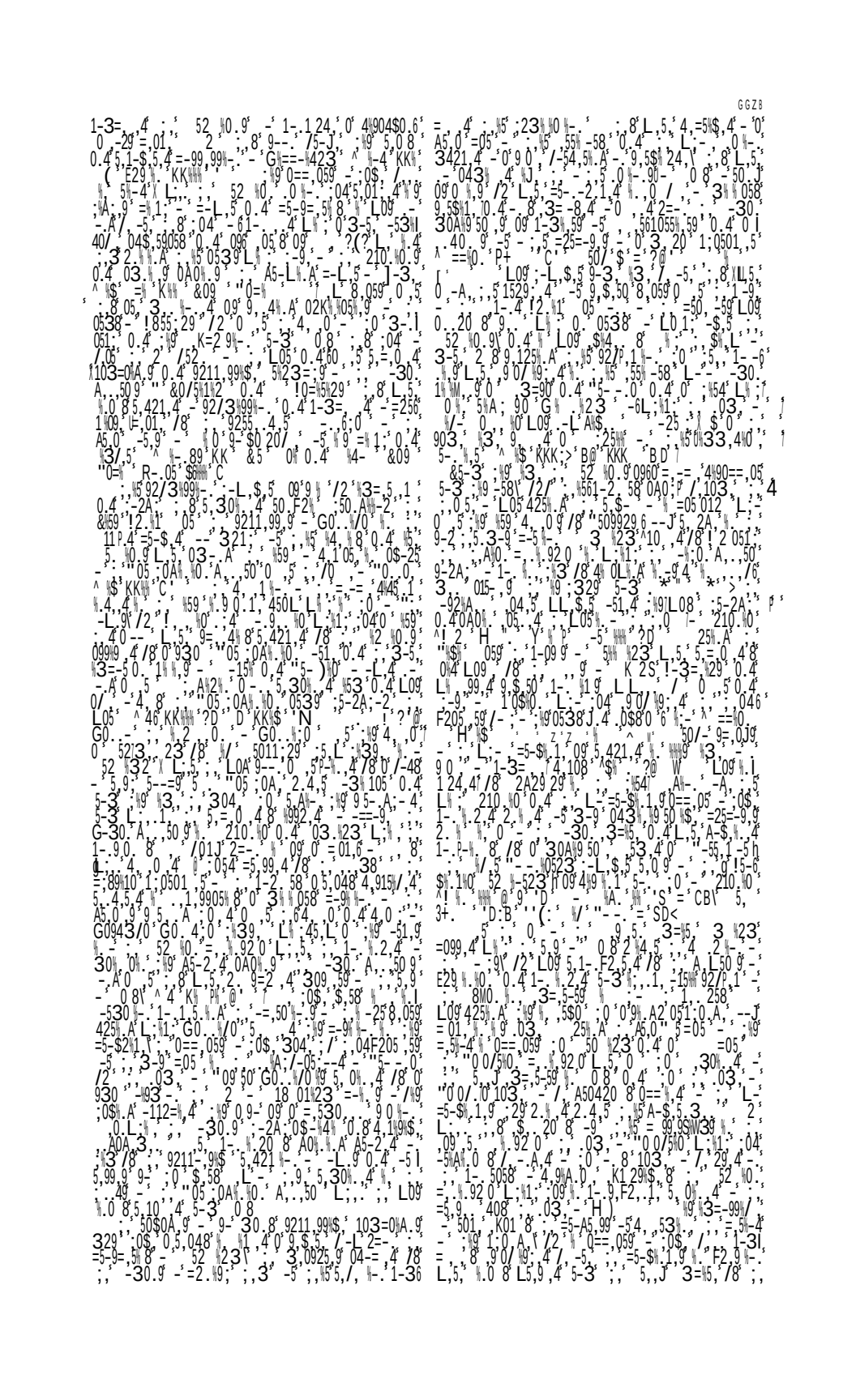

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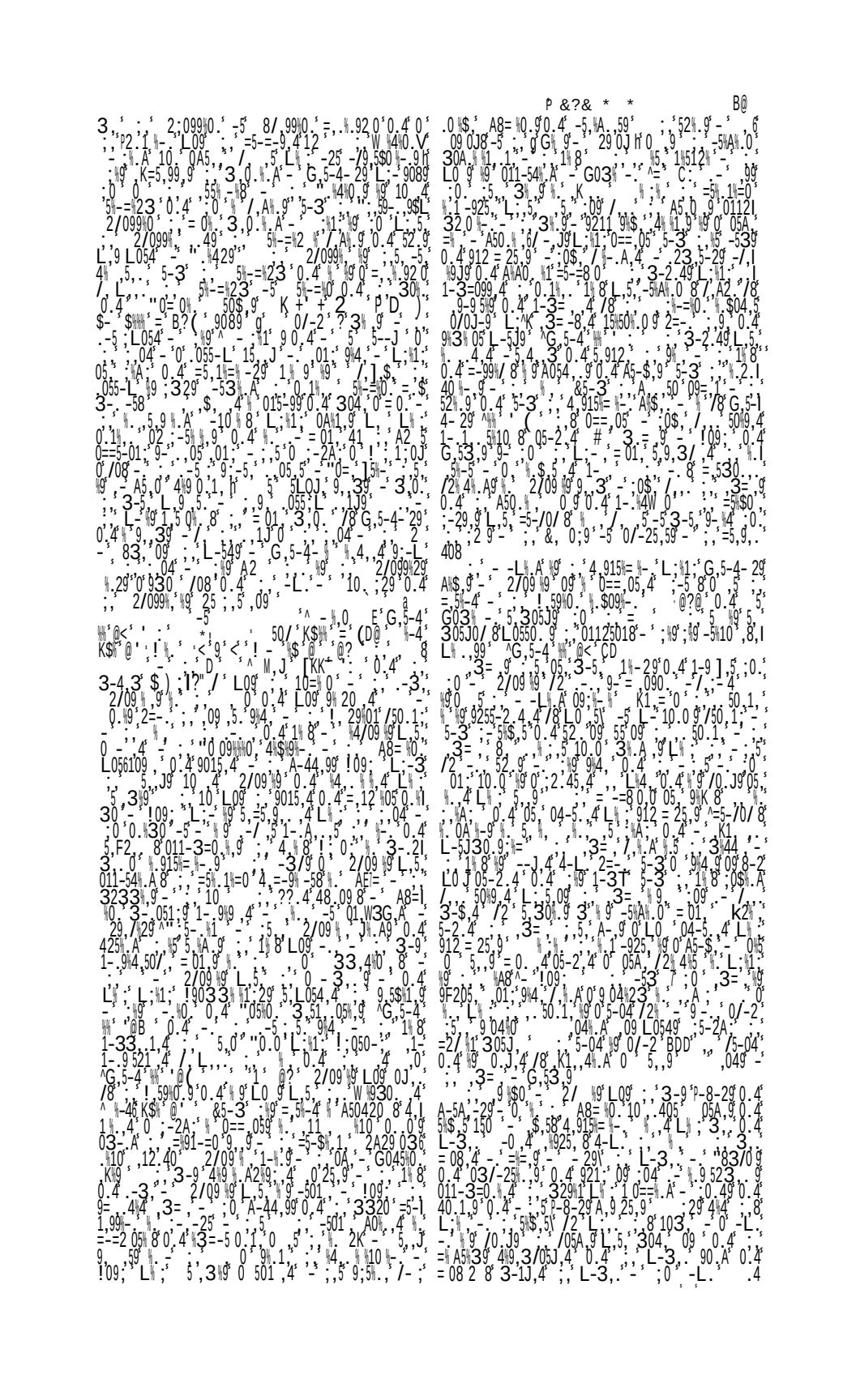

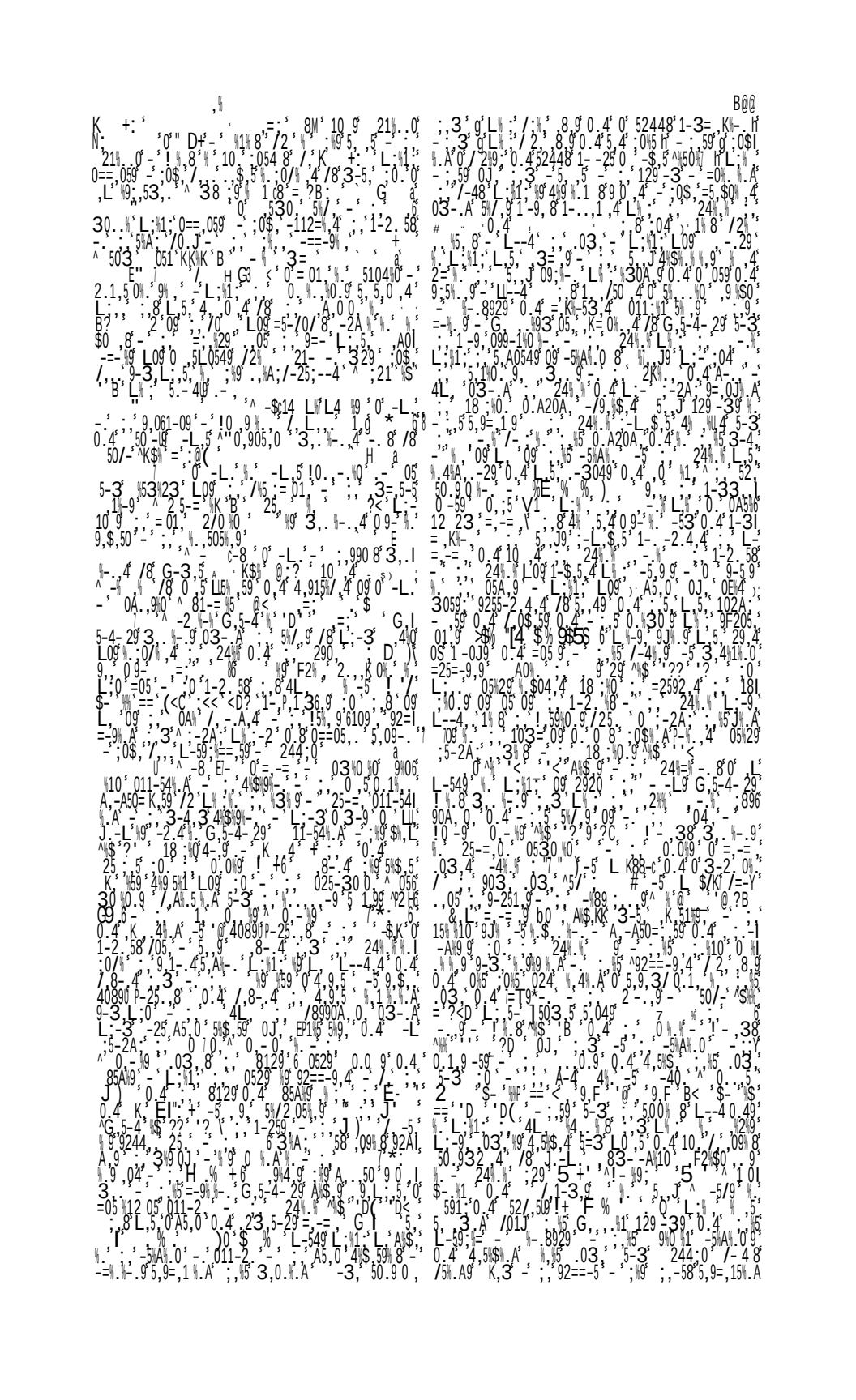

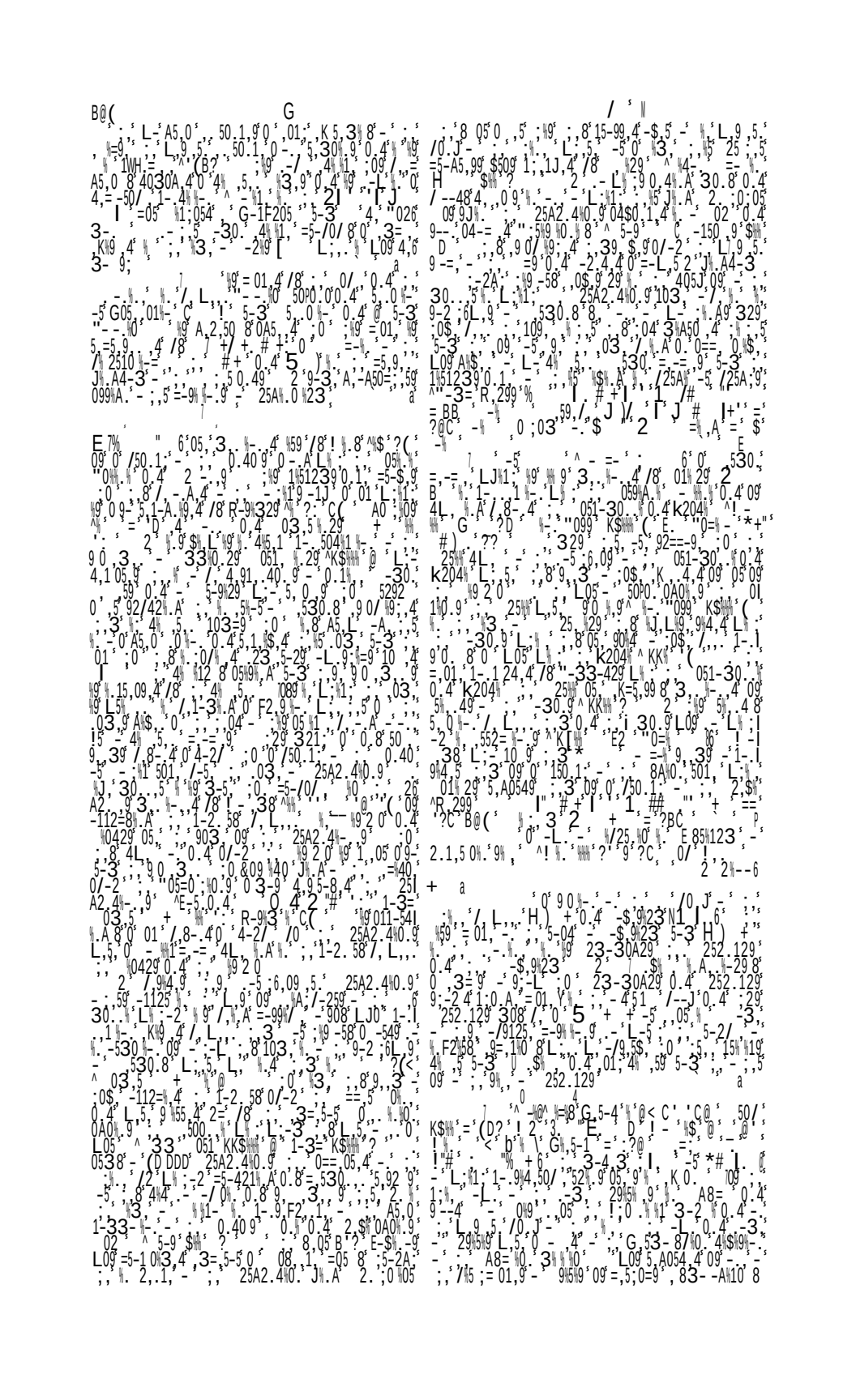

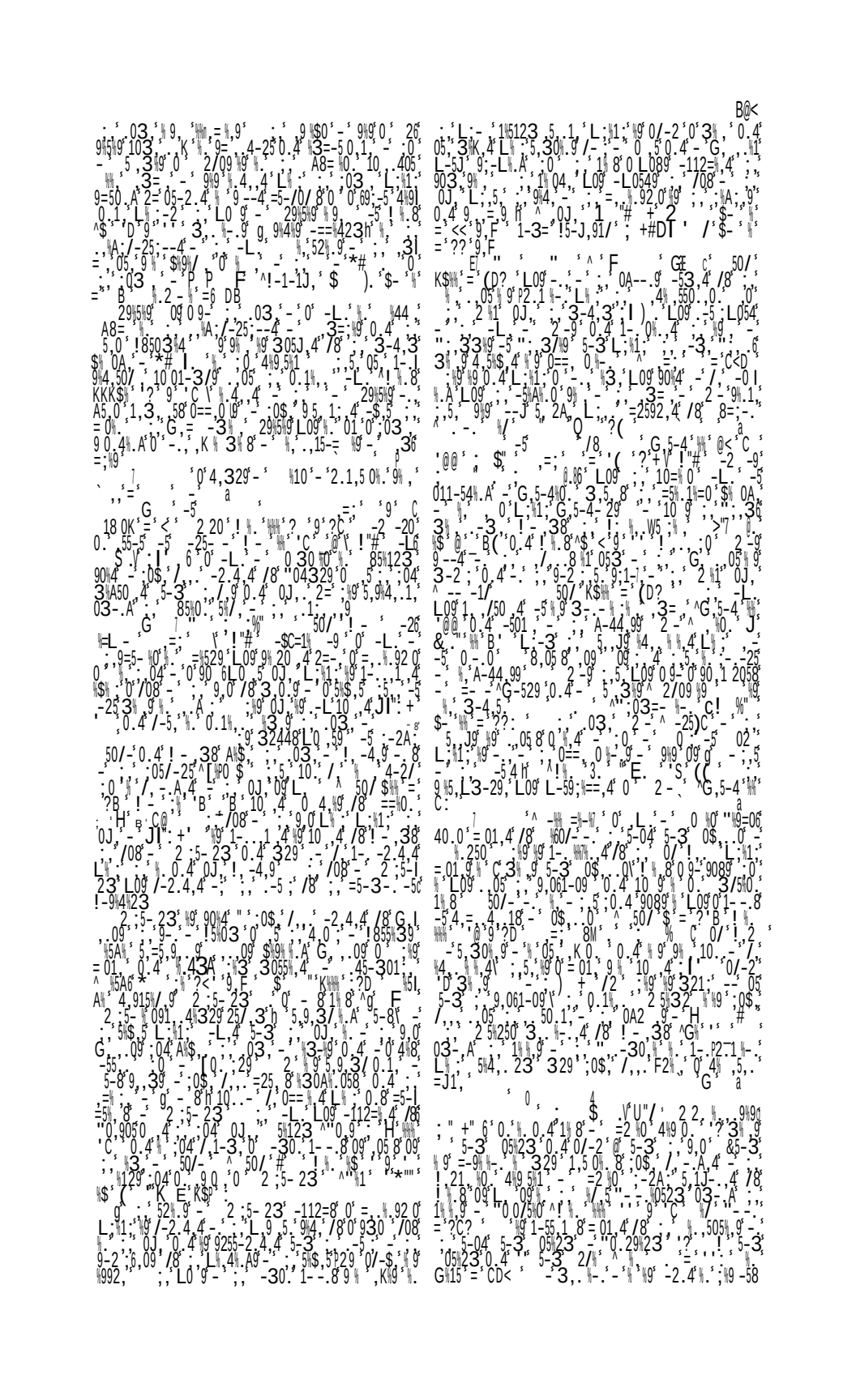

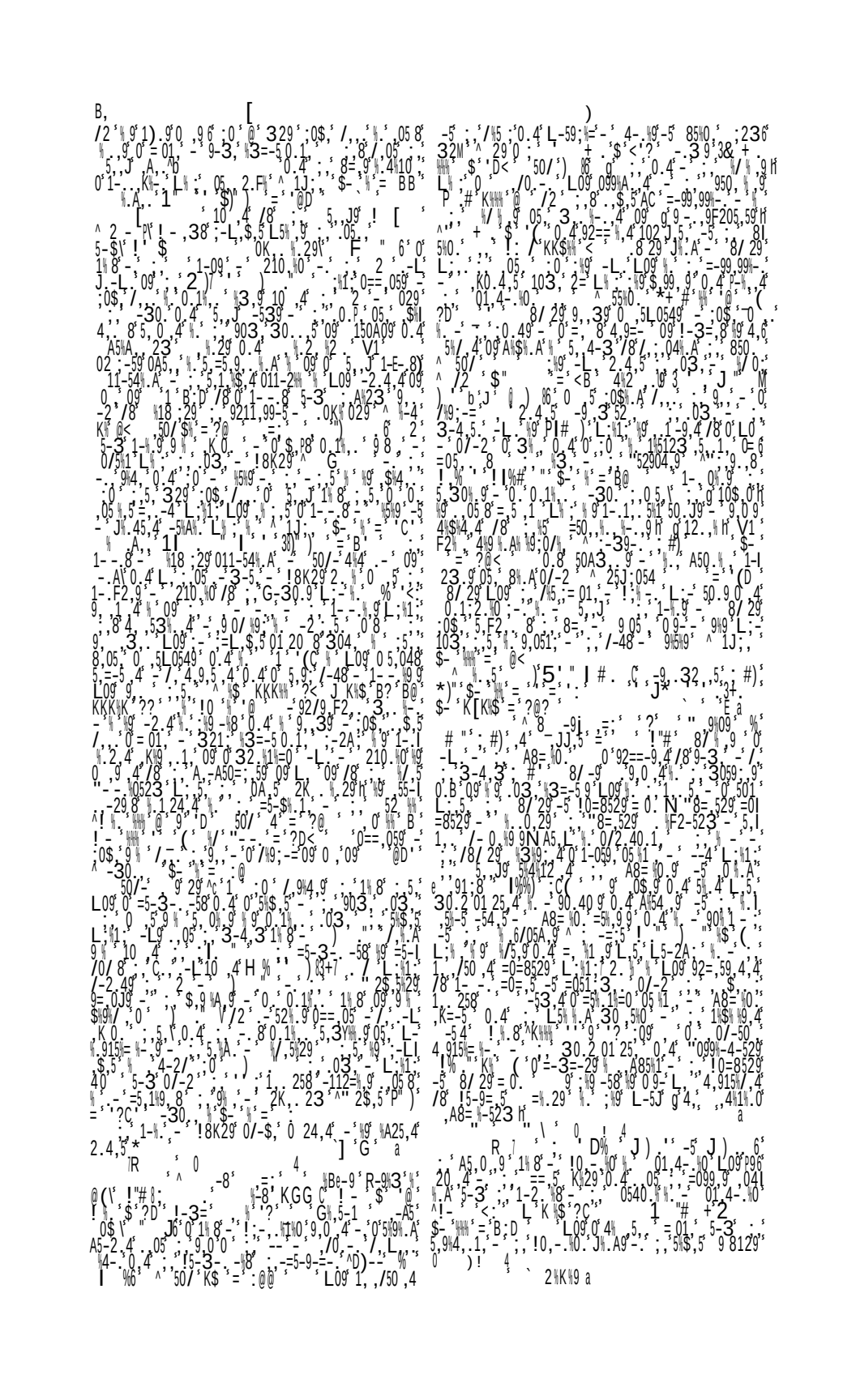

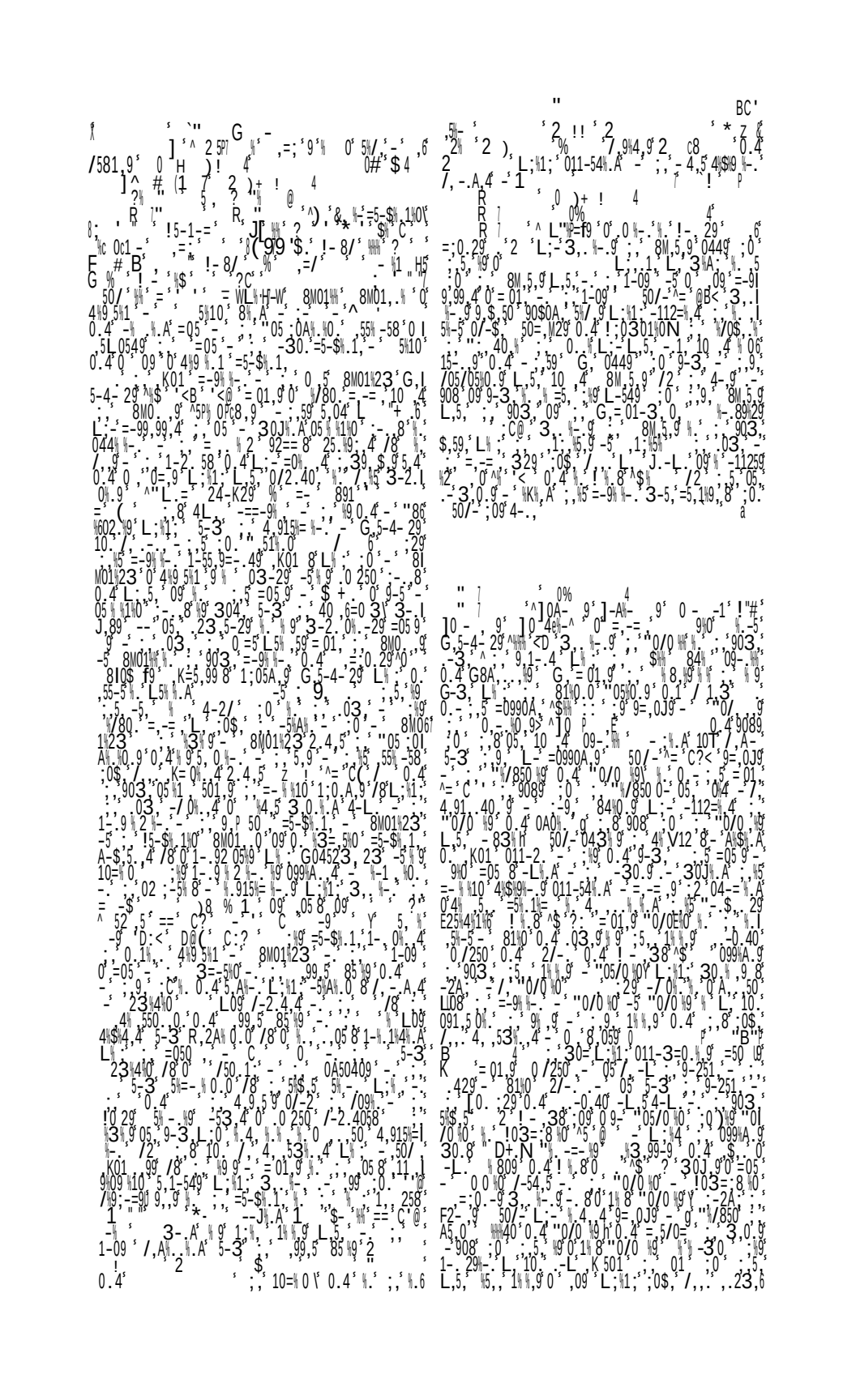

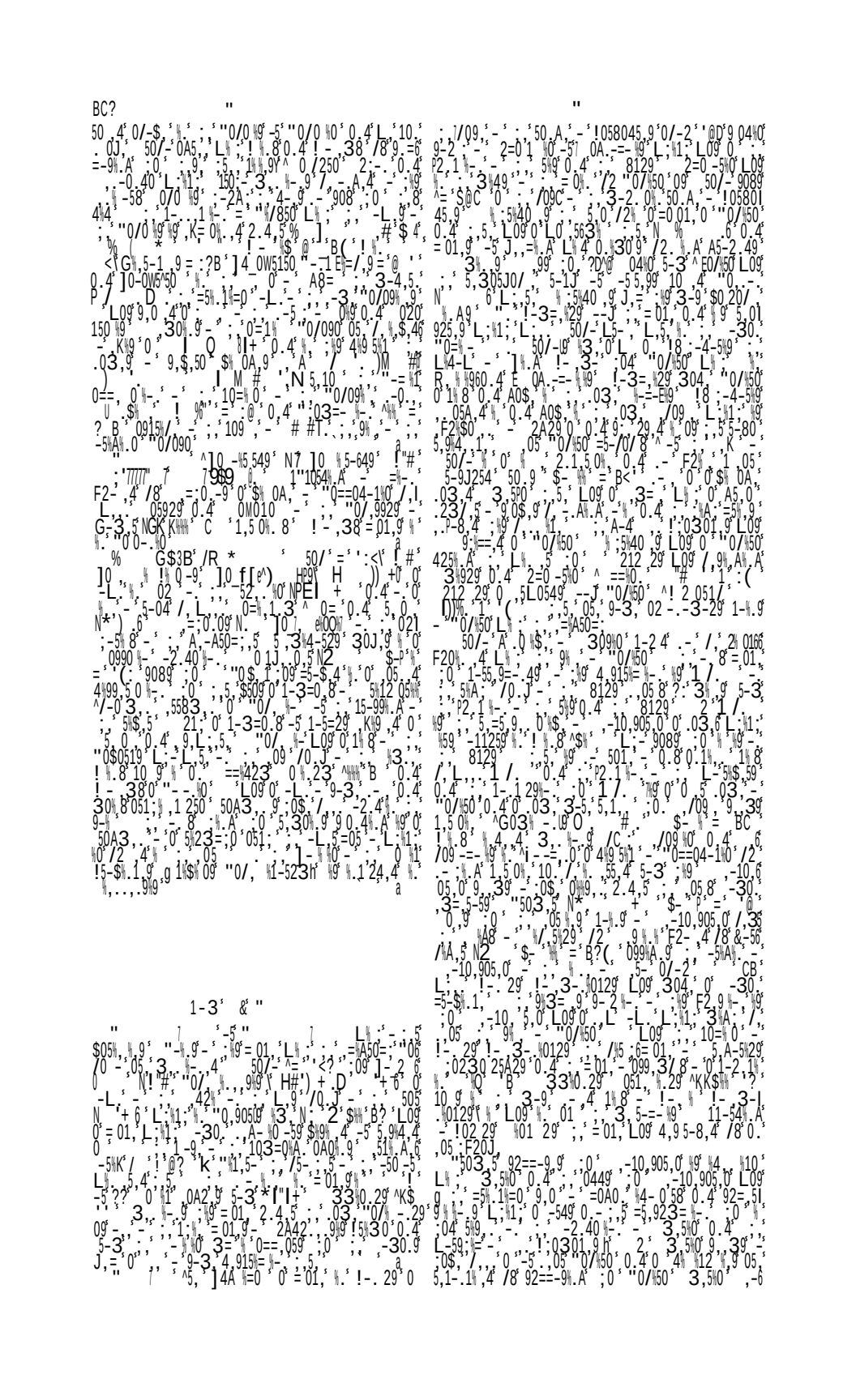

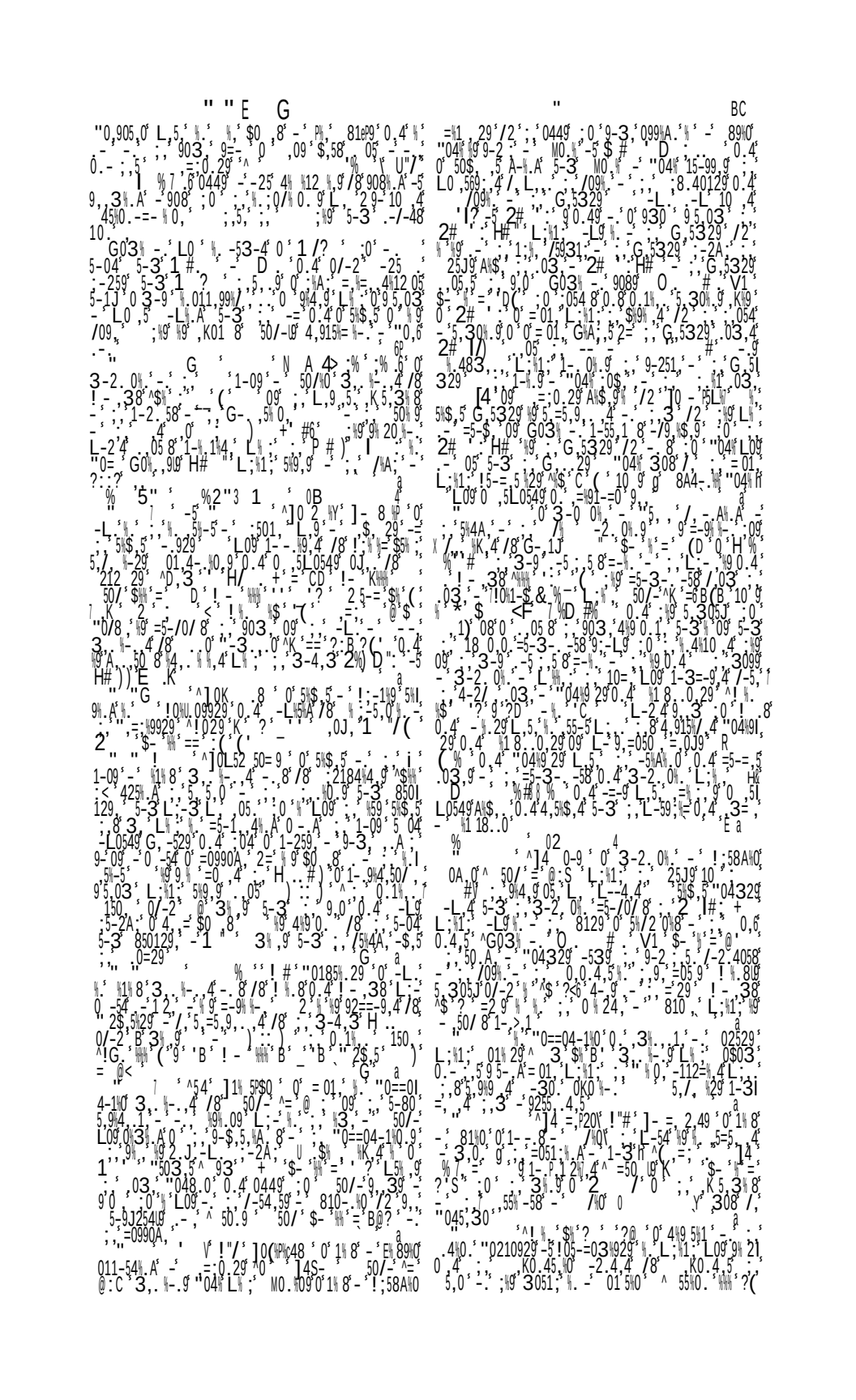

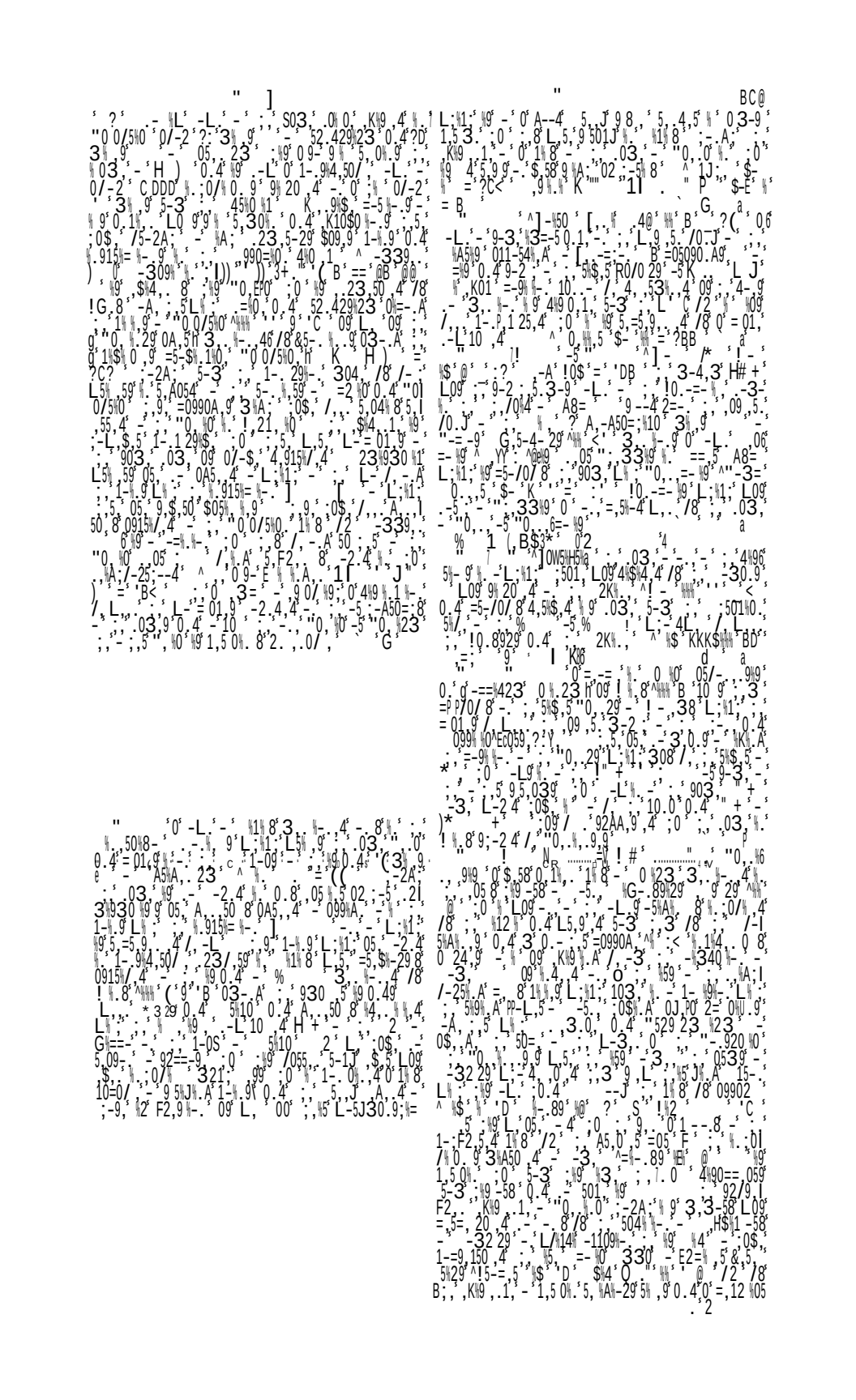

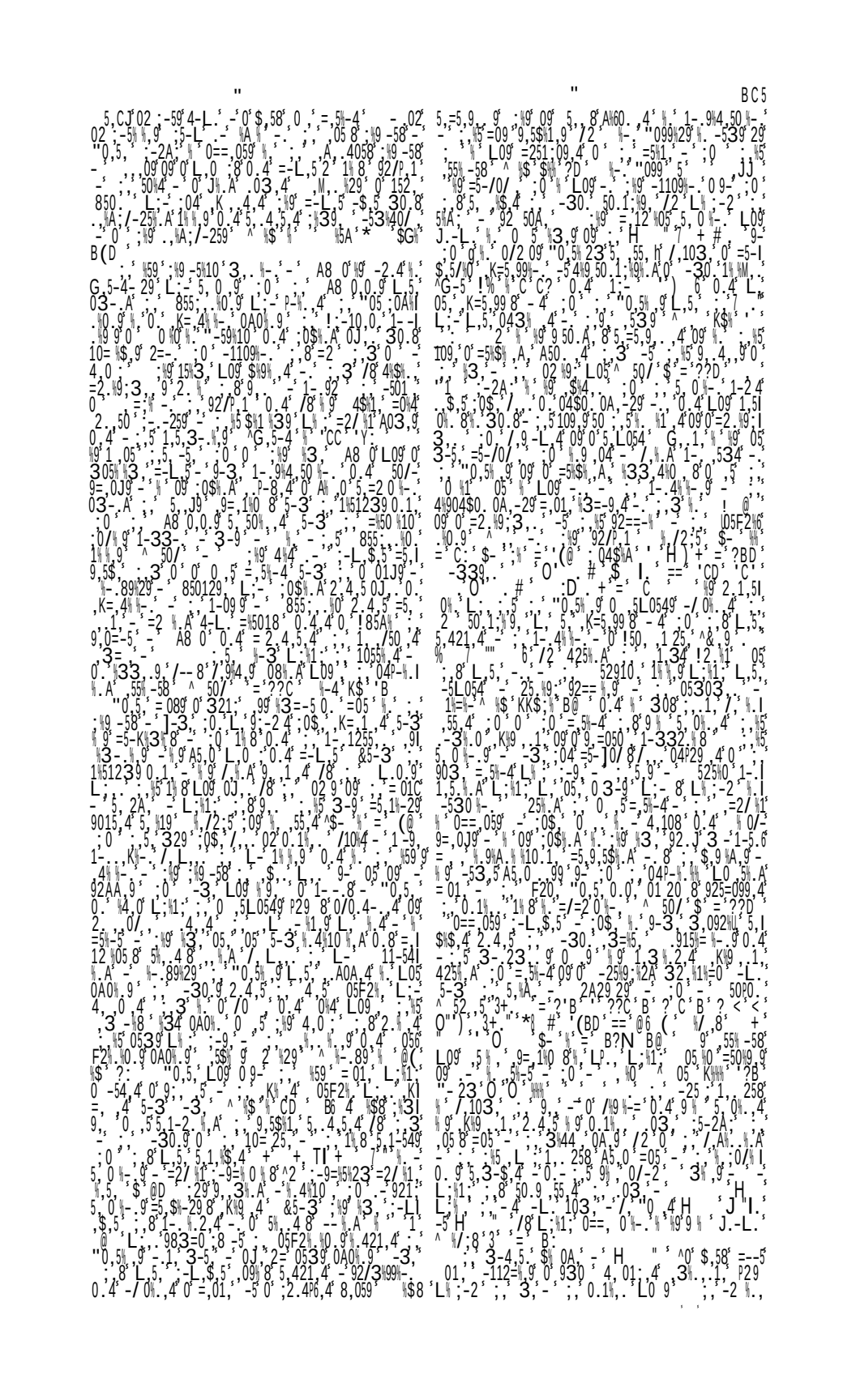

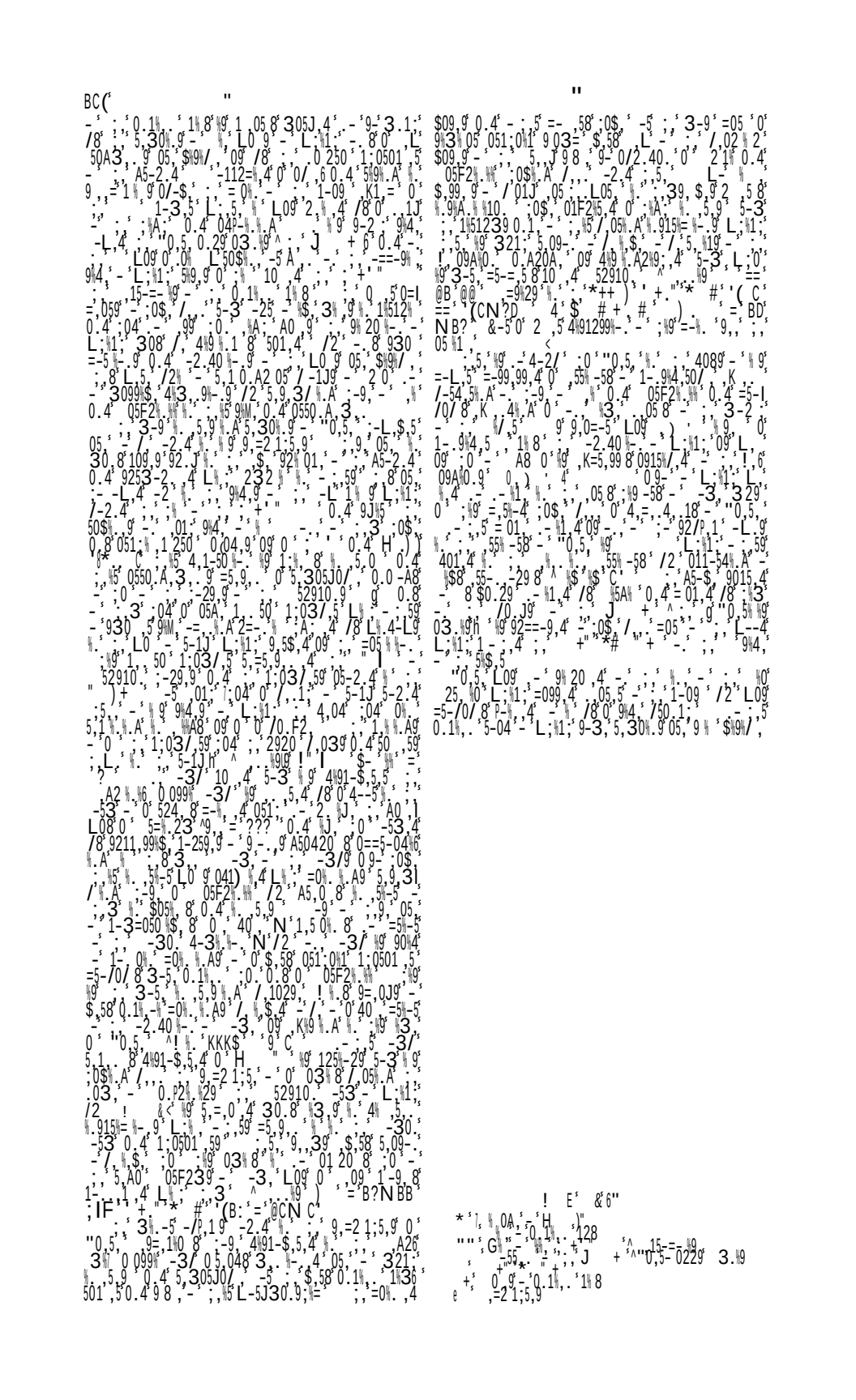

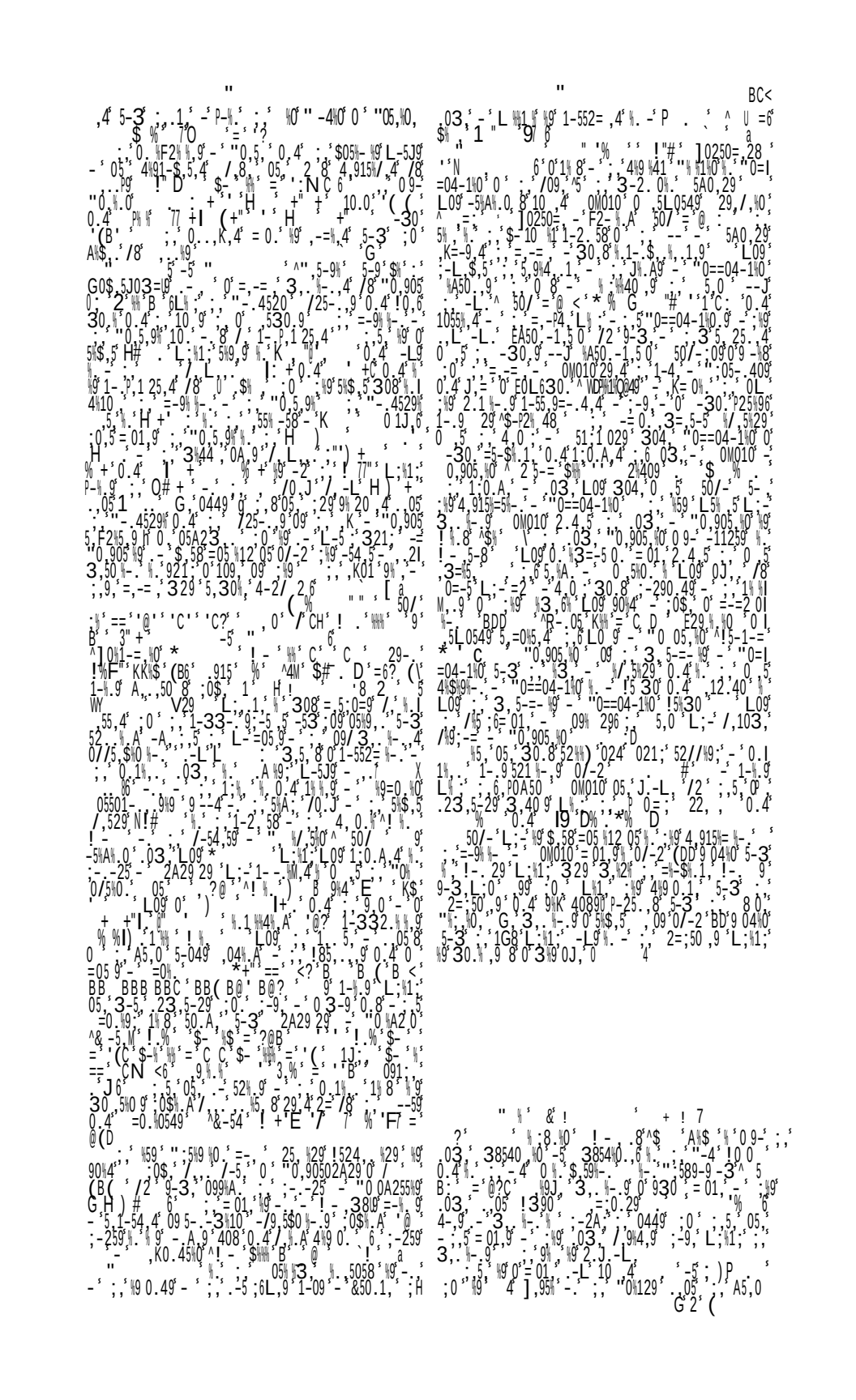

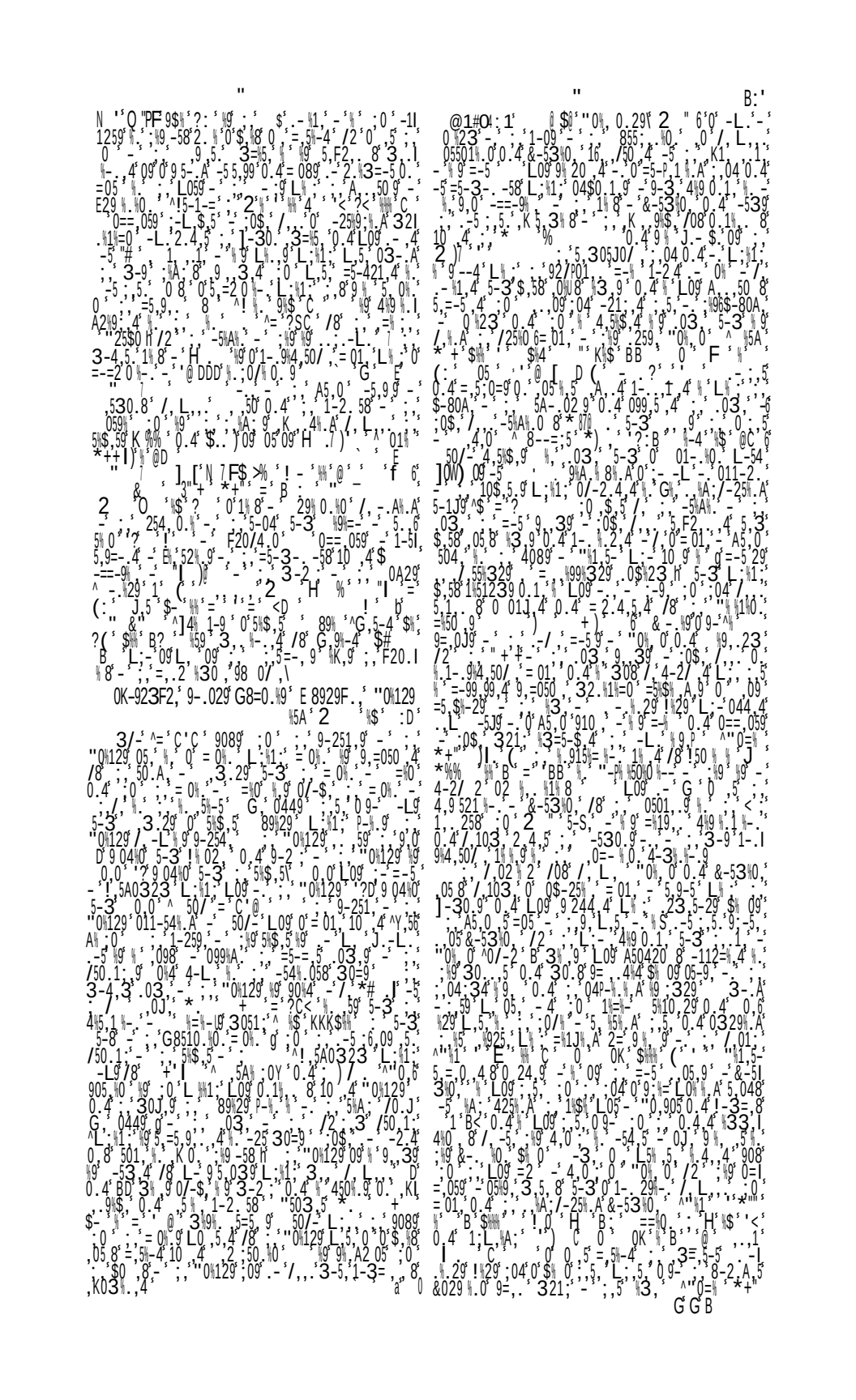

! ! H

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" B:@

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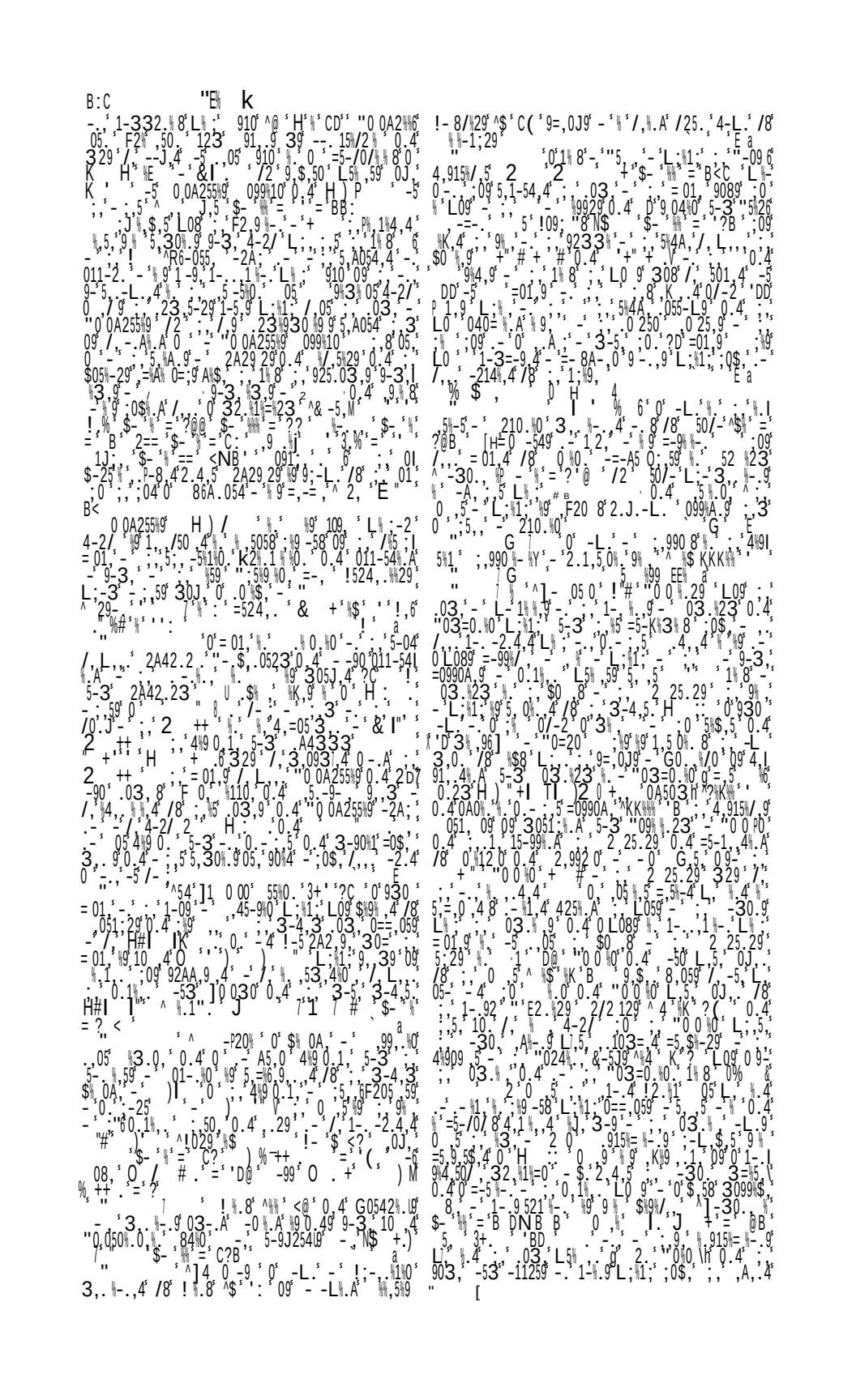

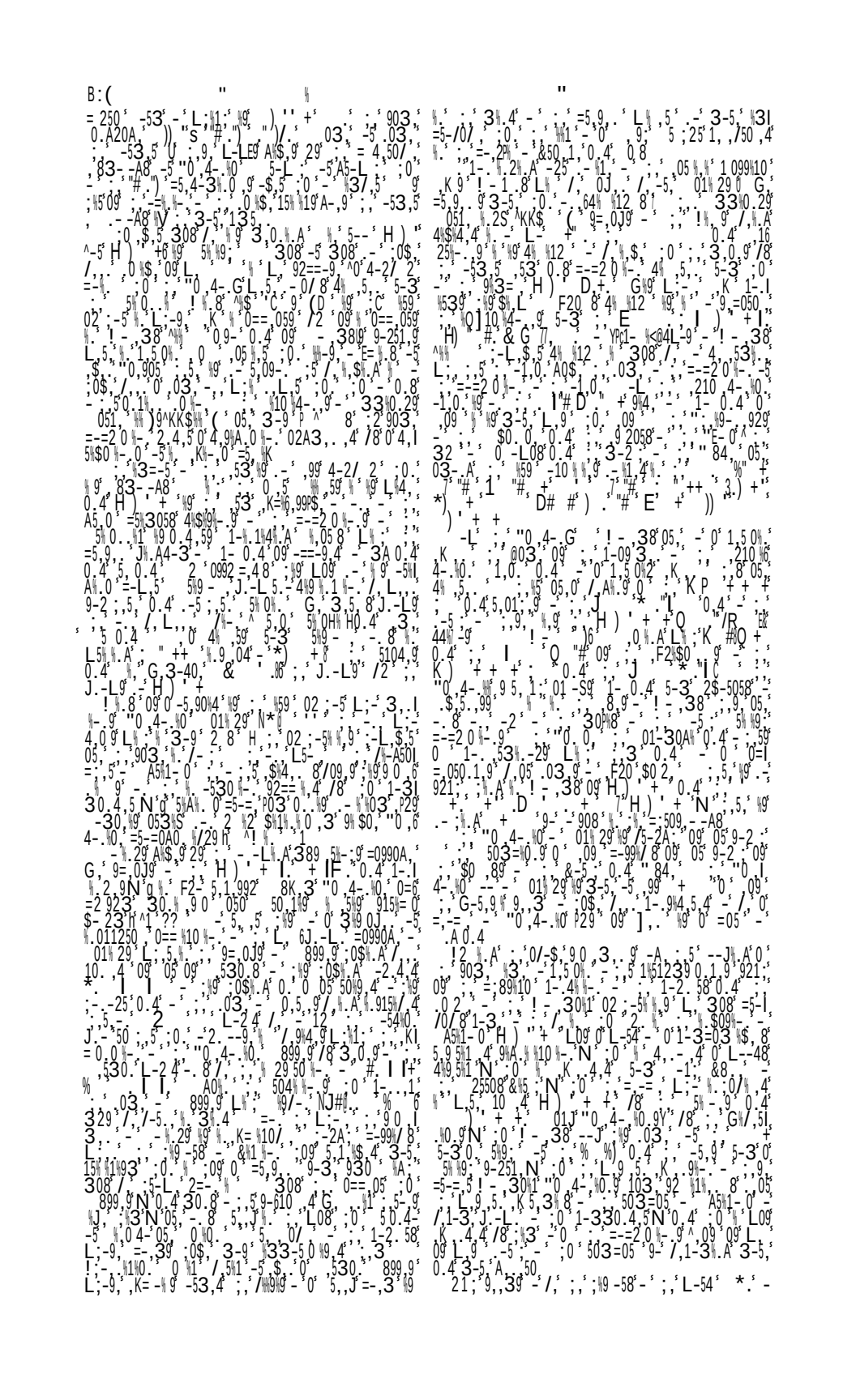

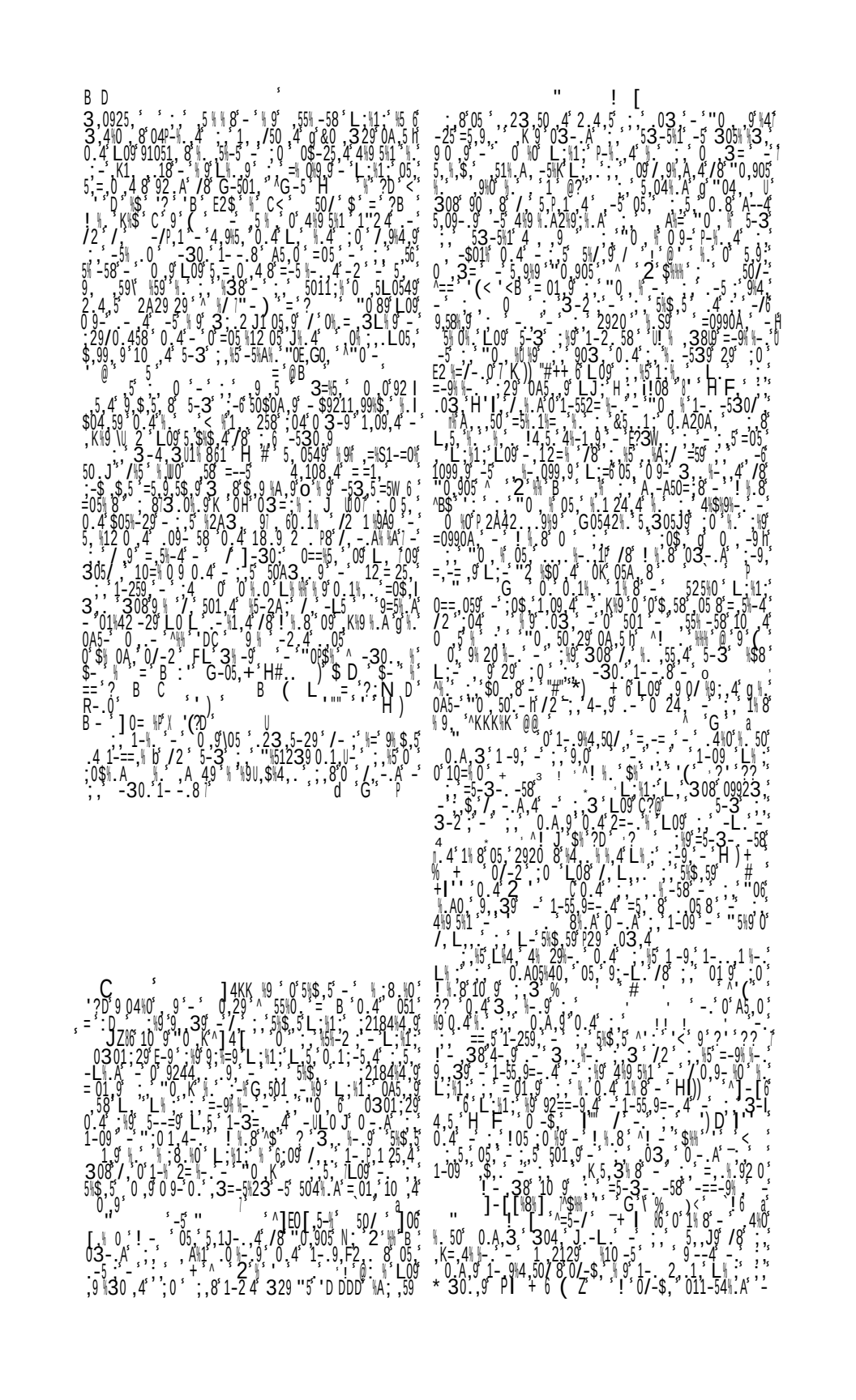

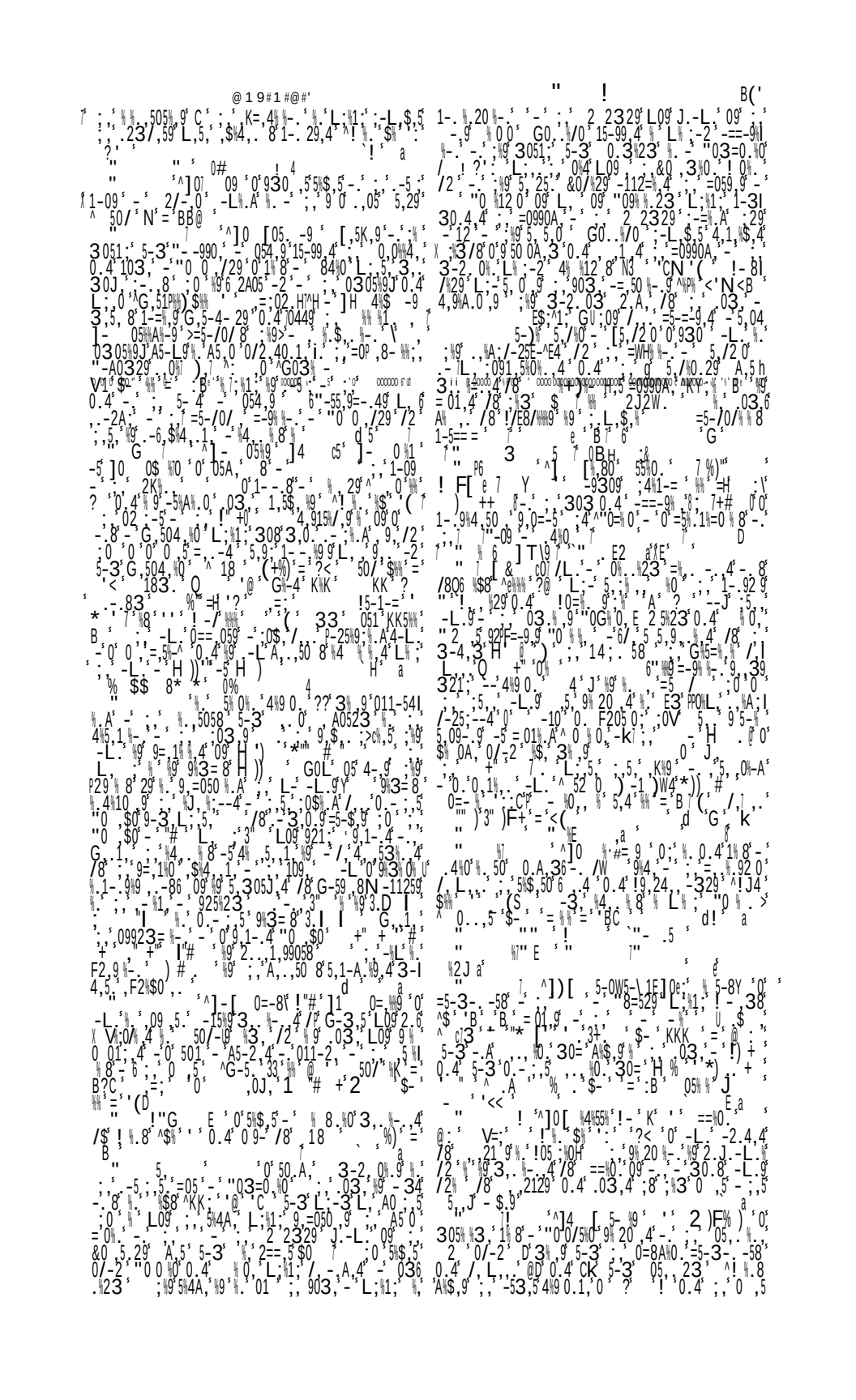

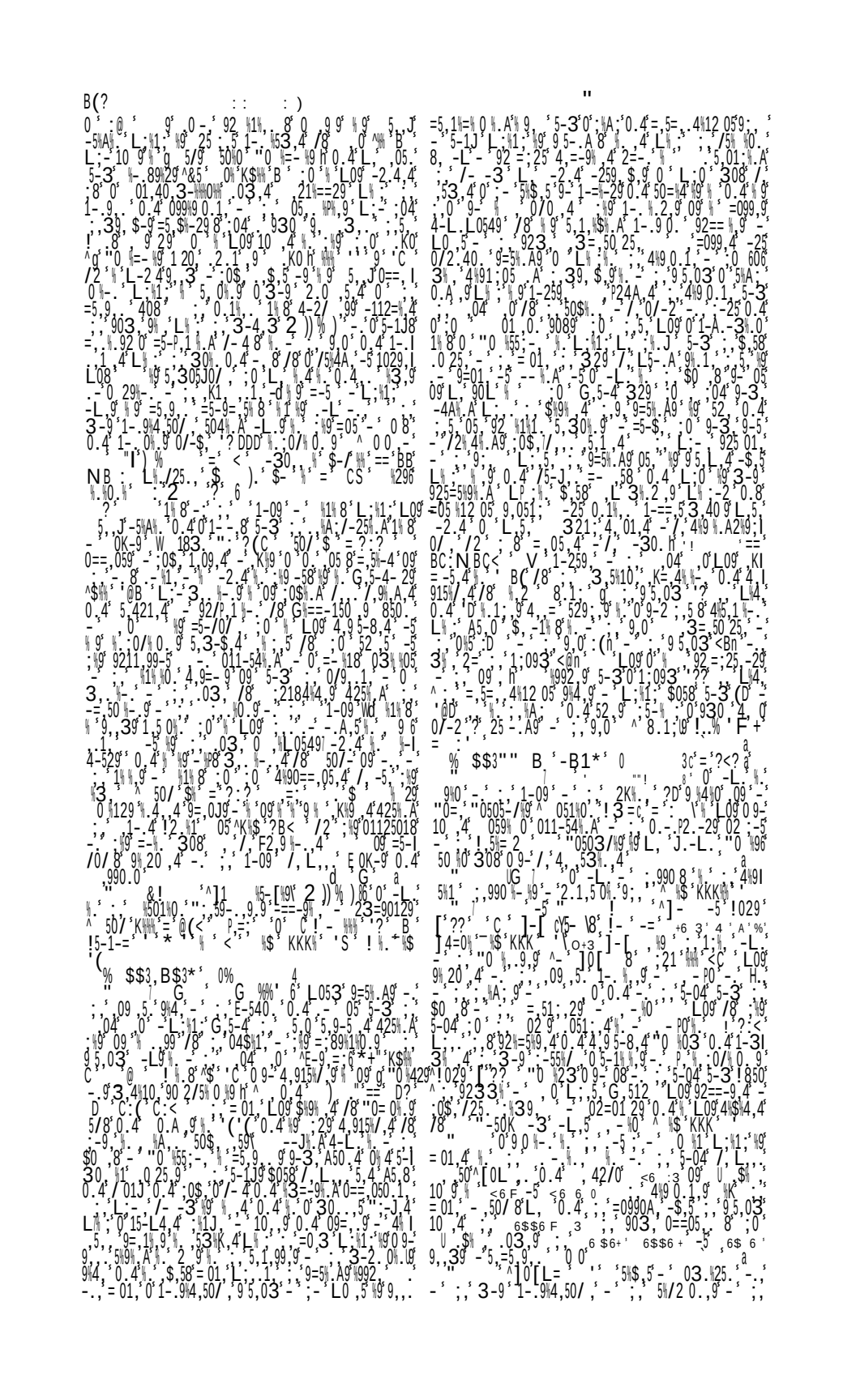

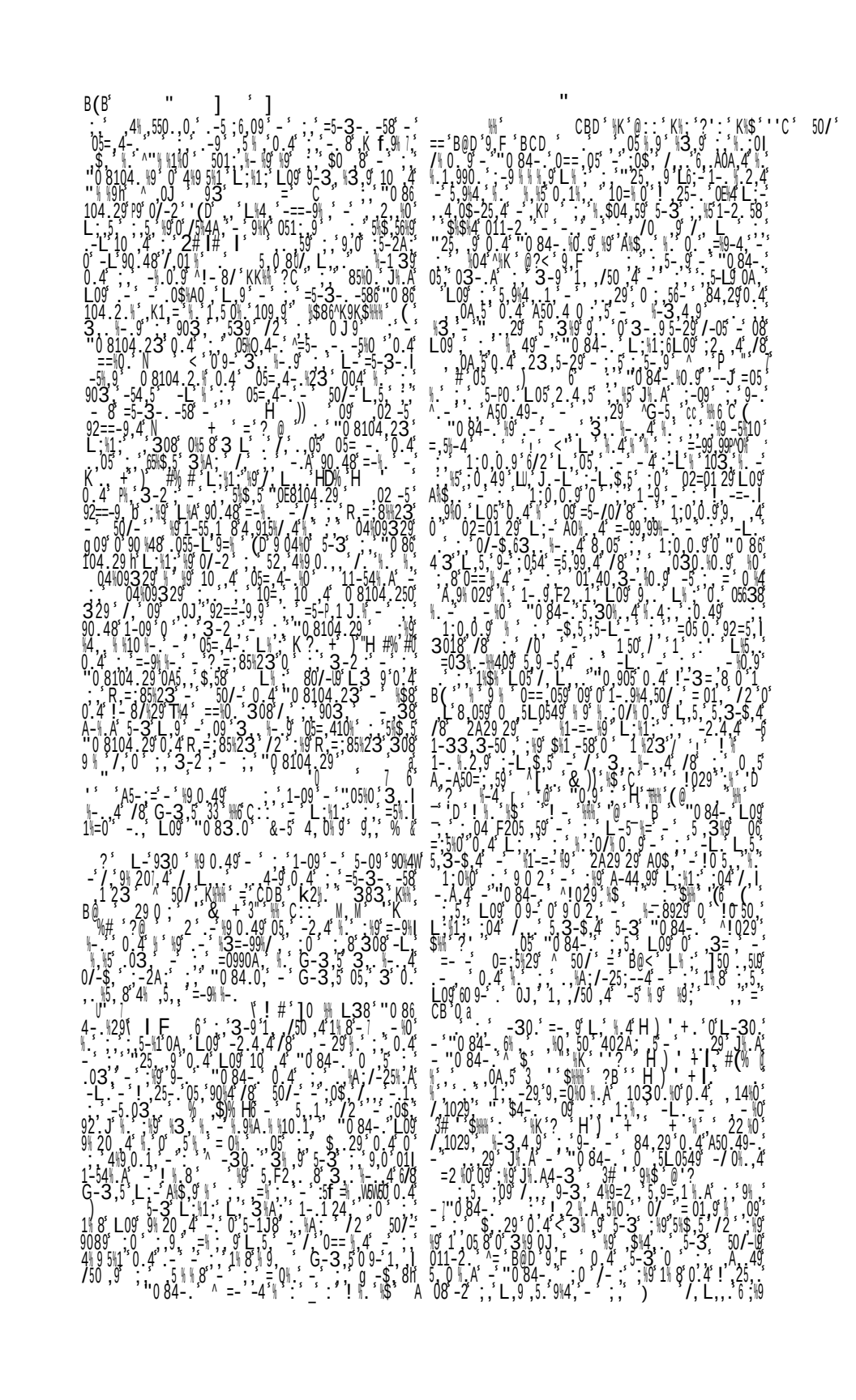

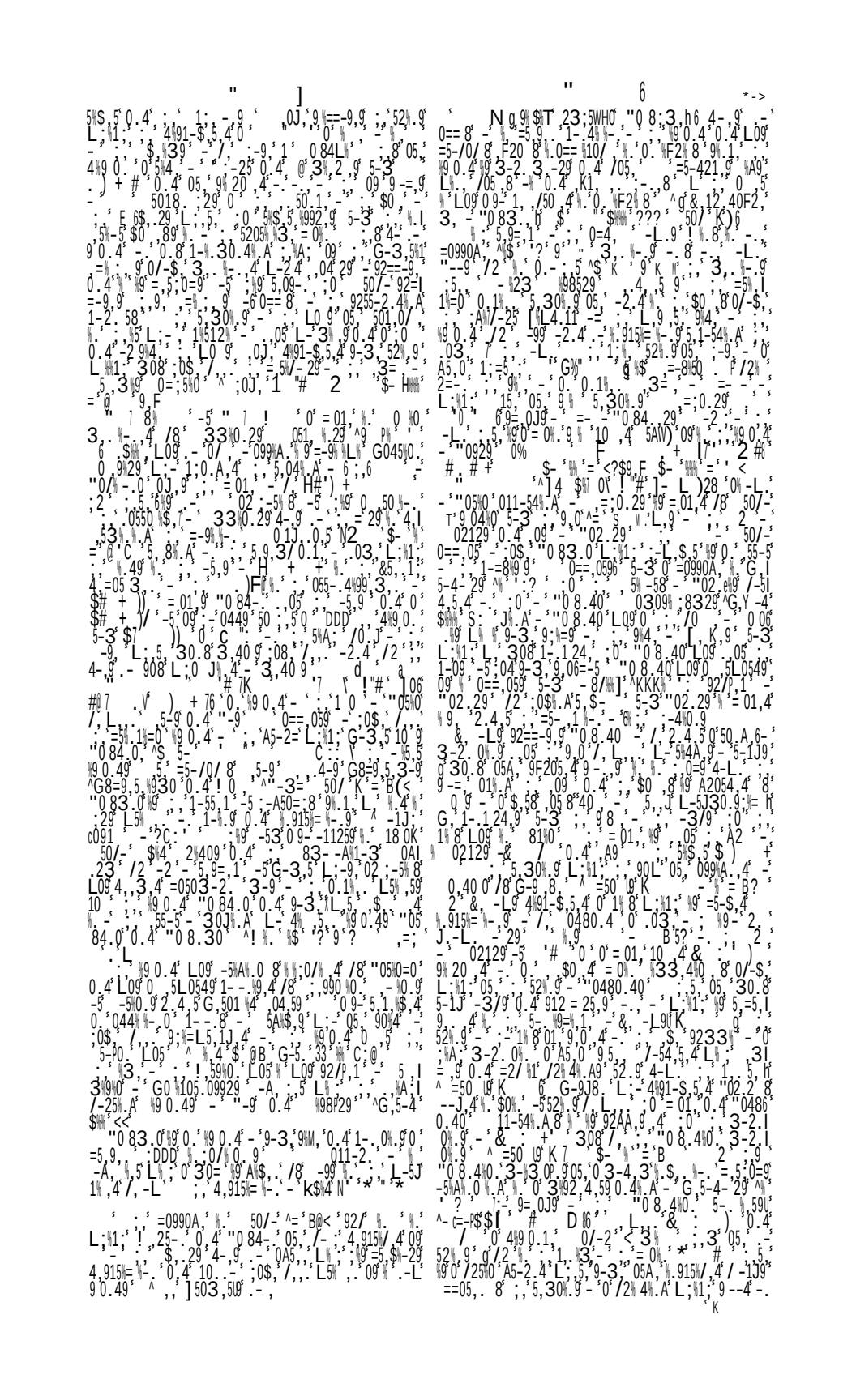

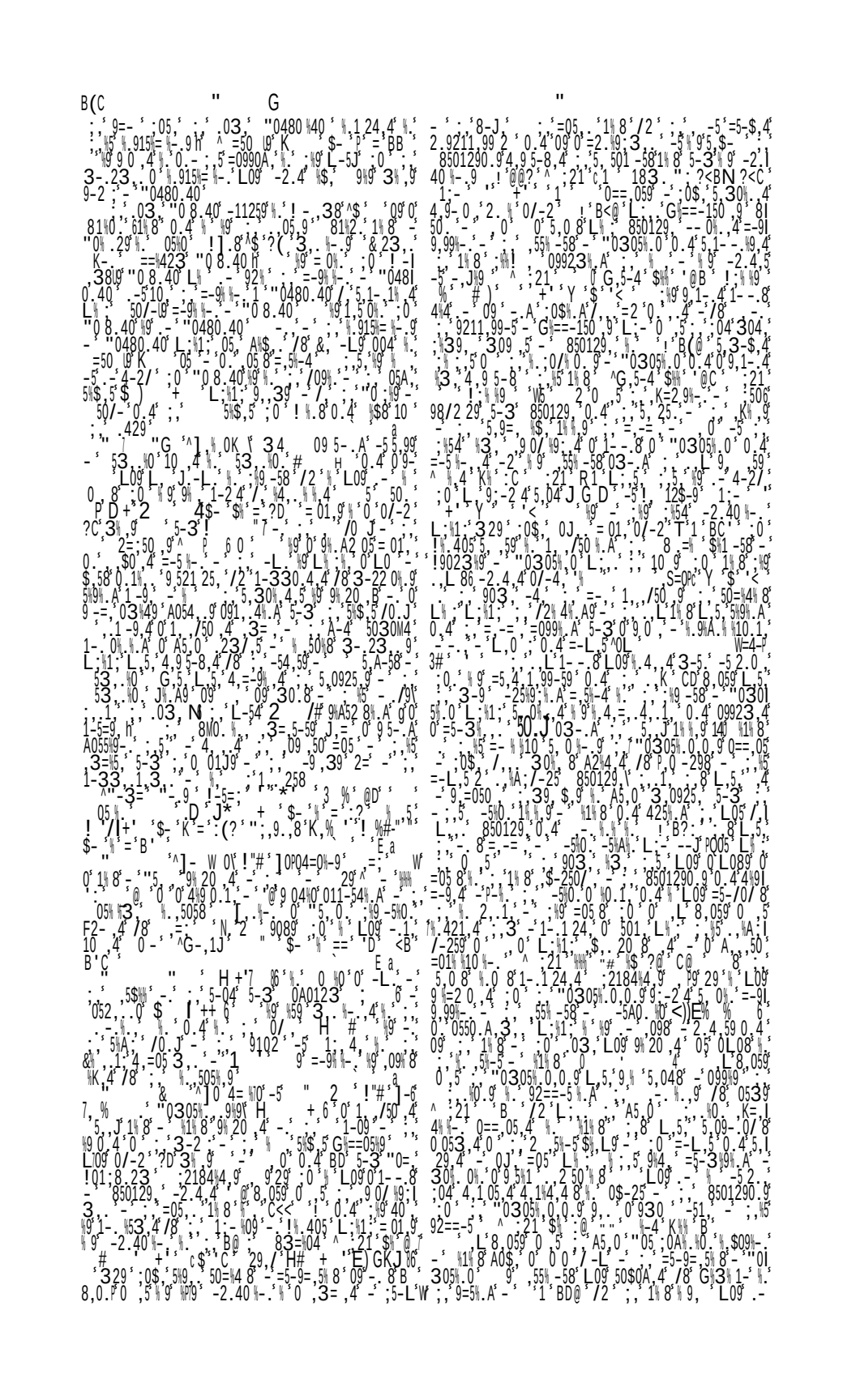

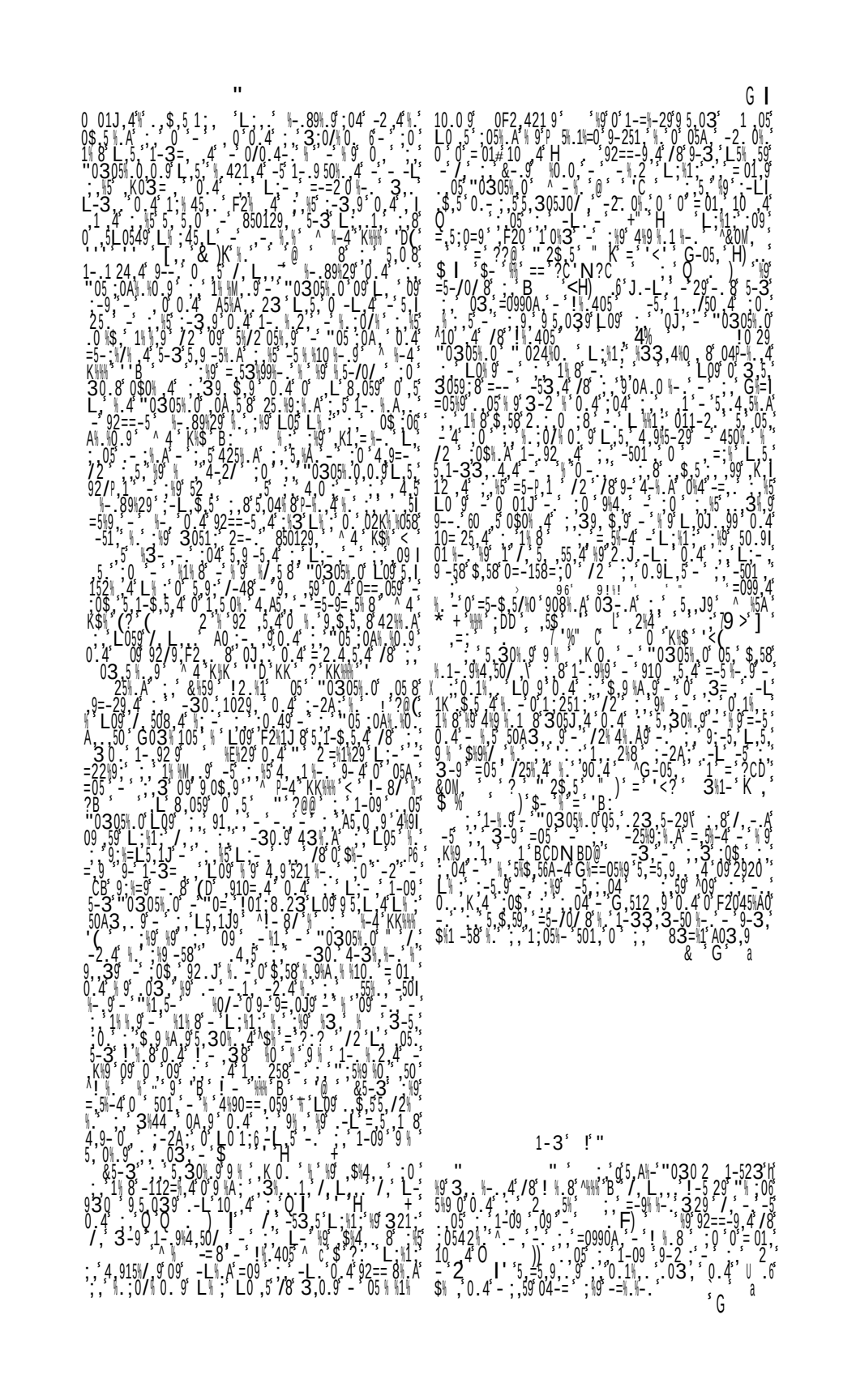

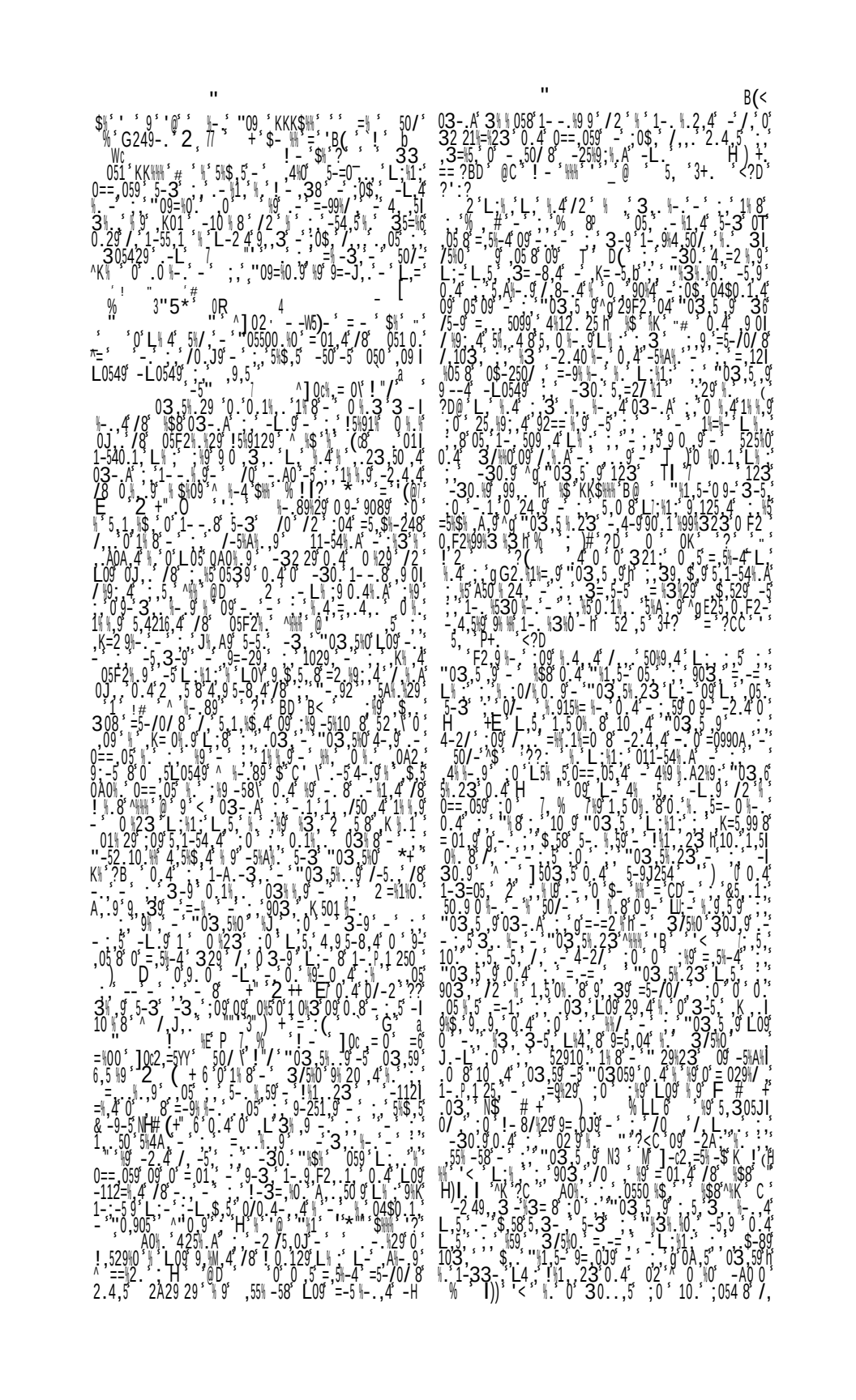

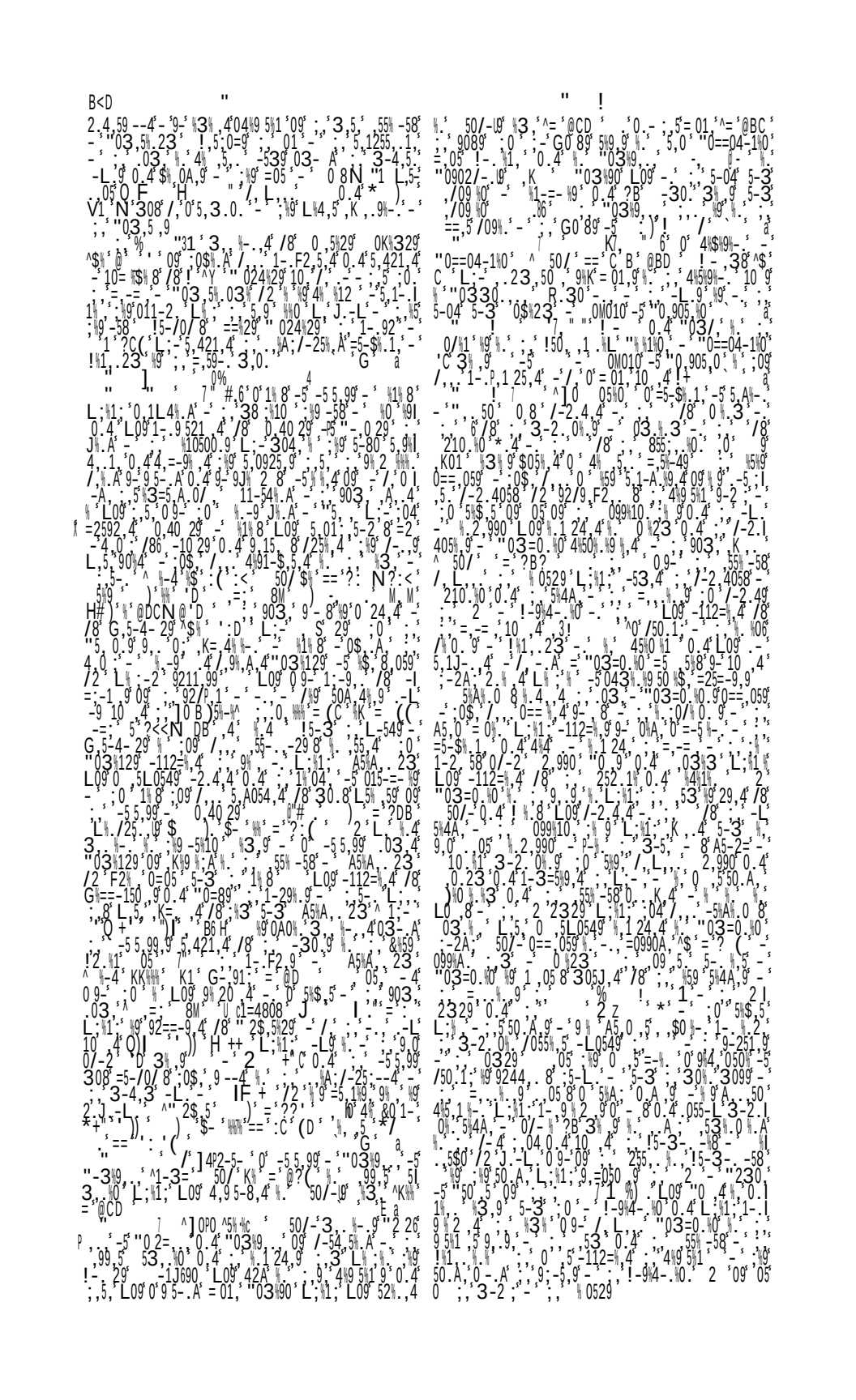

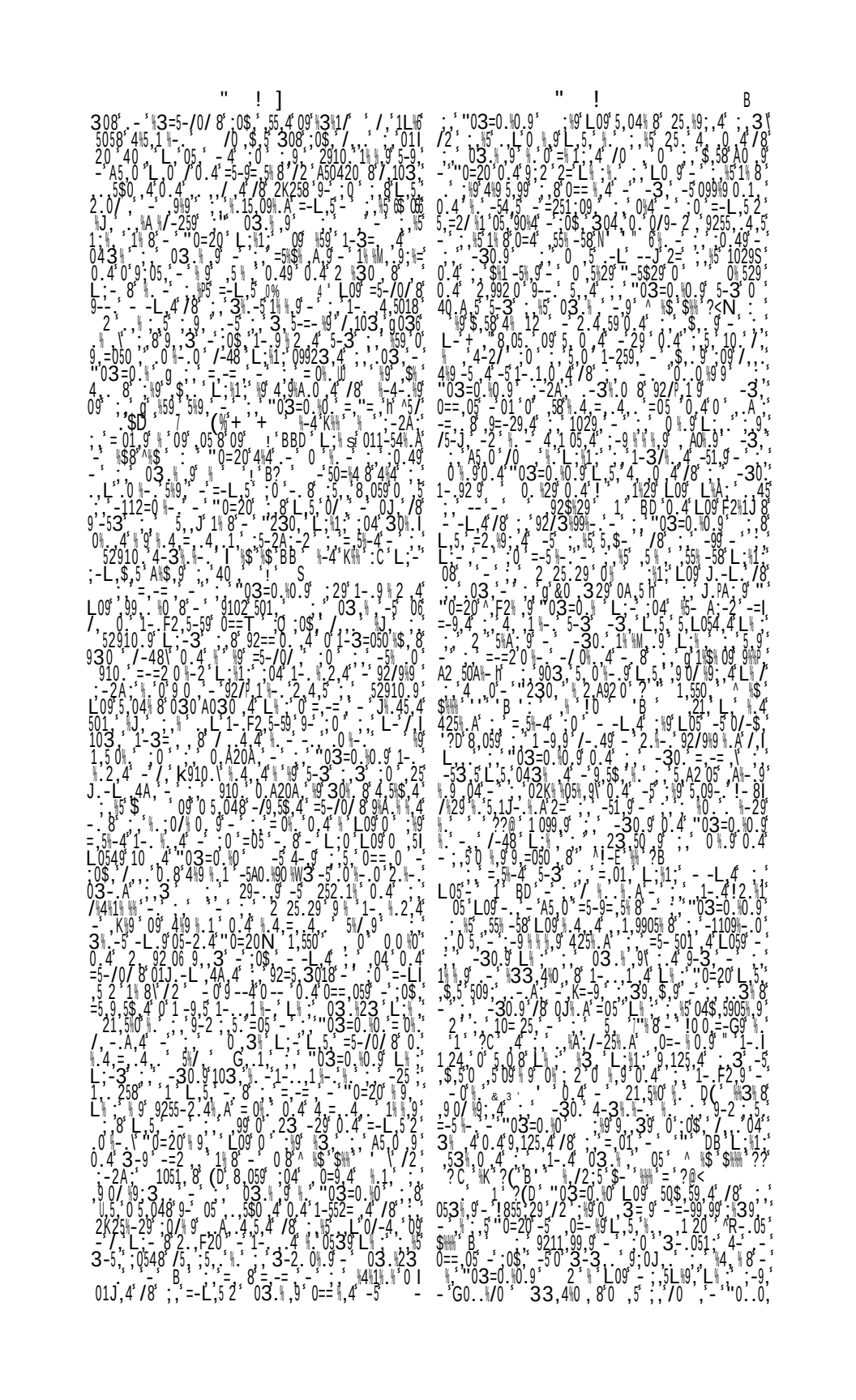

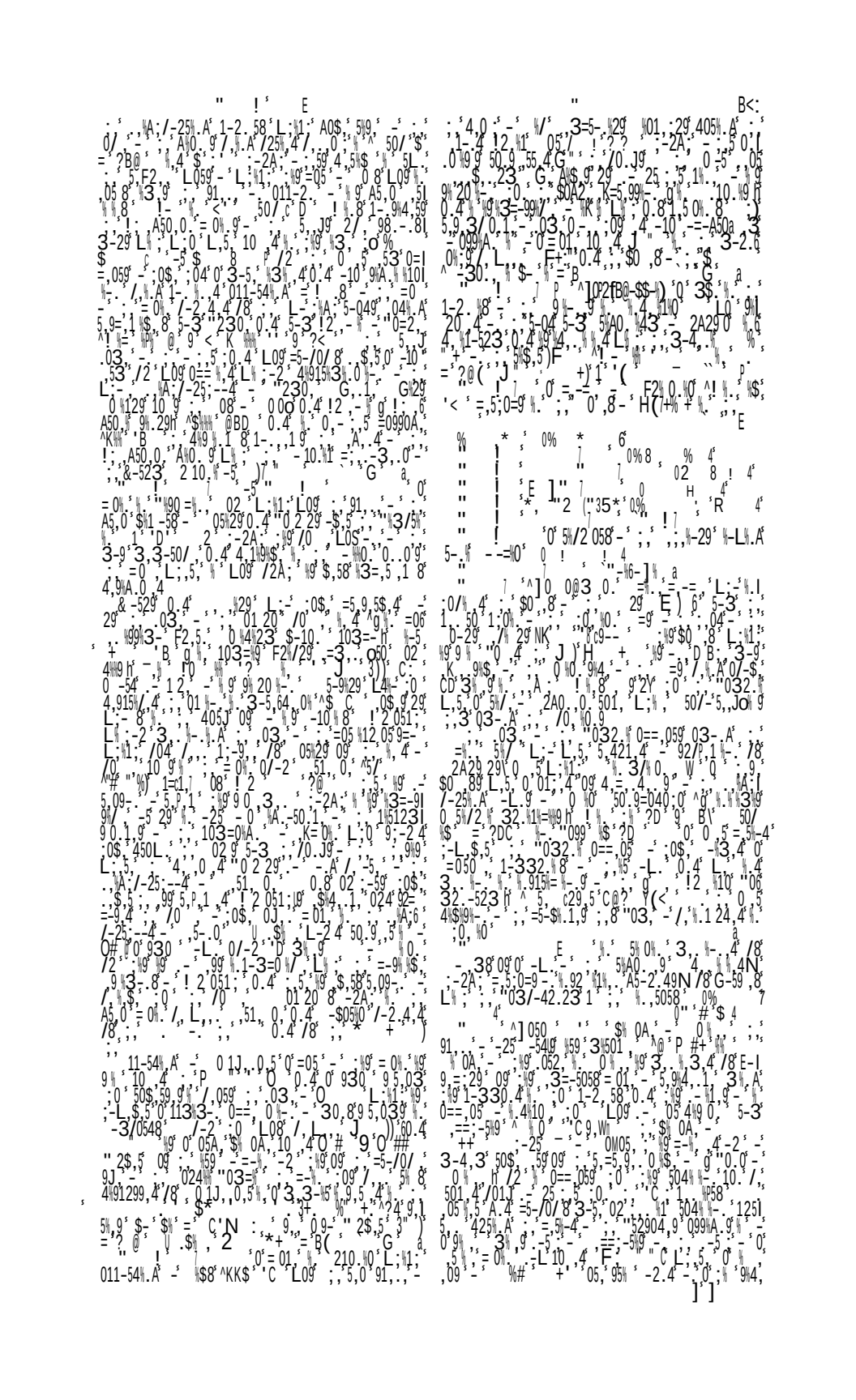

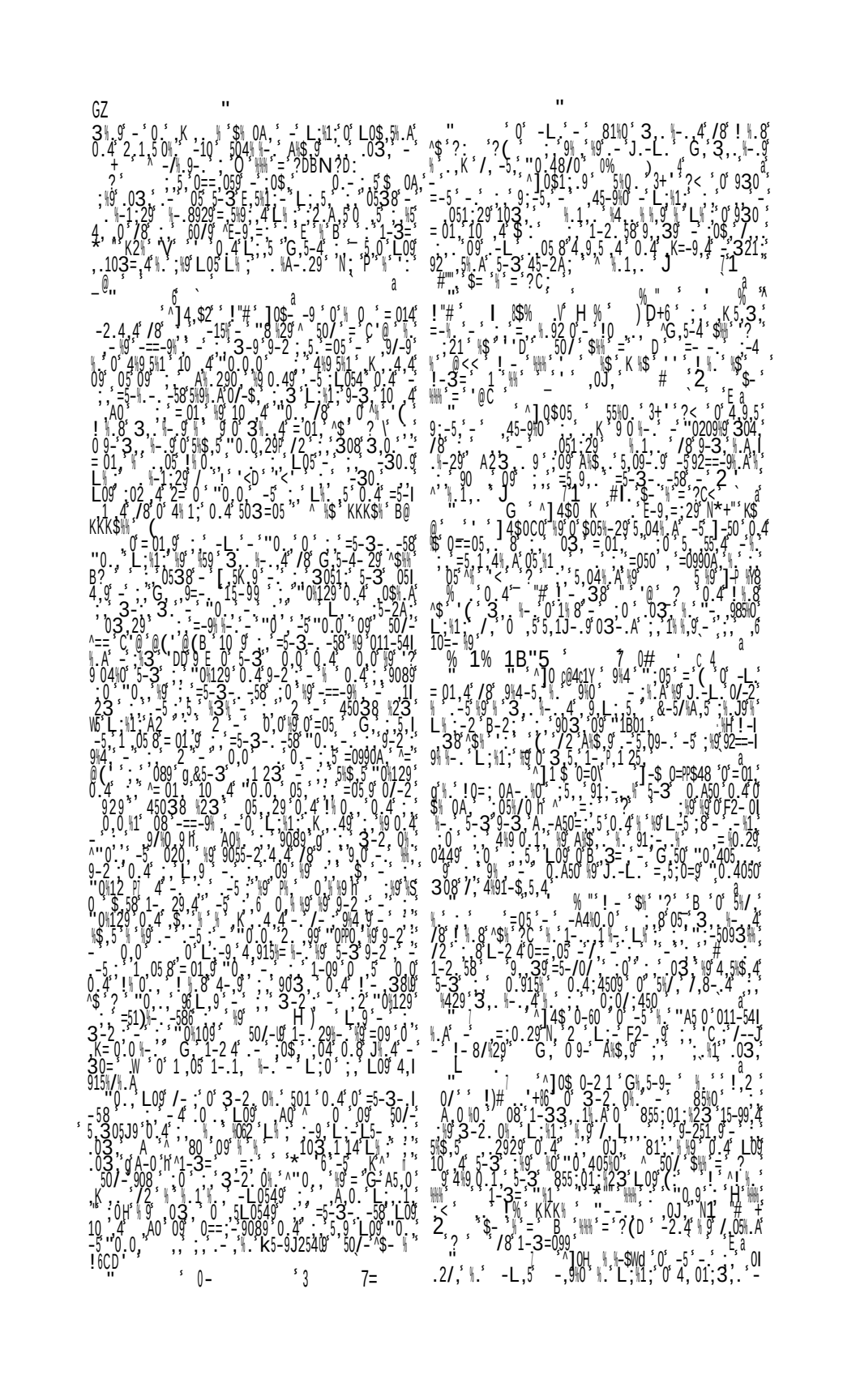

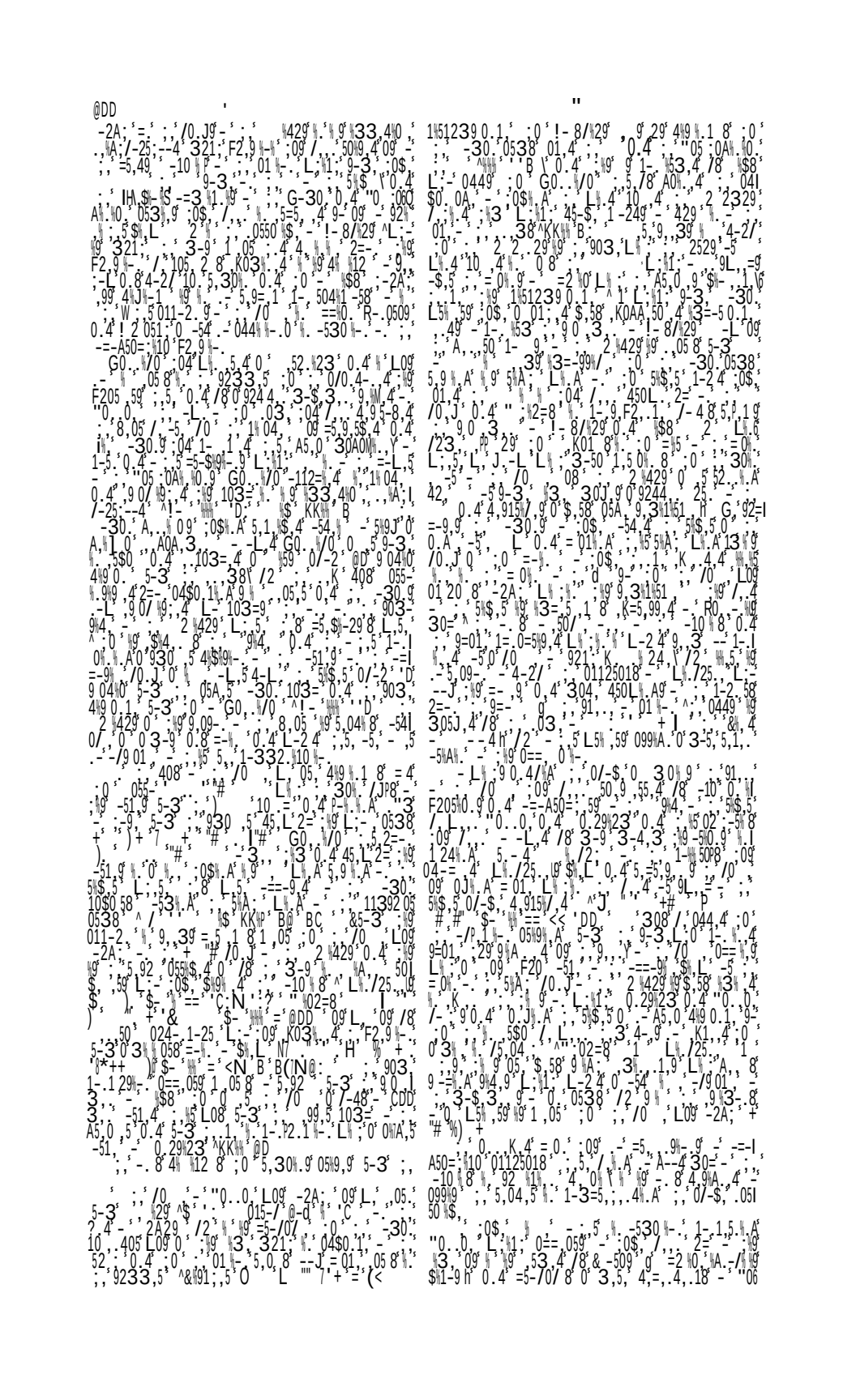

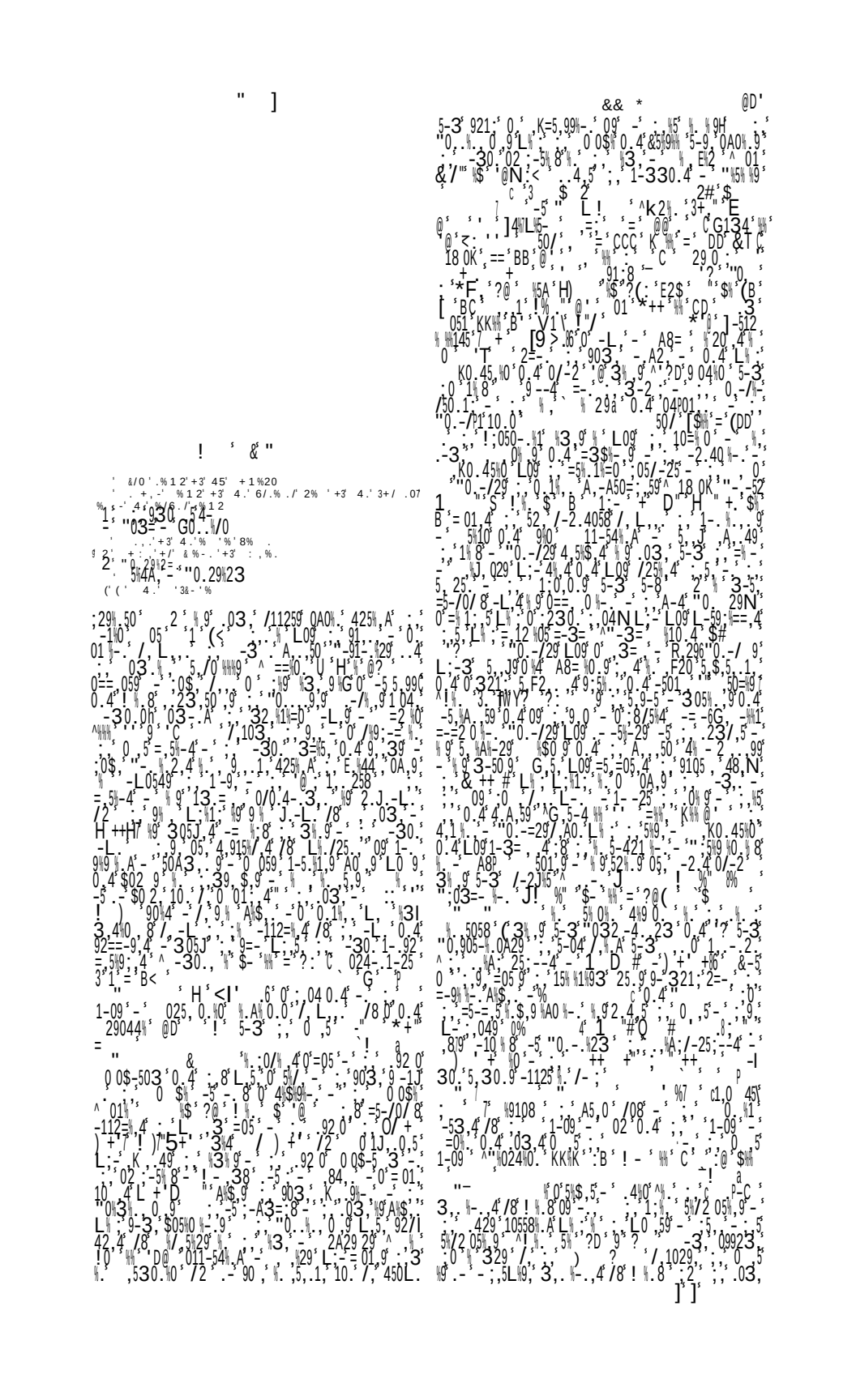

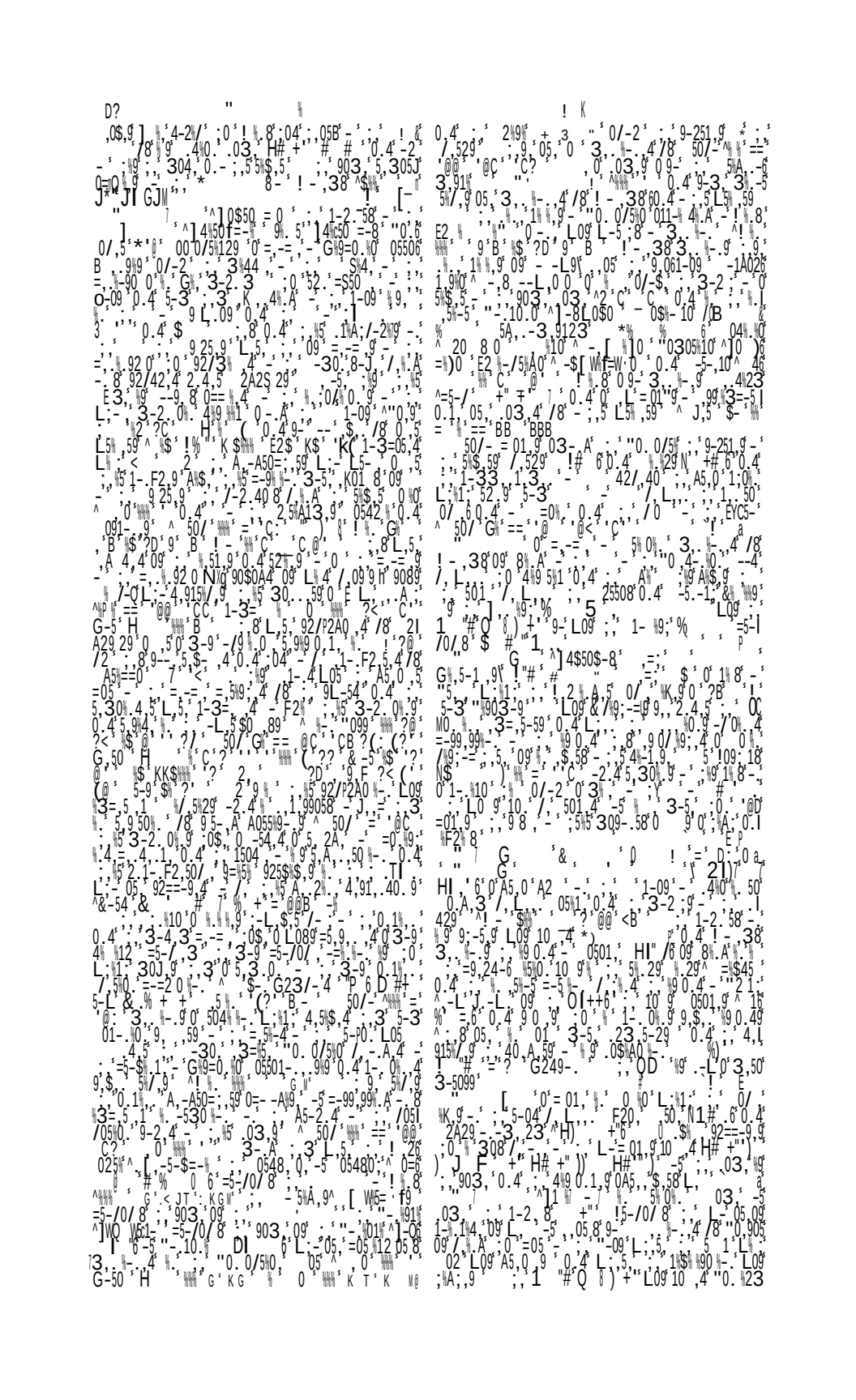

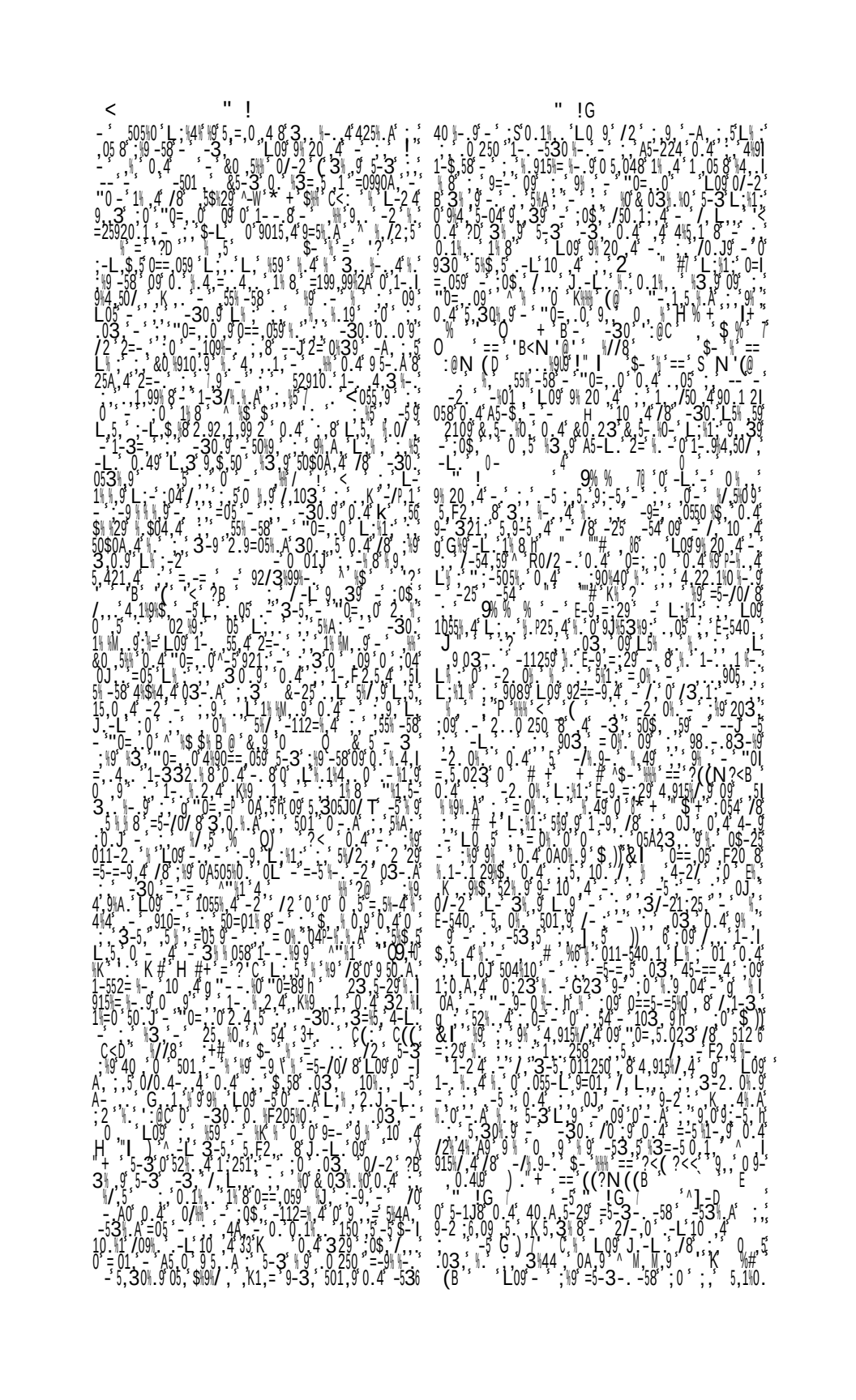

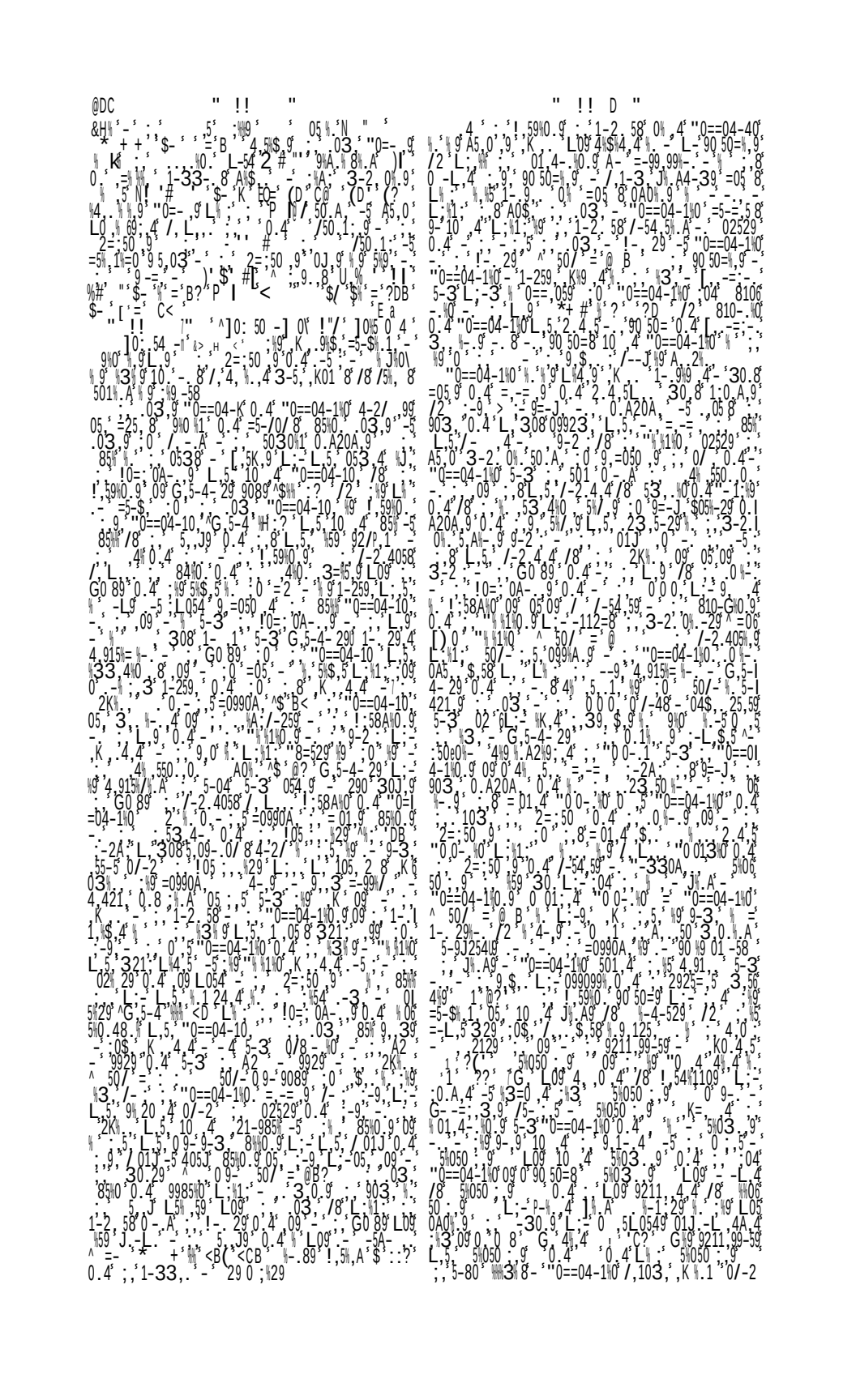

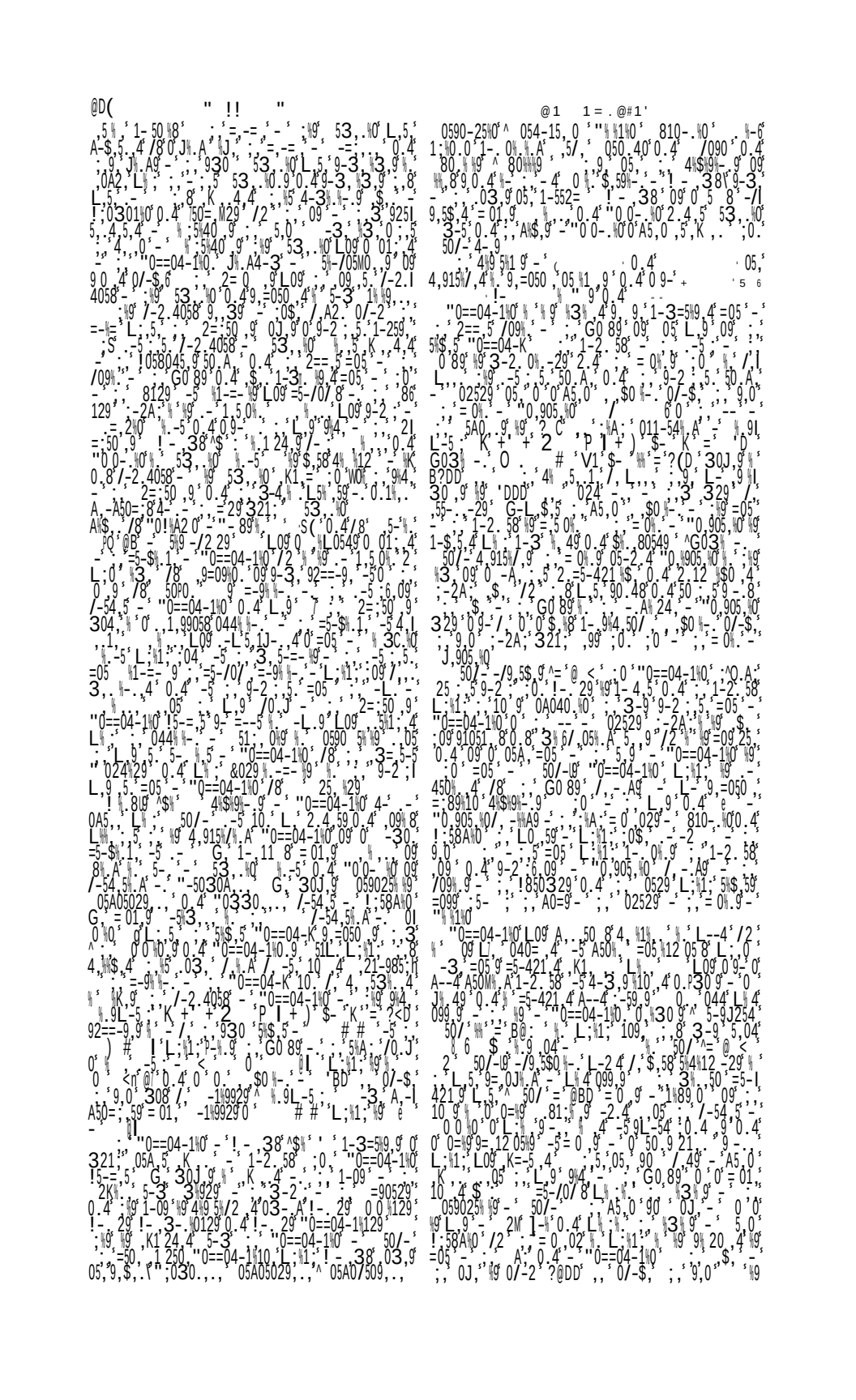

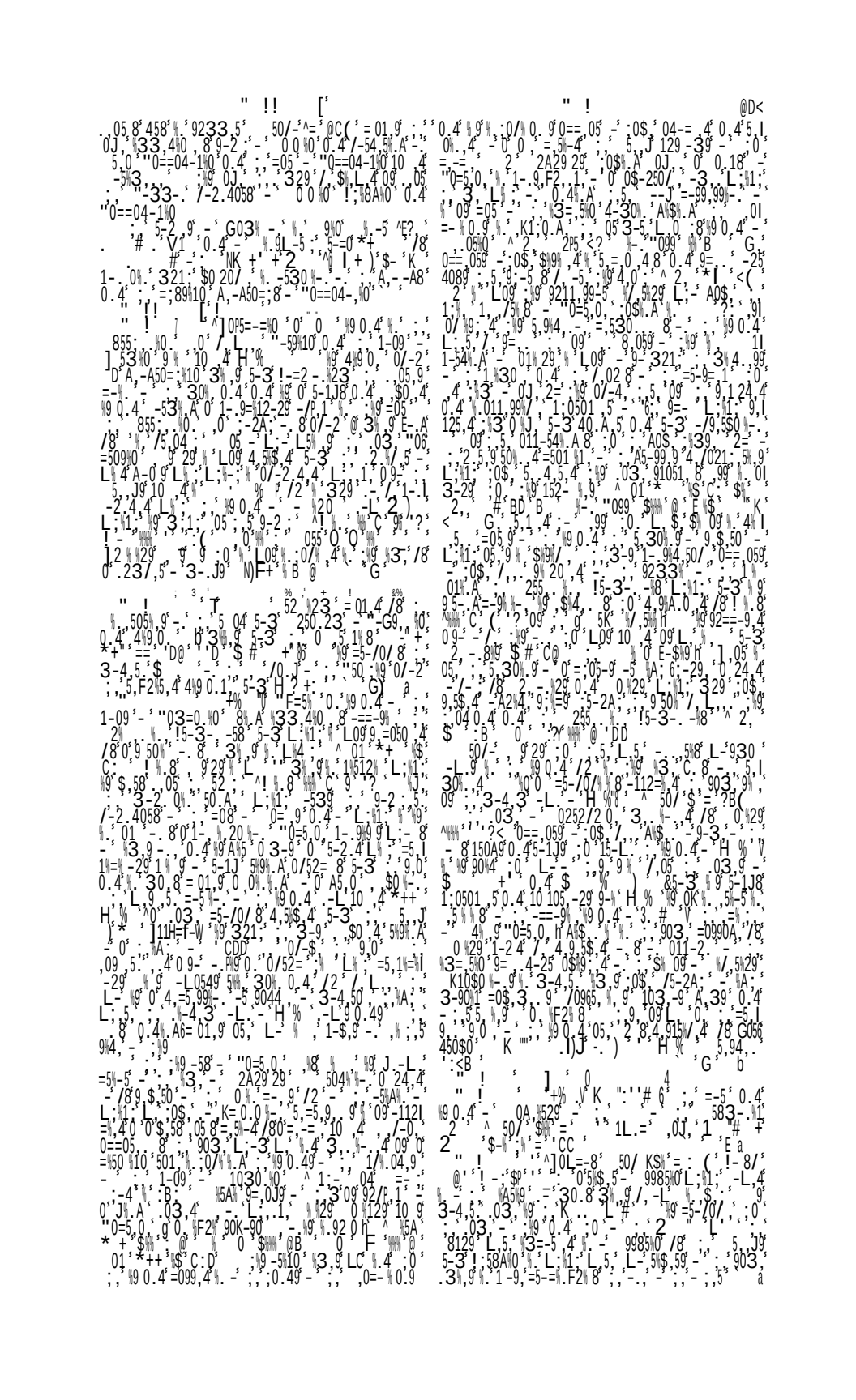

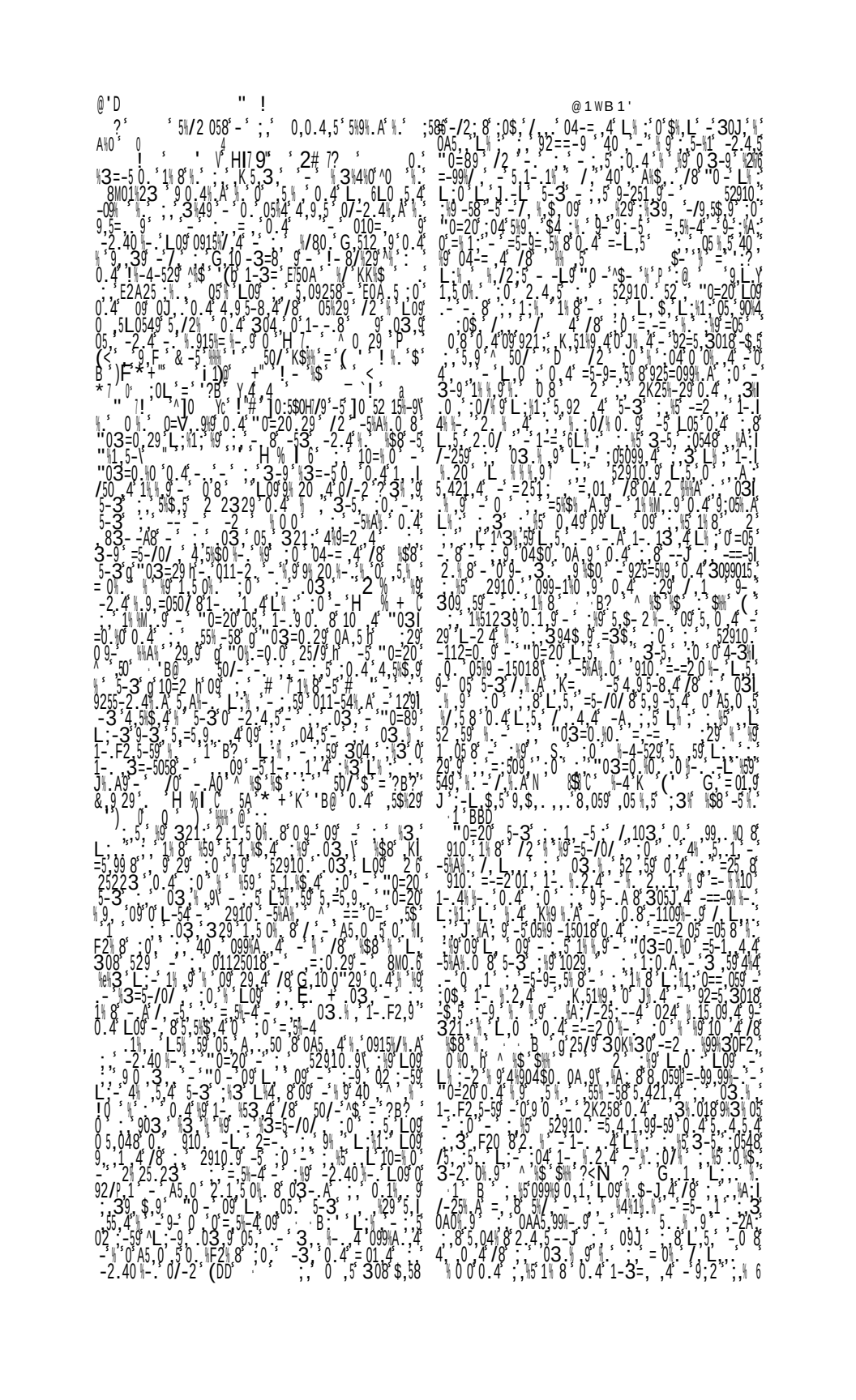

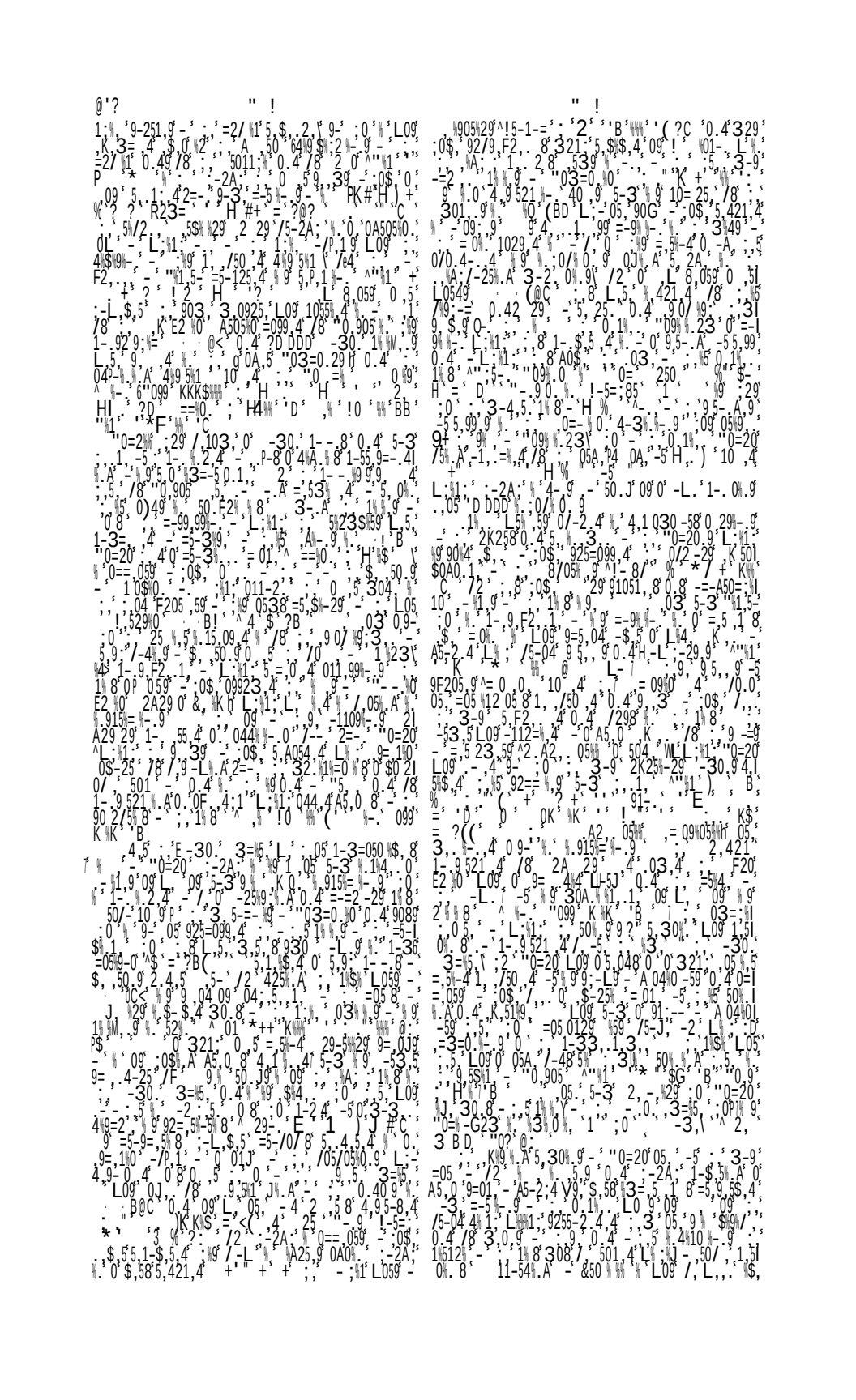

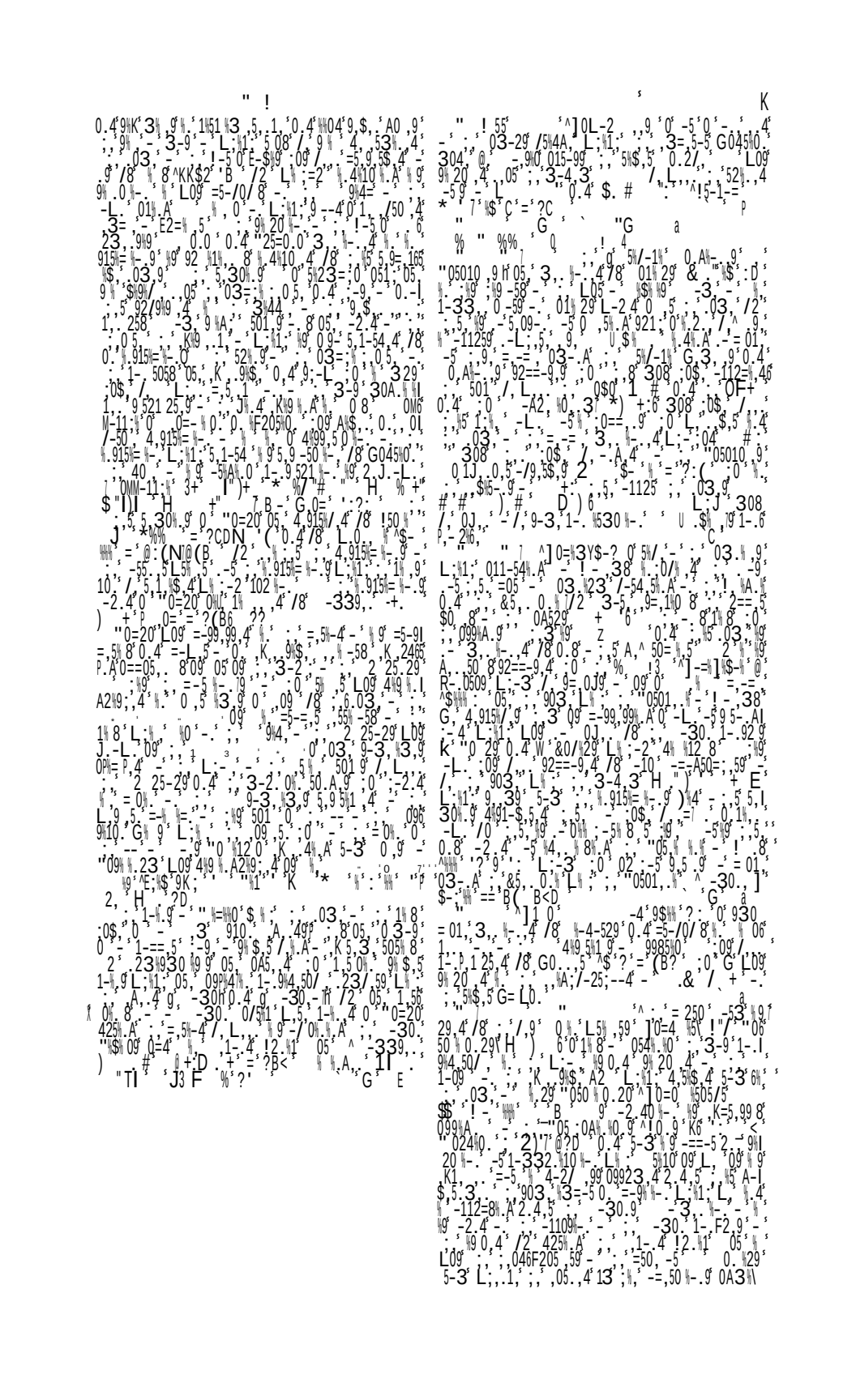

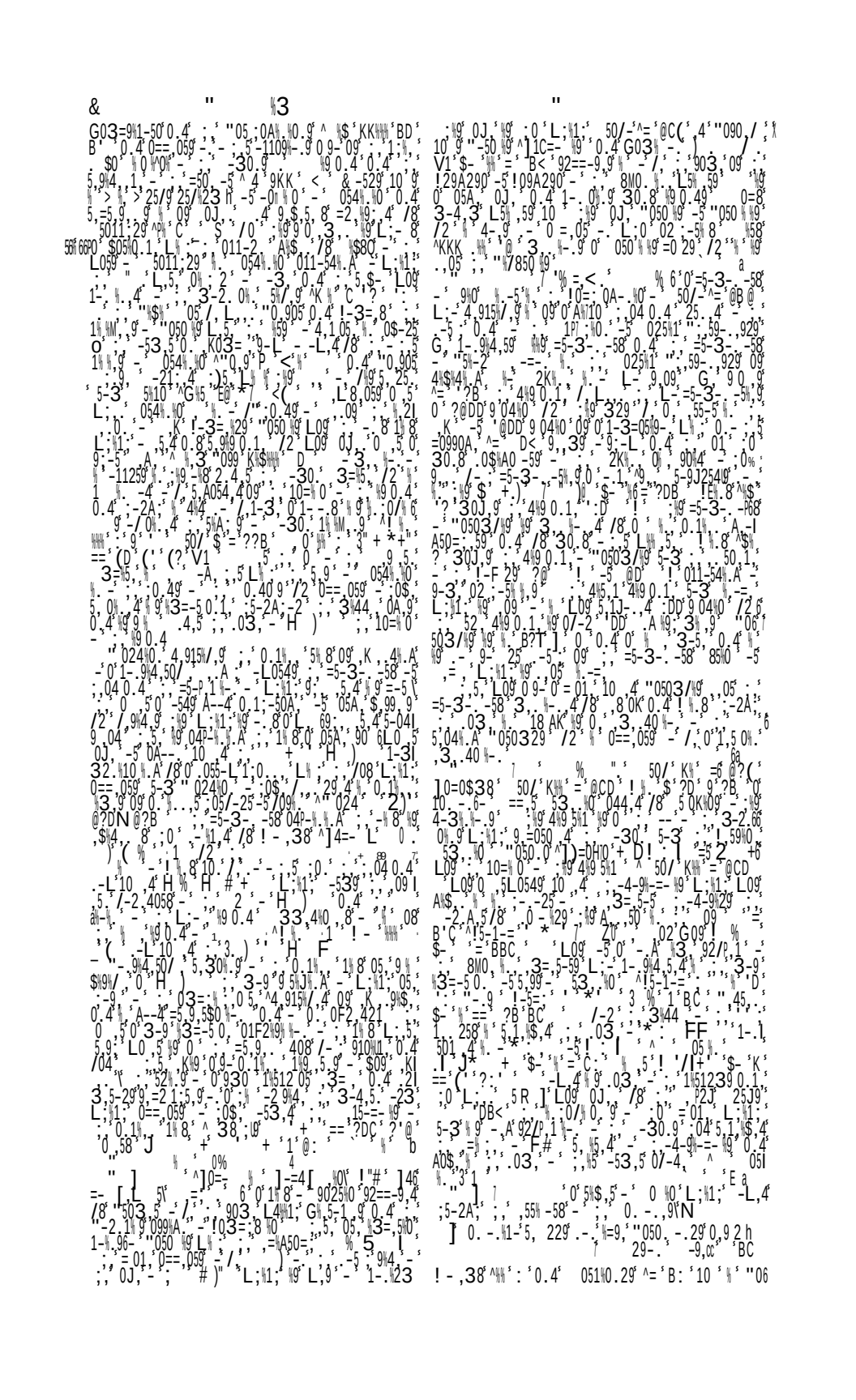

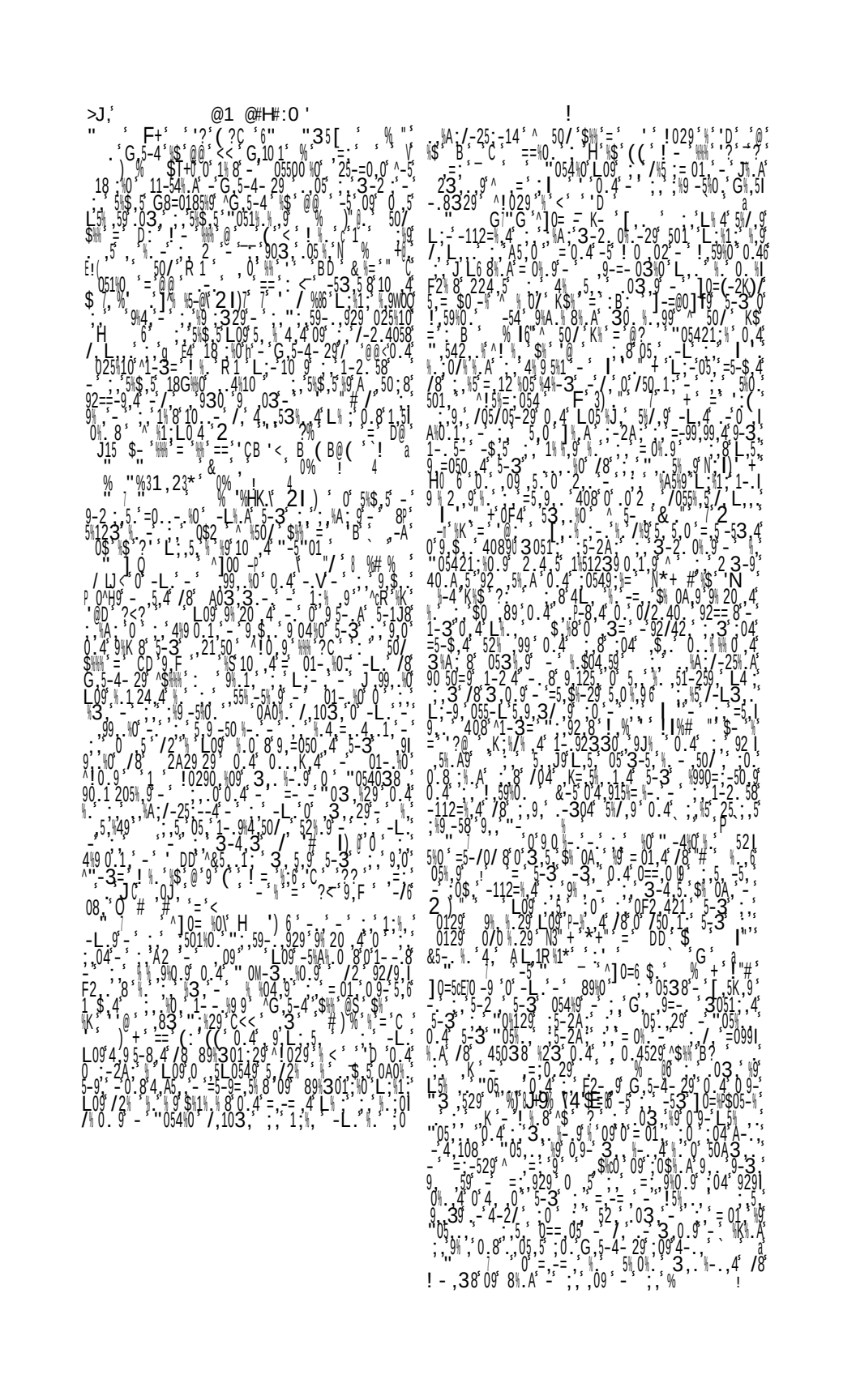

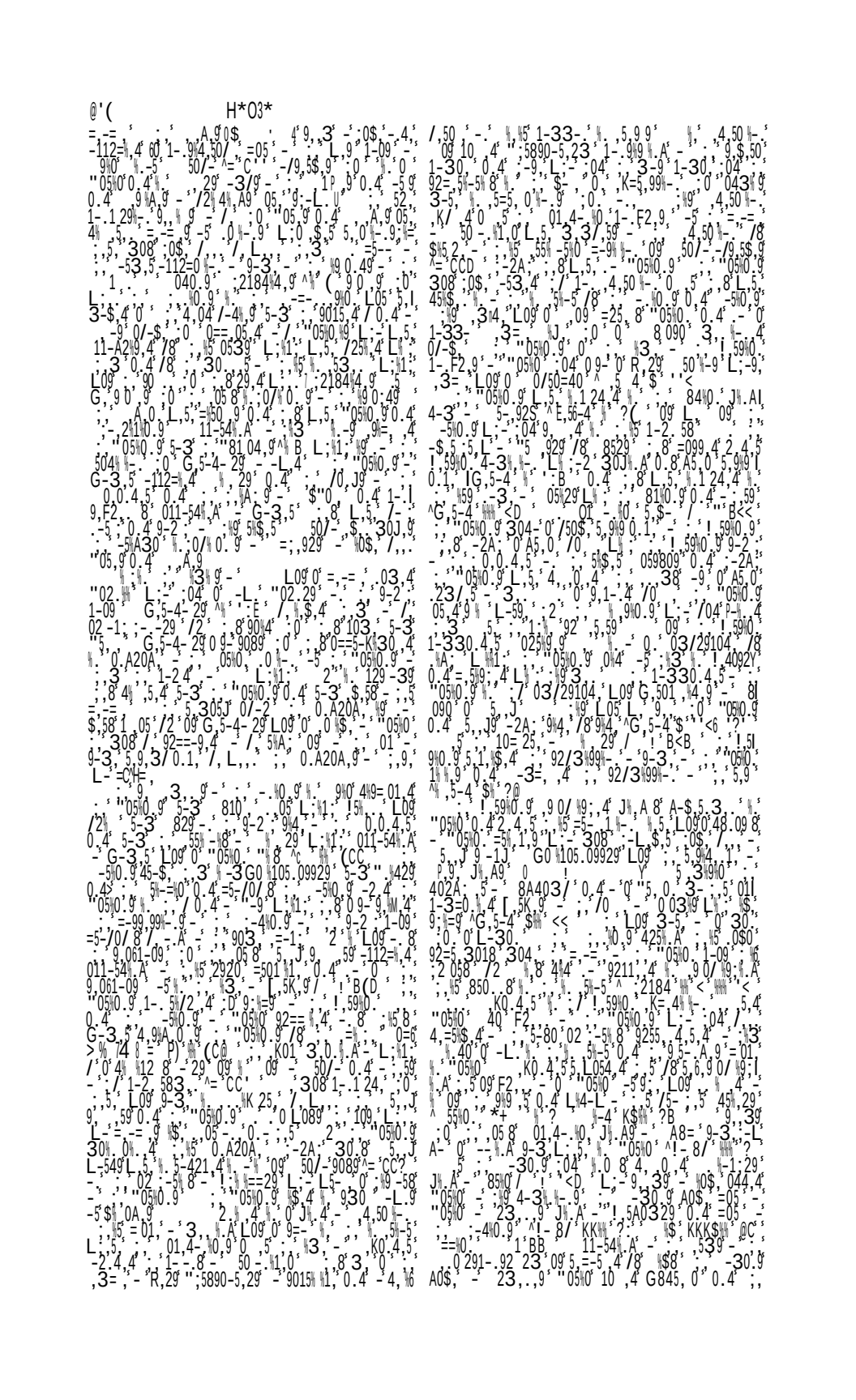

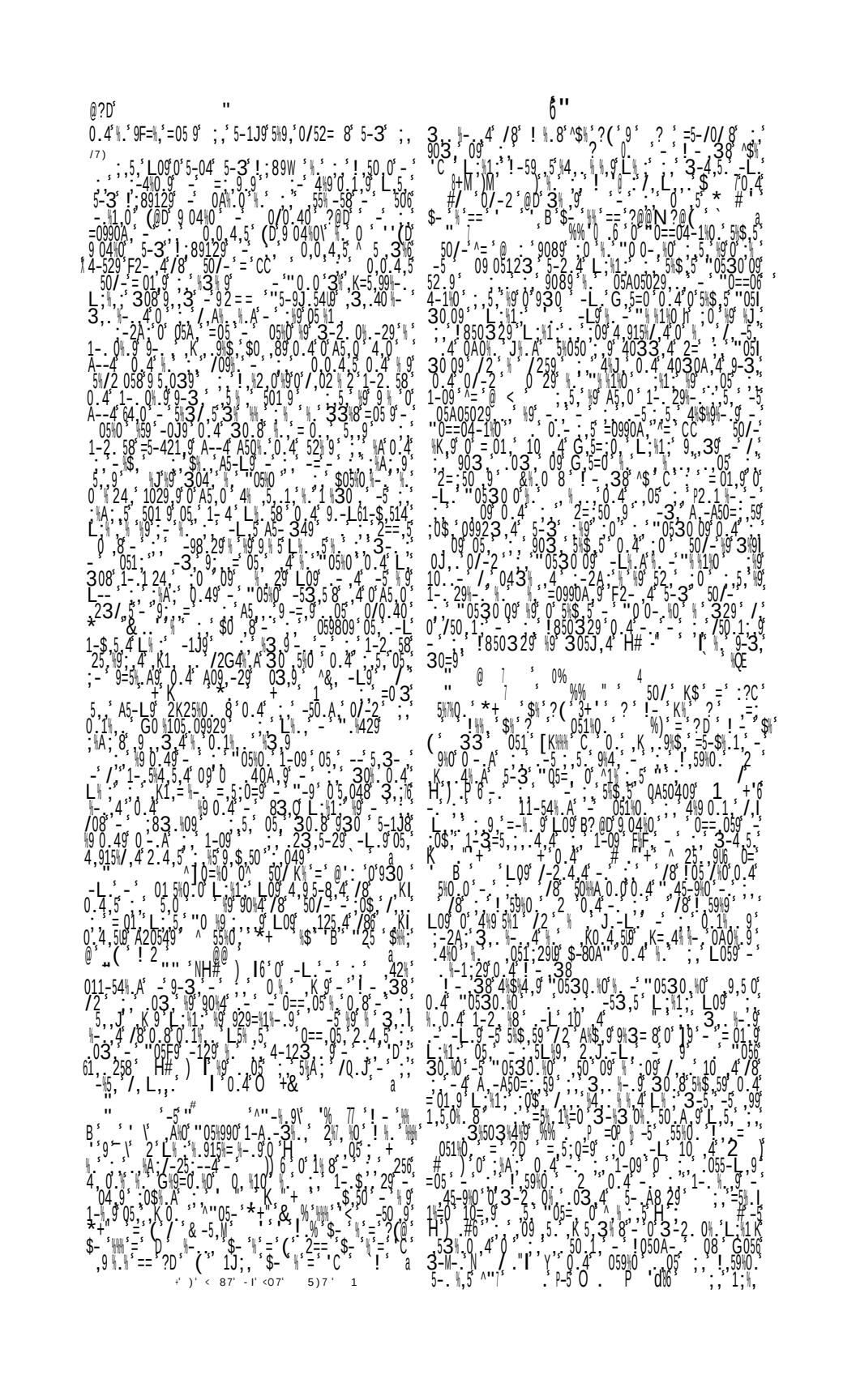

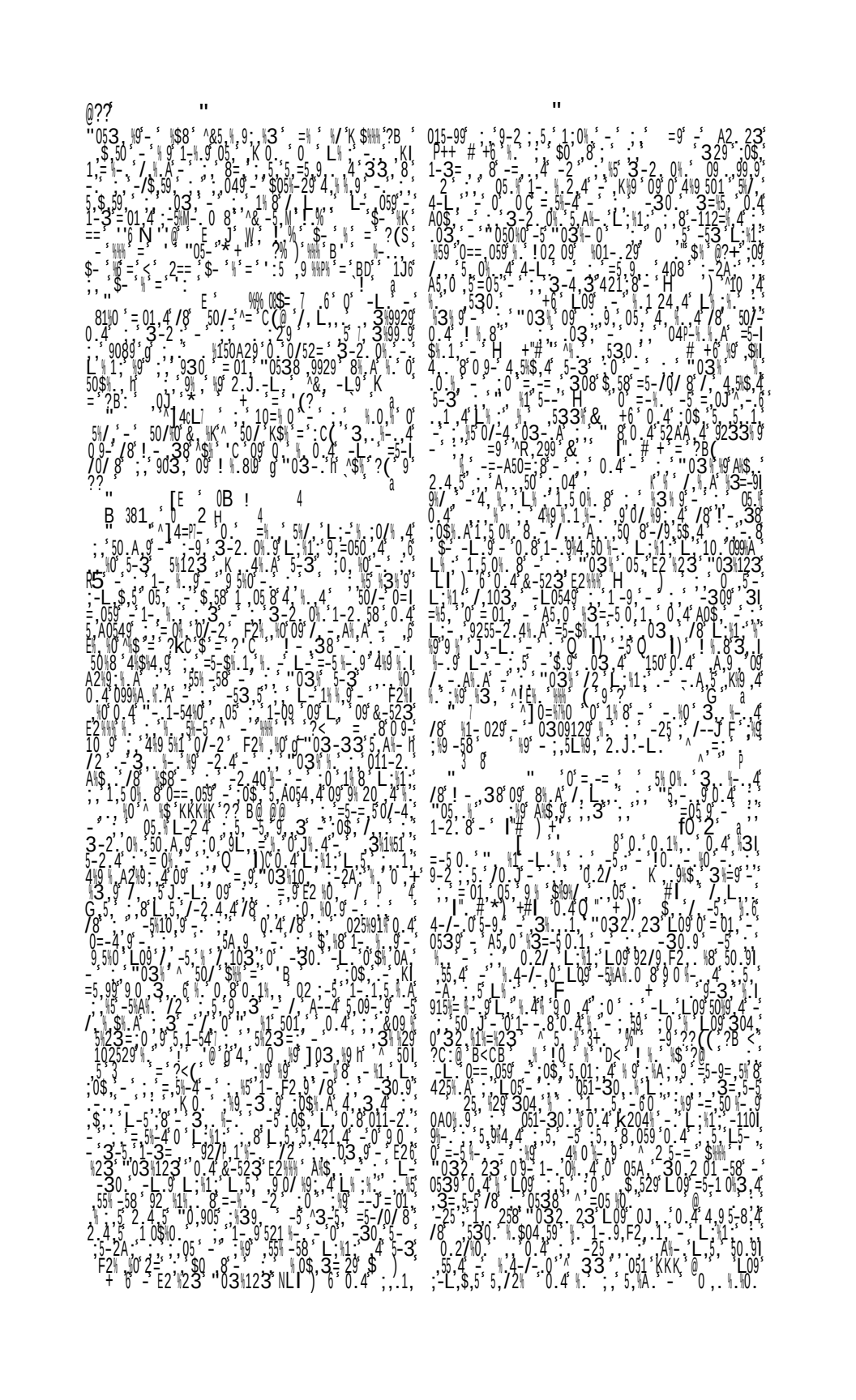

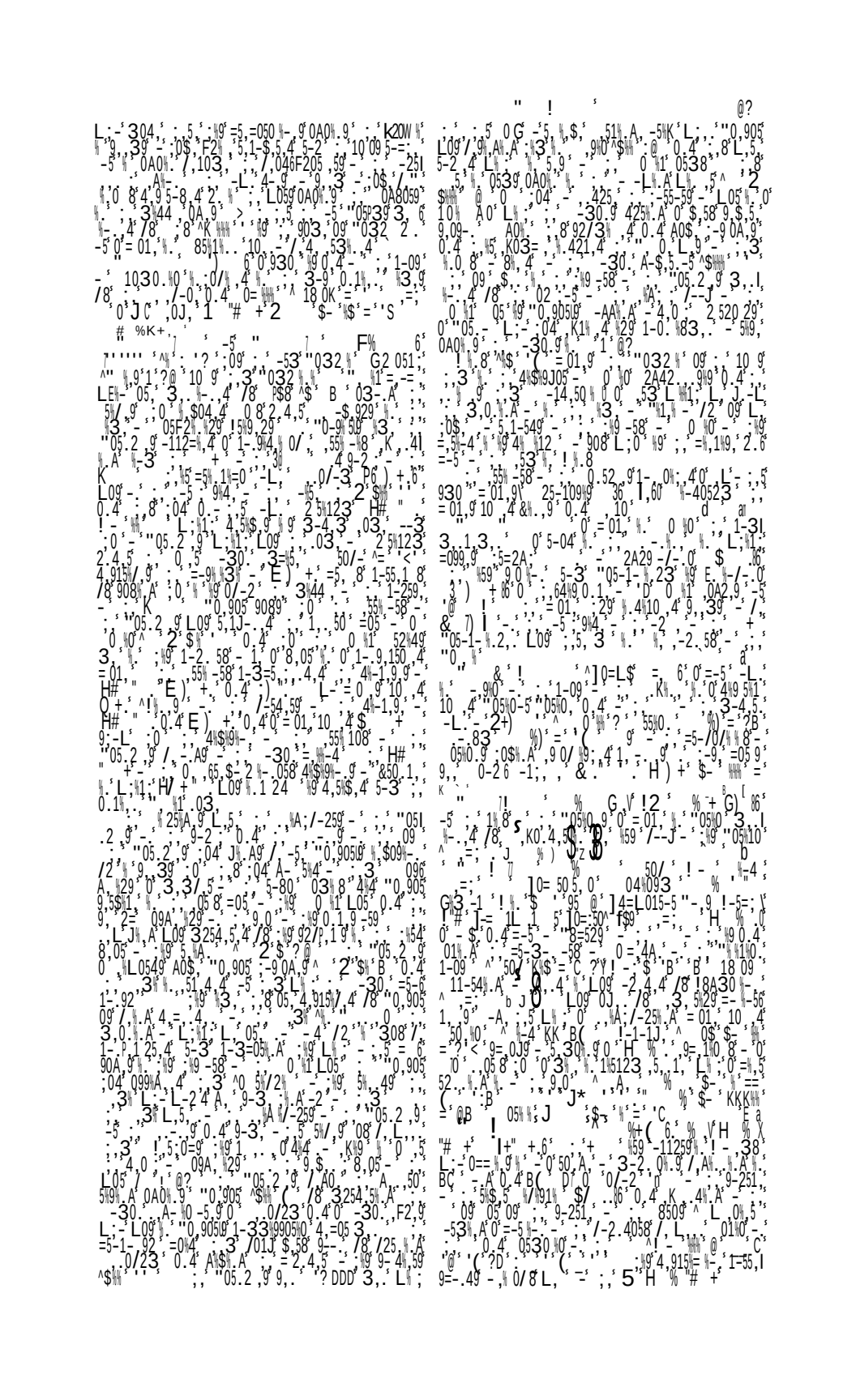

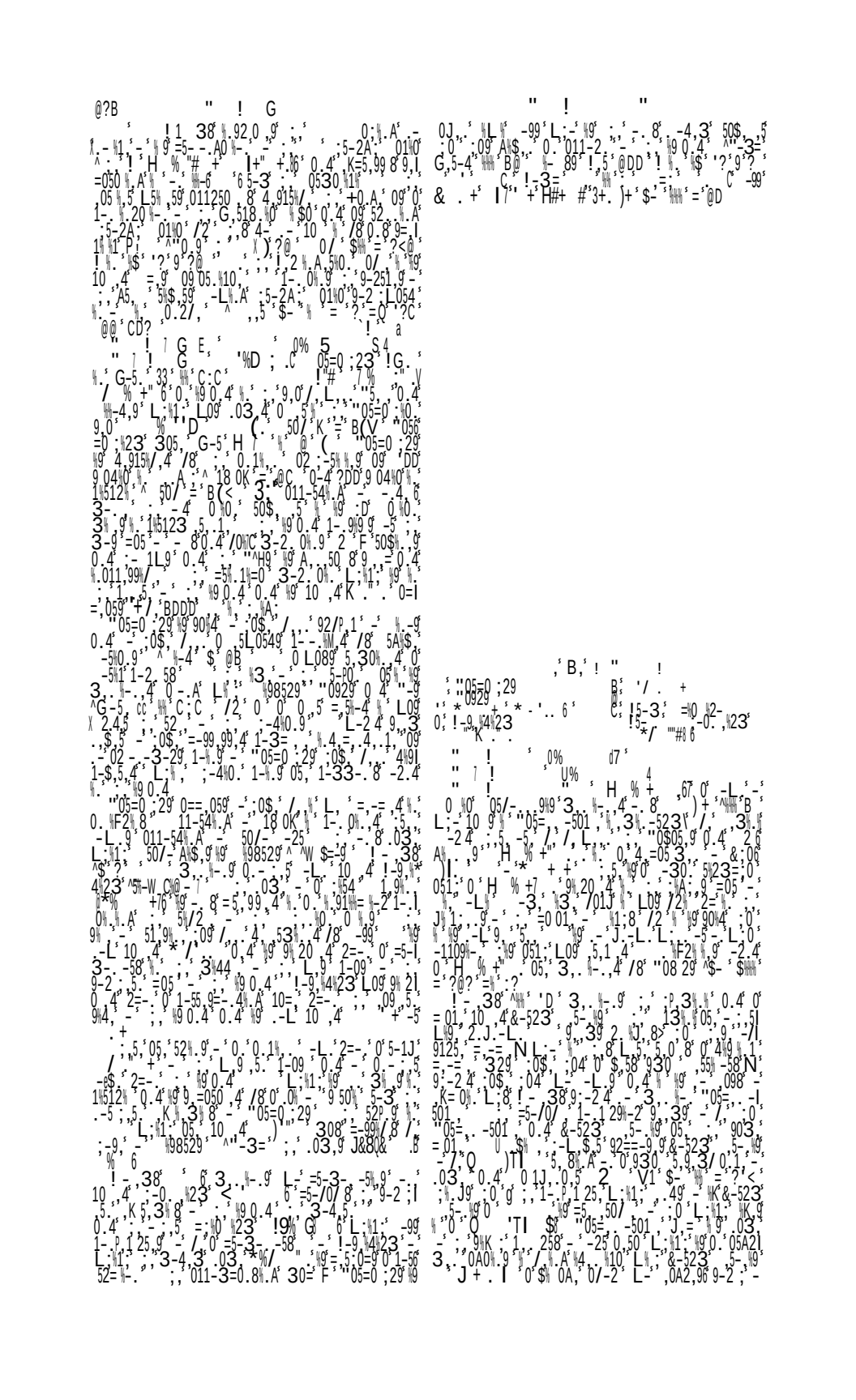

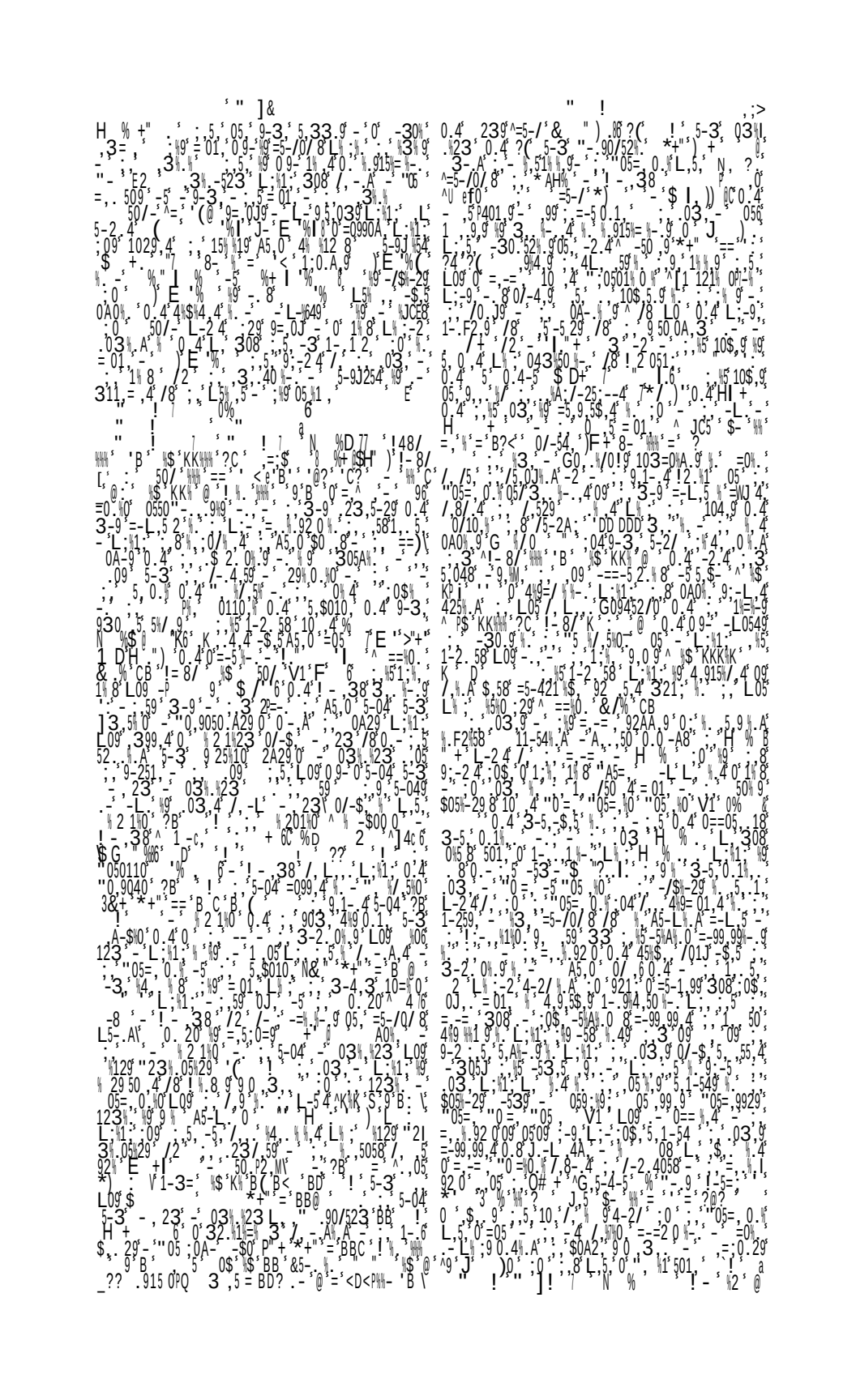

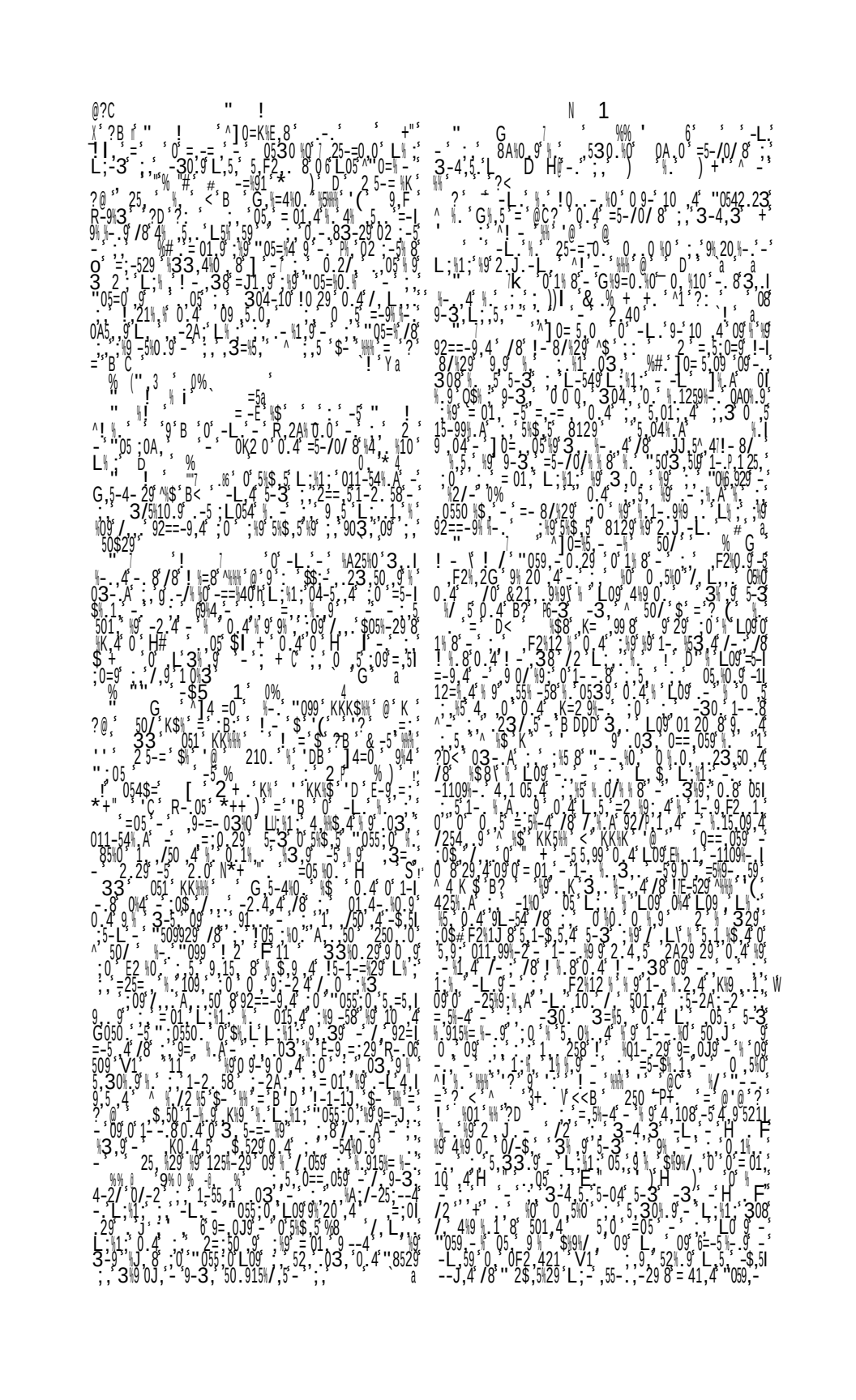

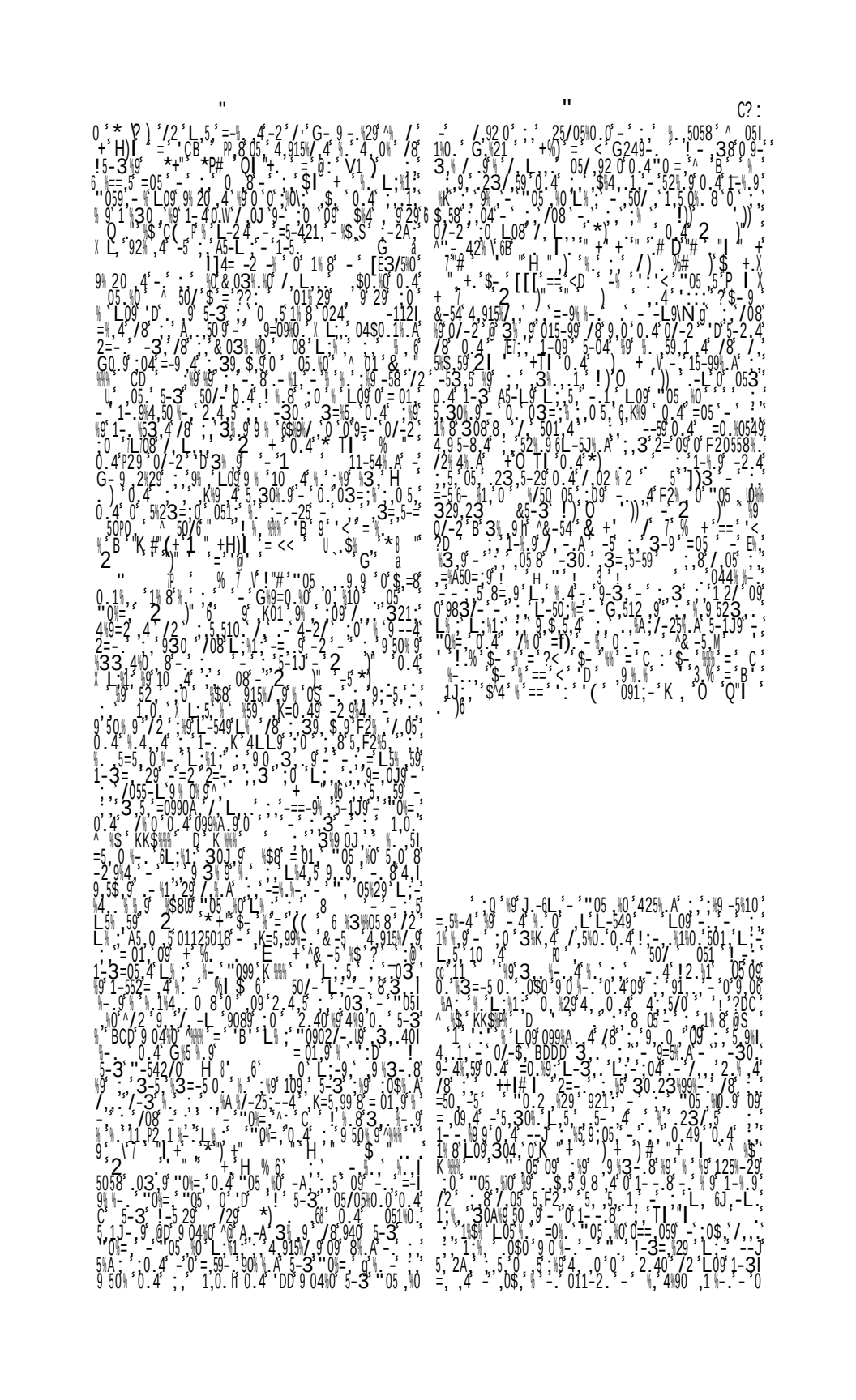

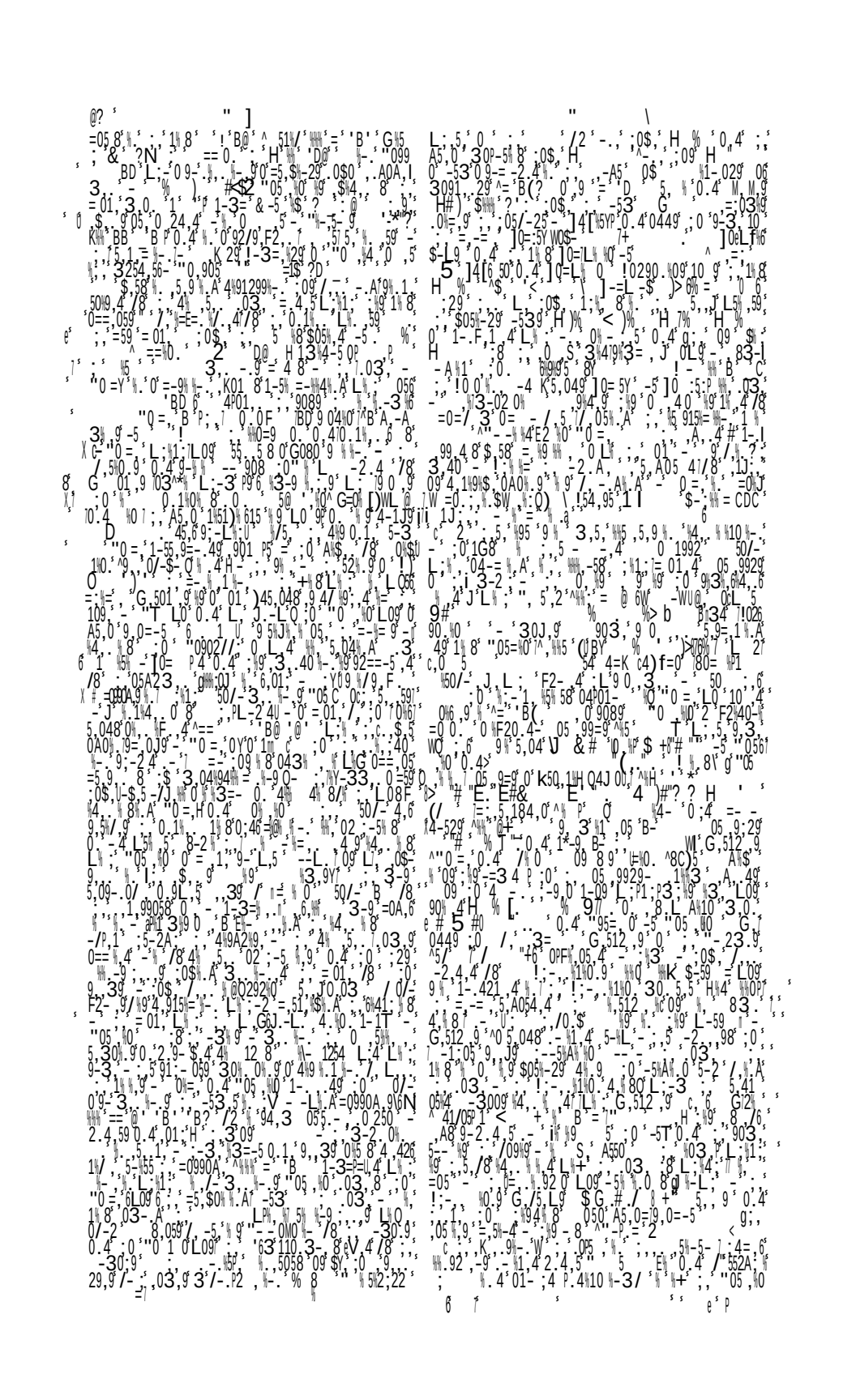

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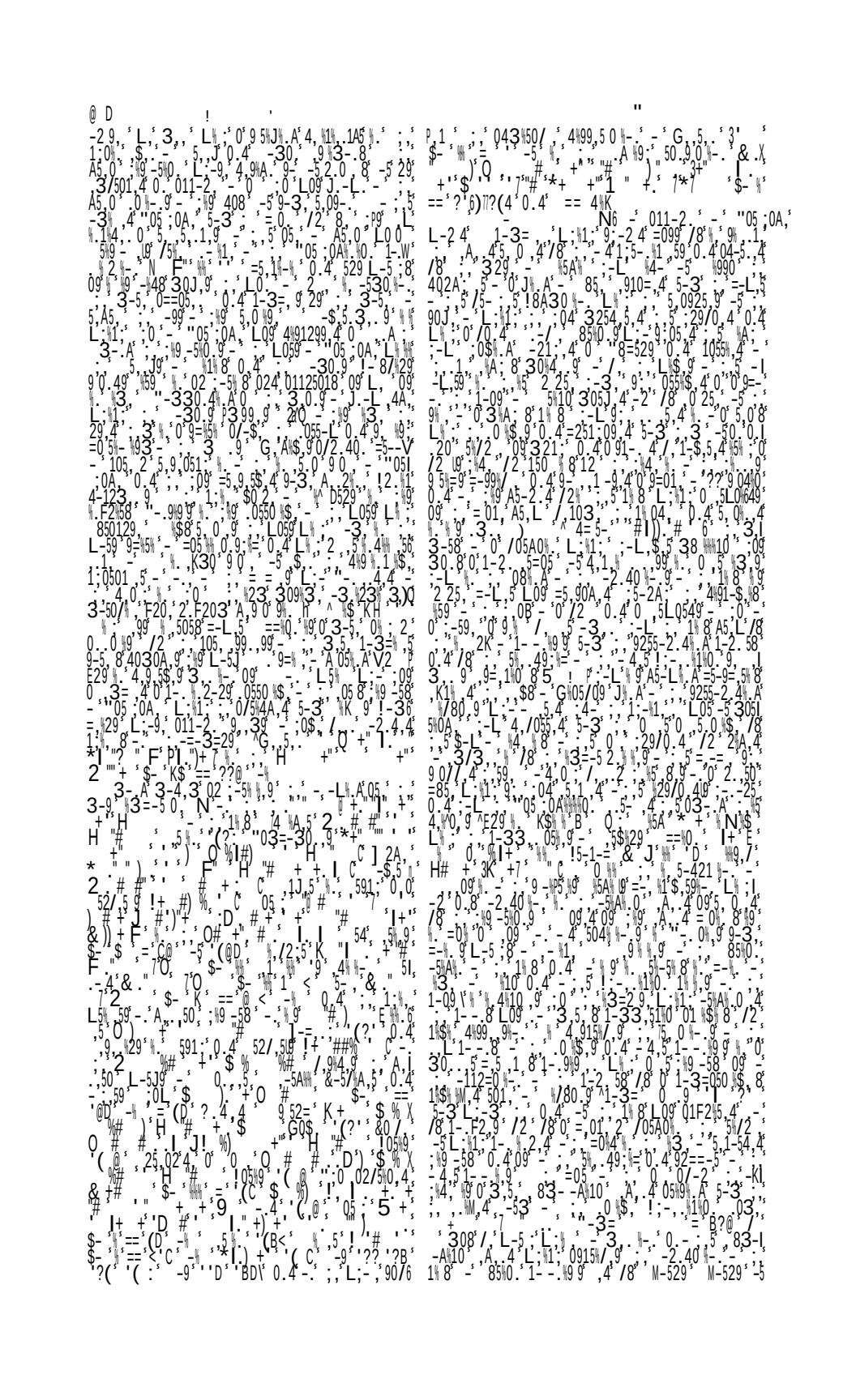

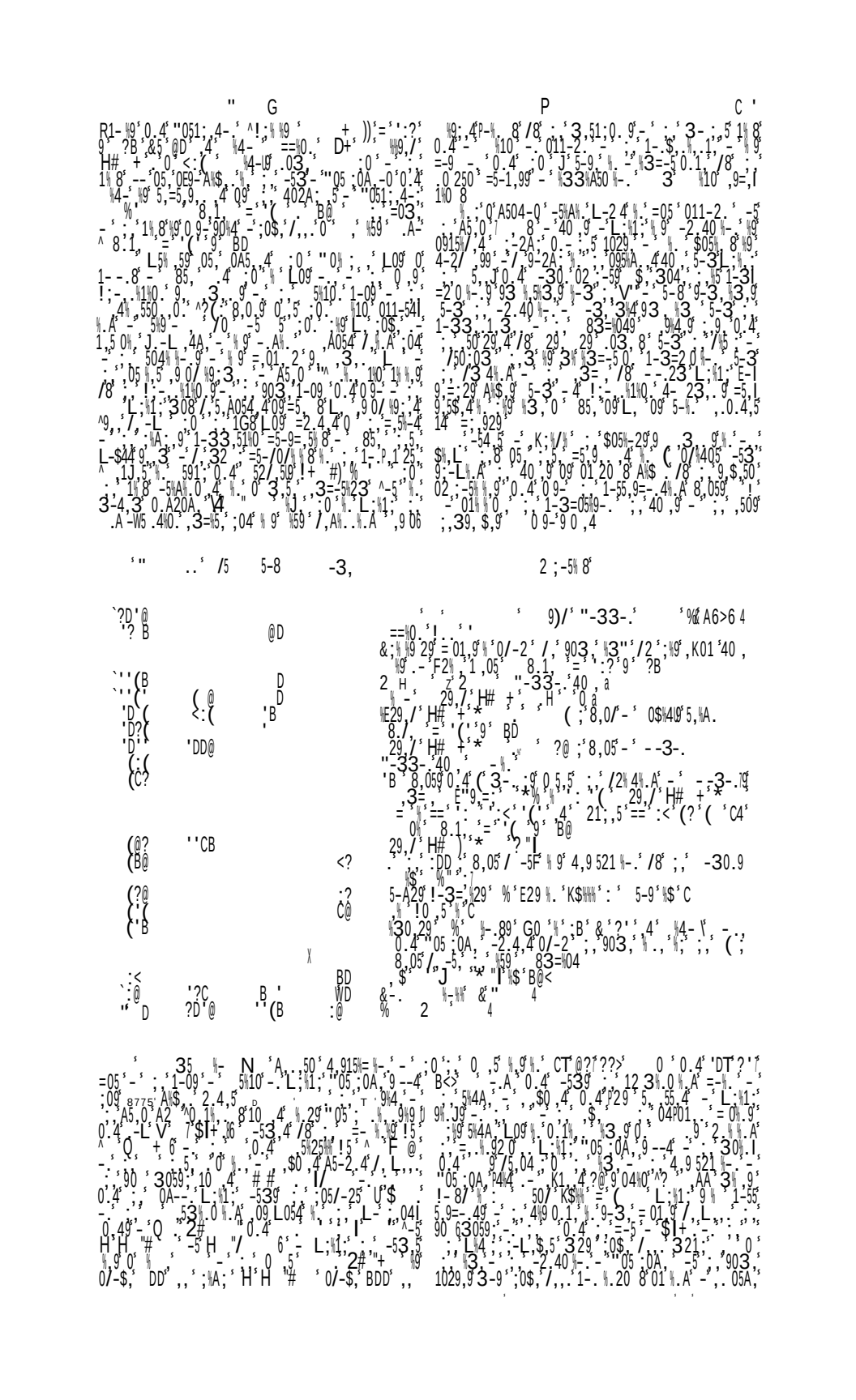

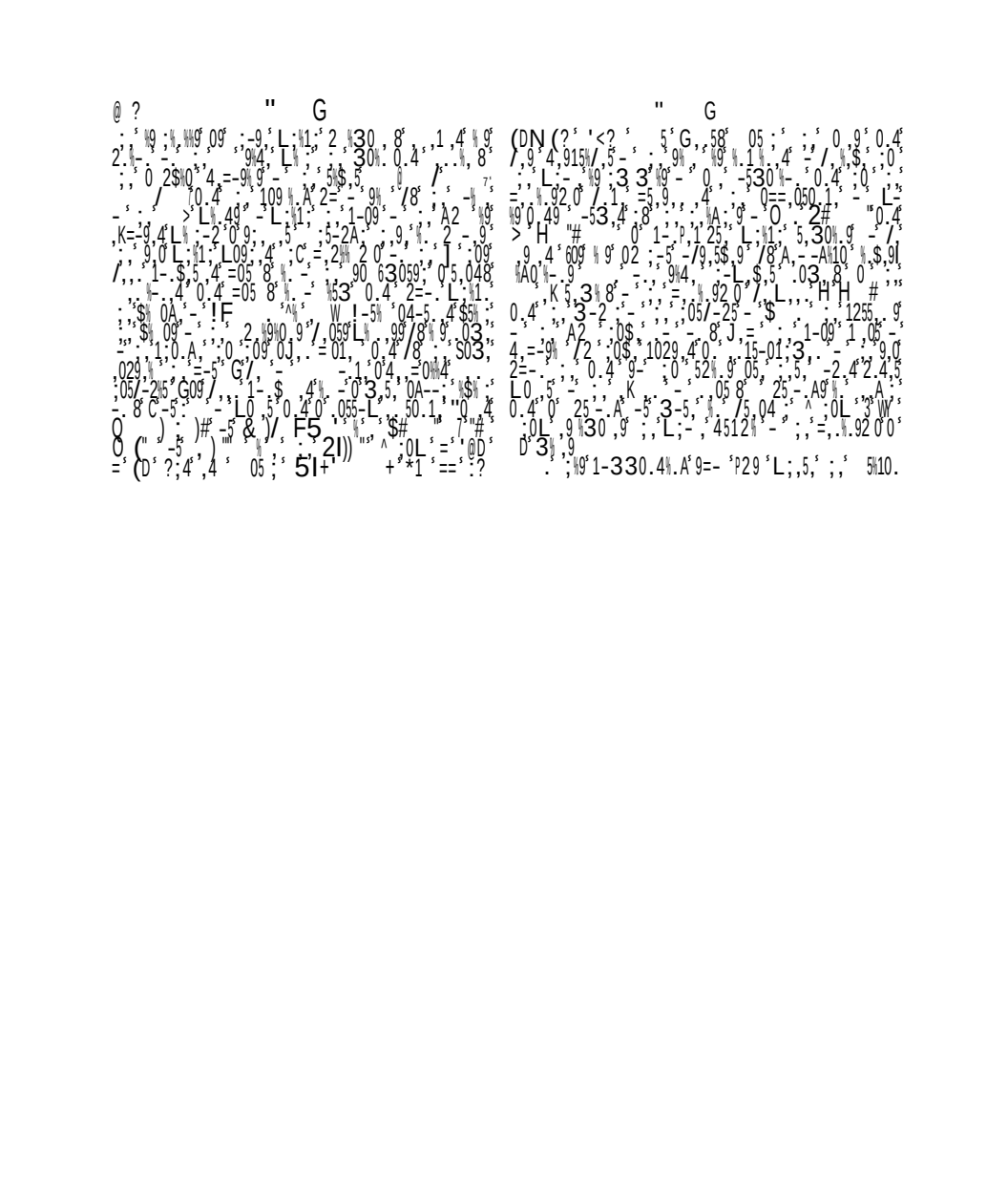

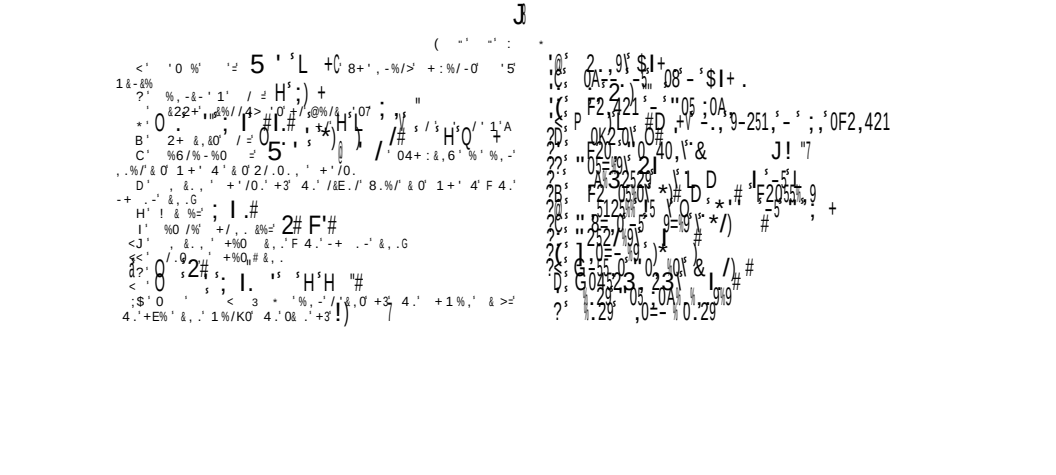

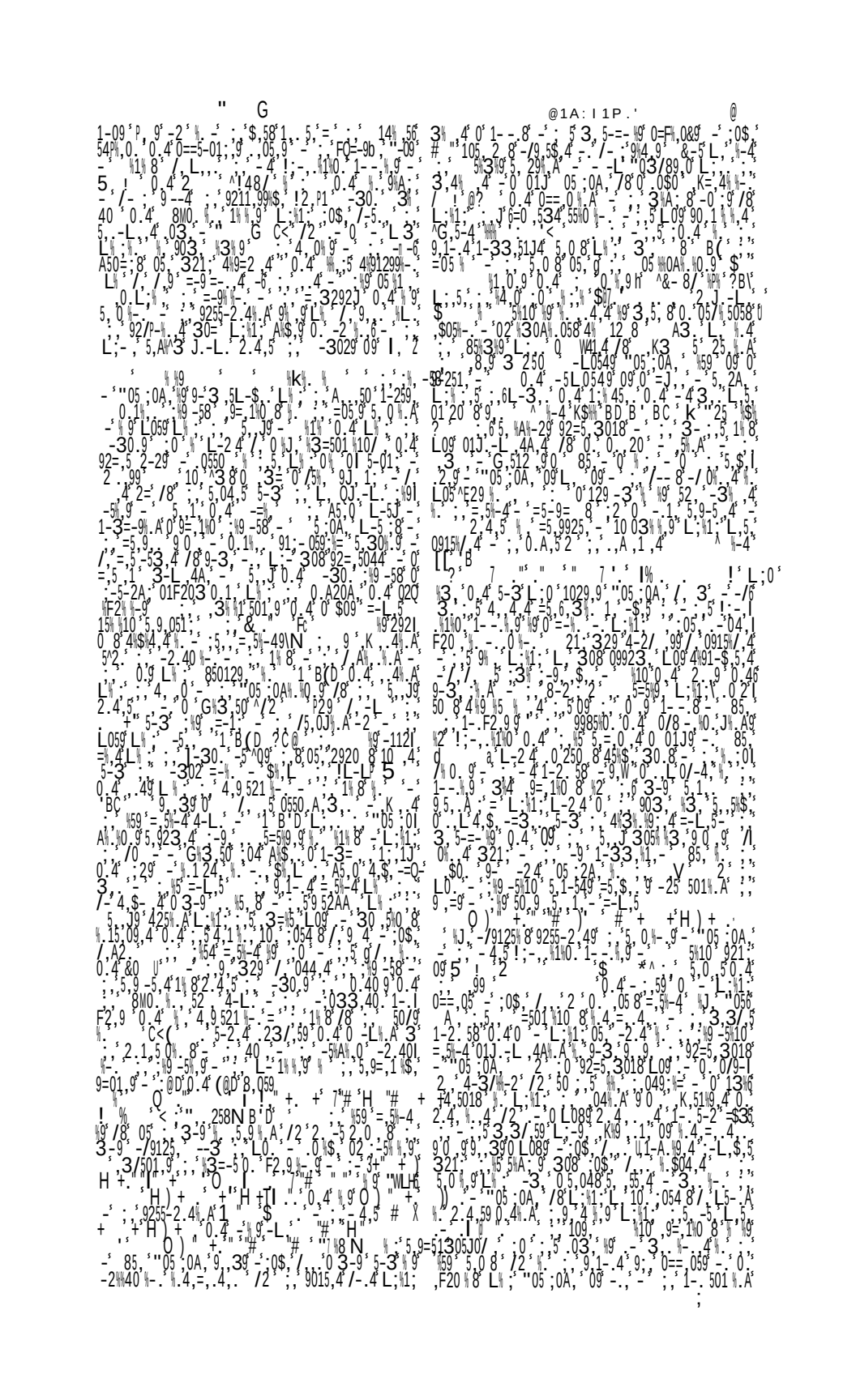

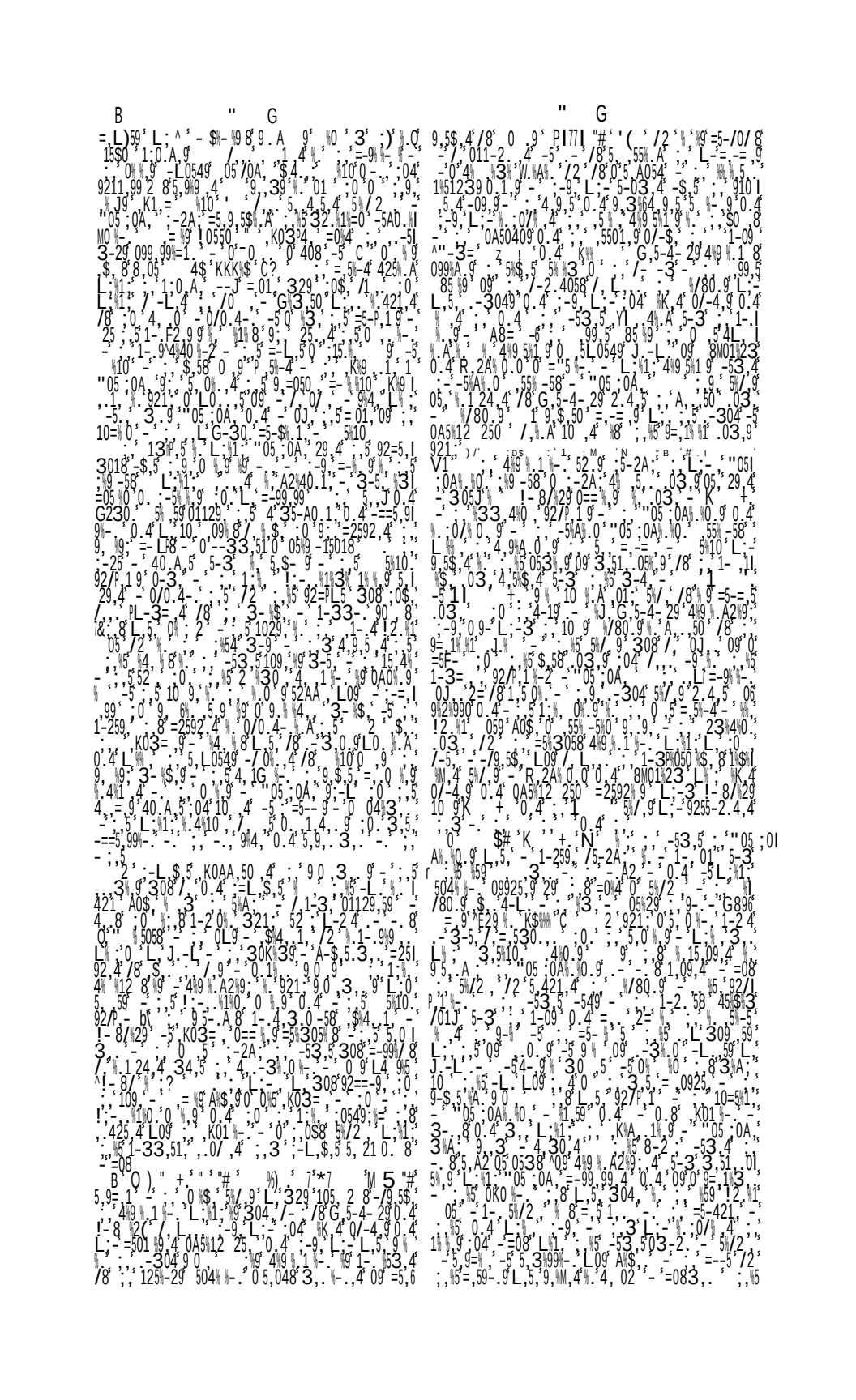

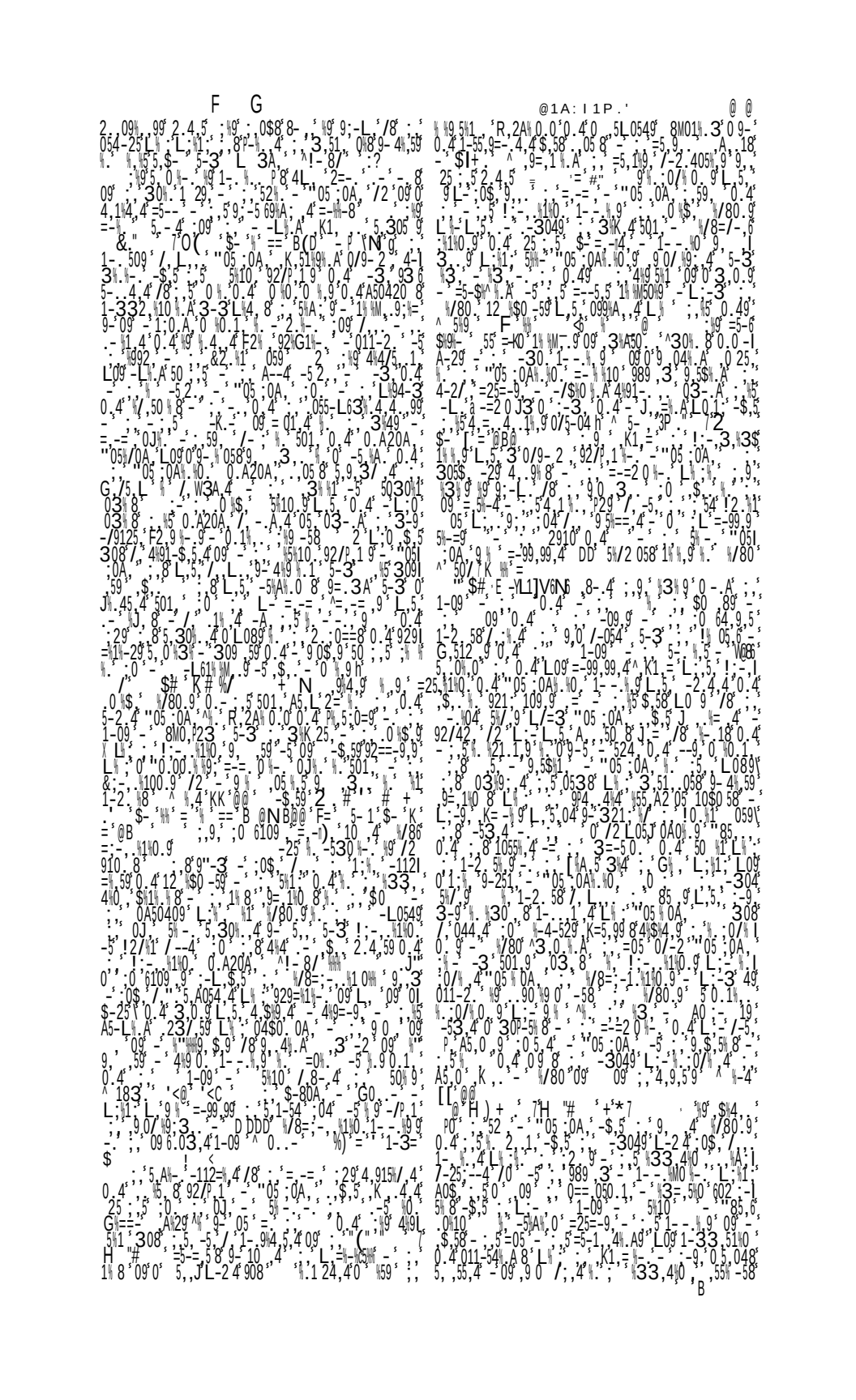

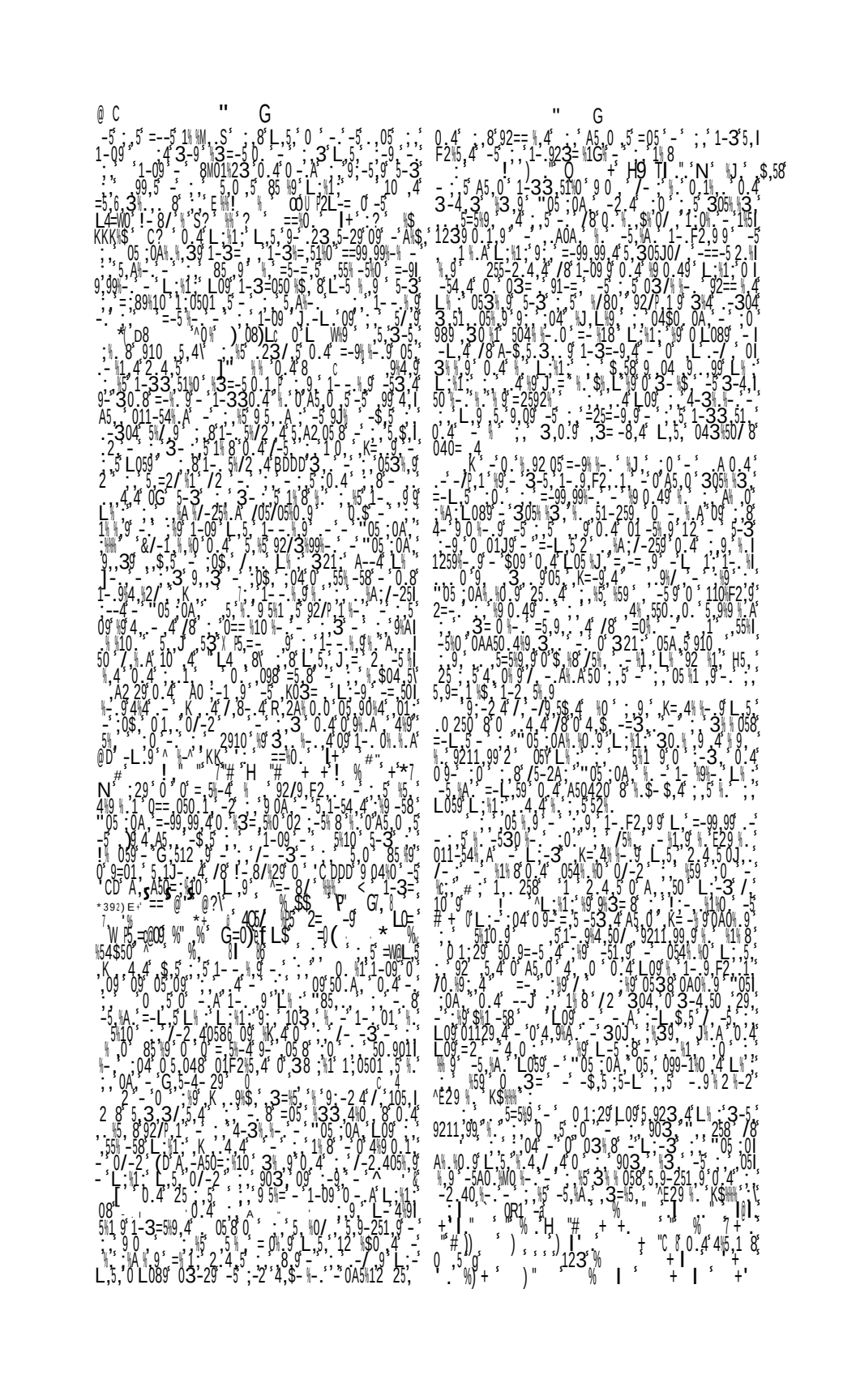

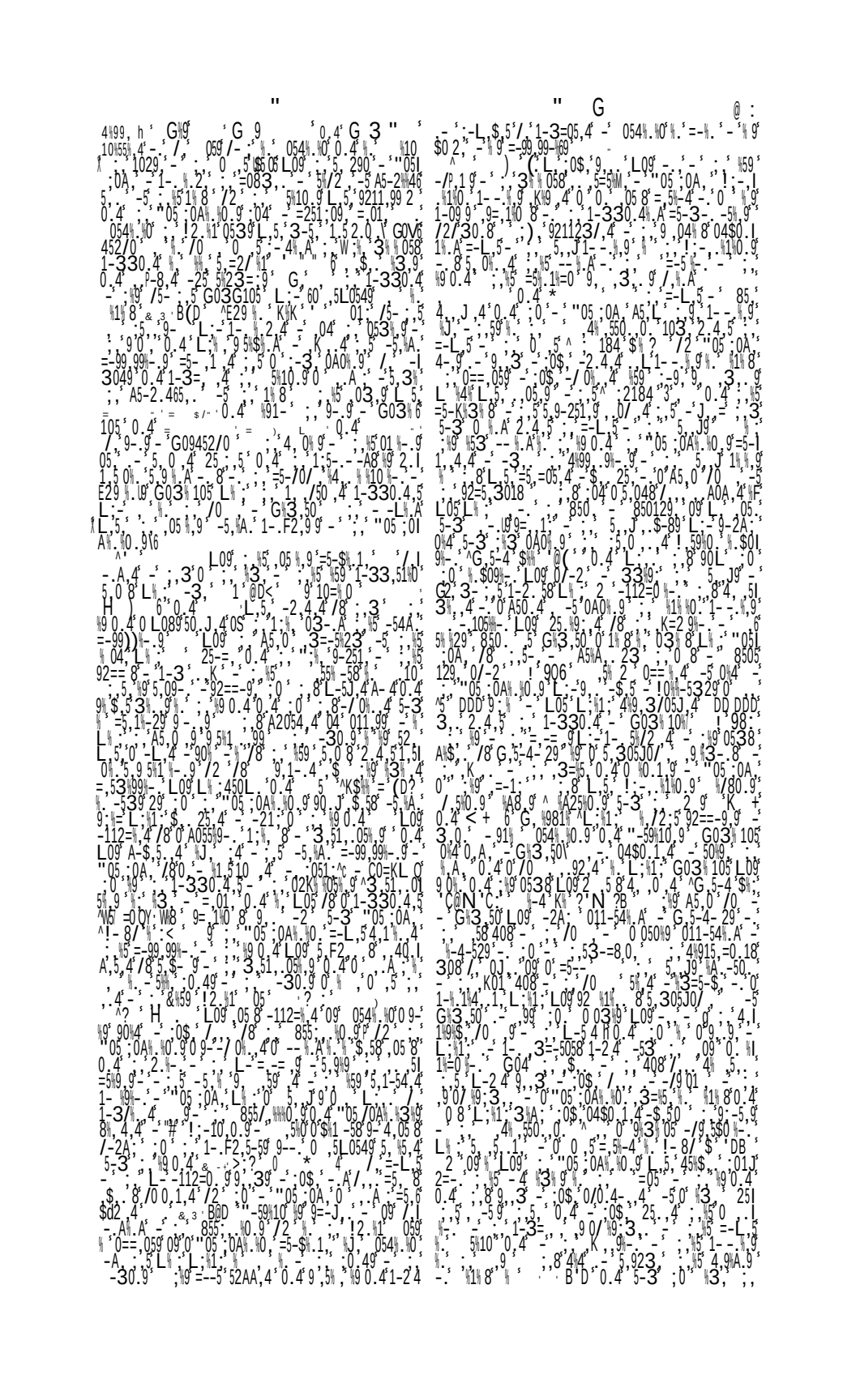

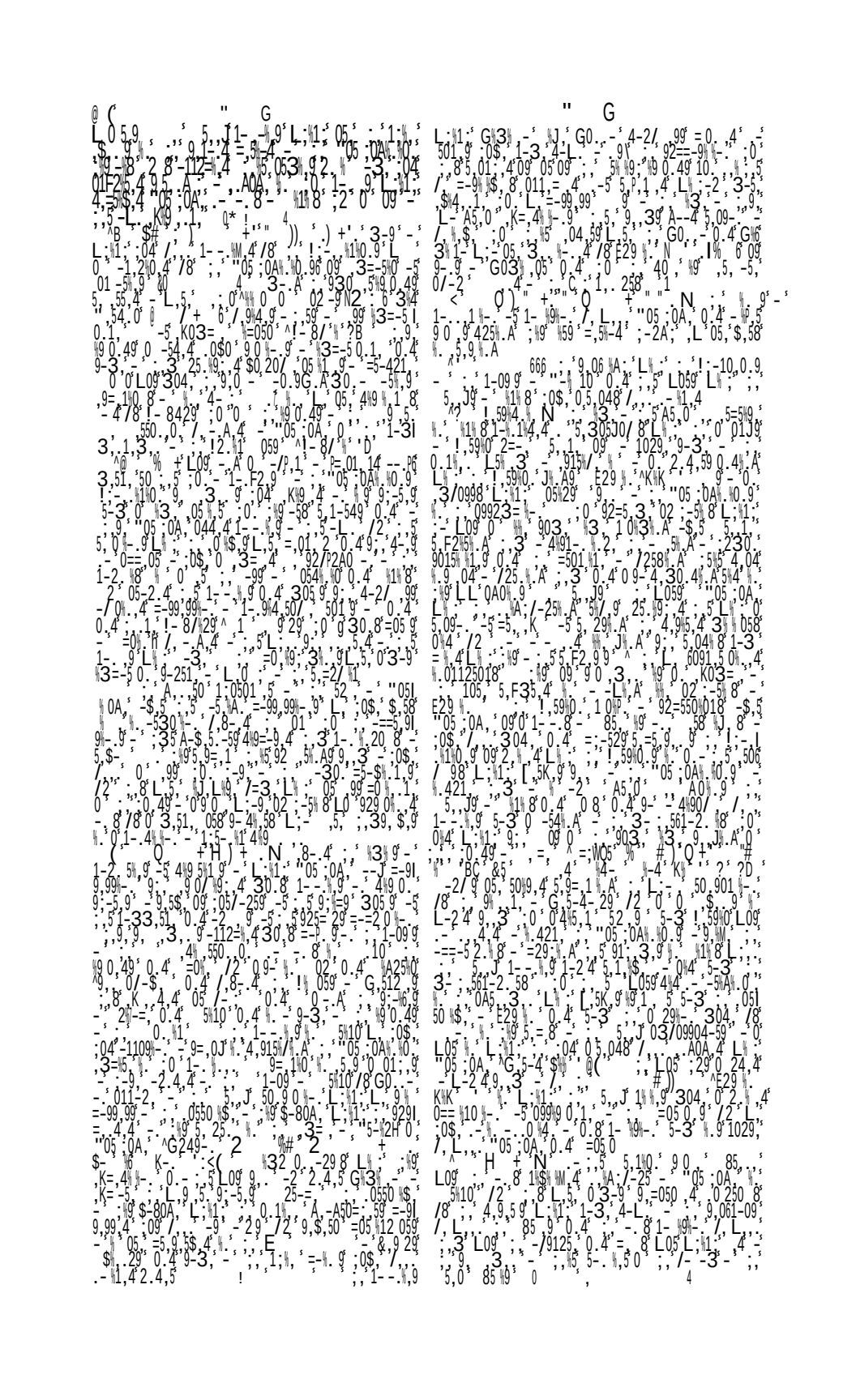

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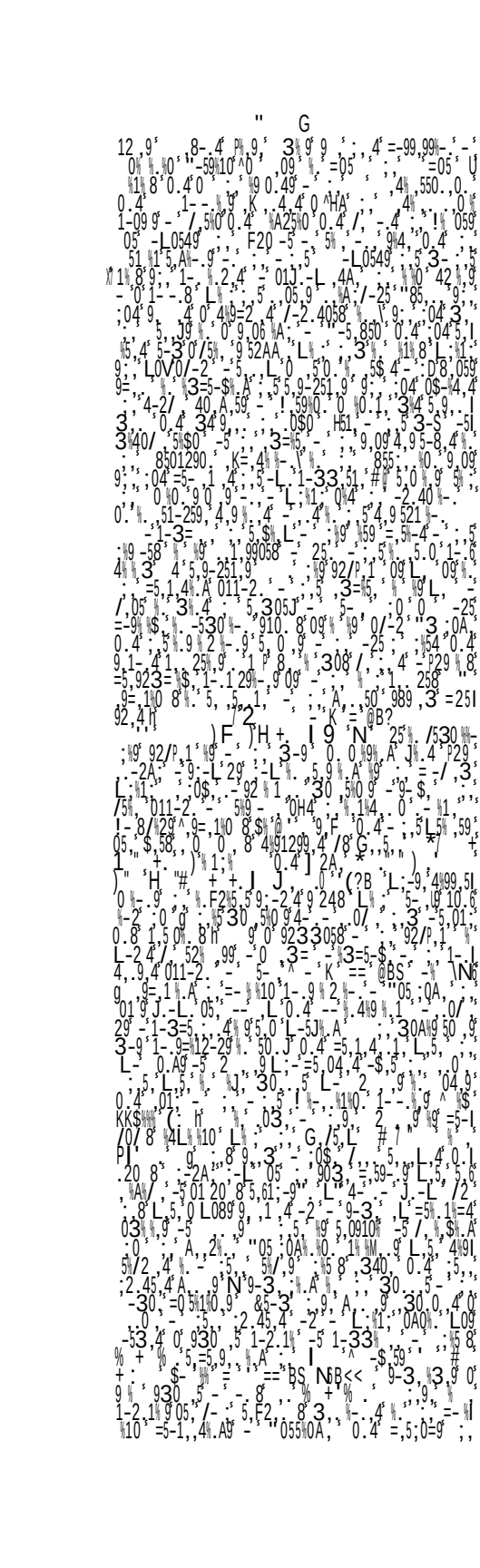
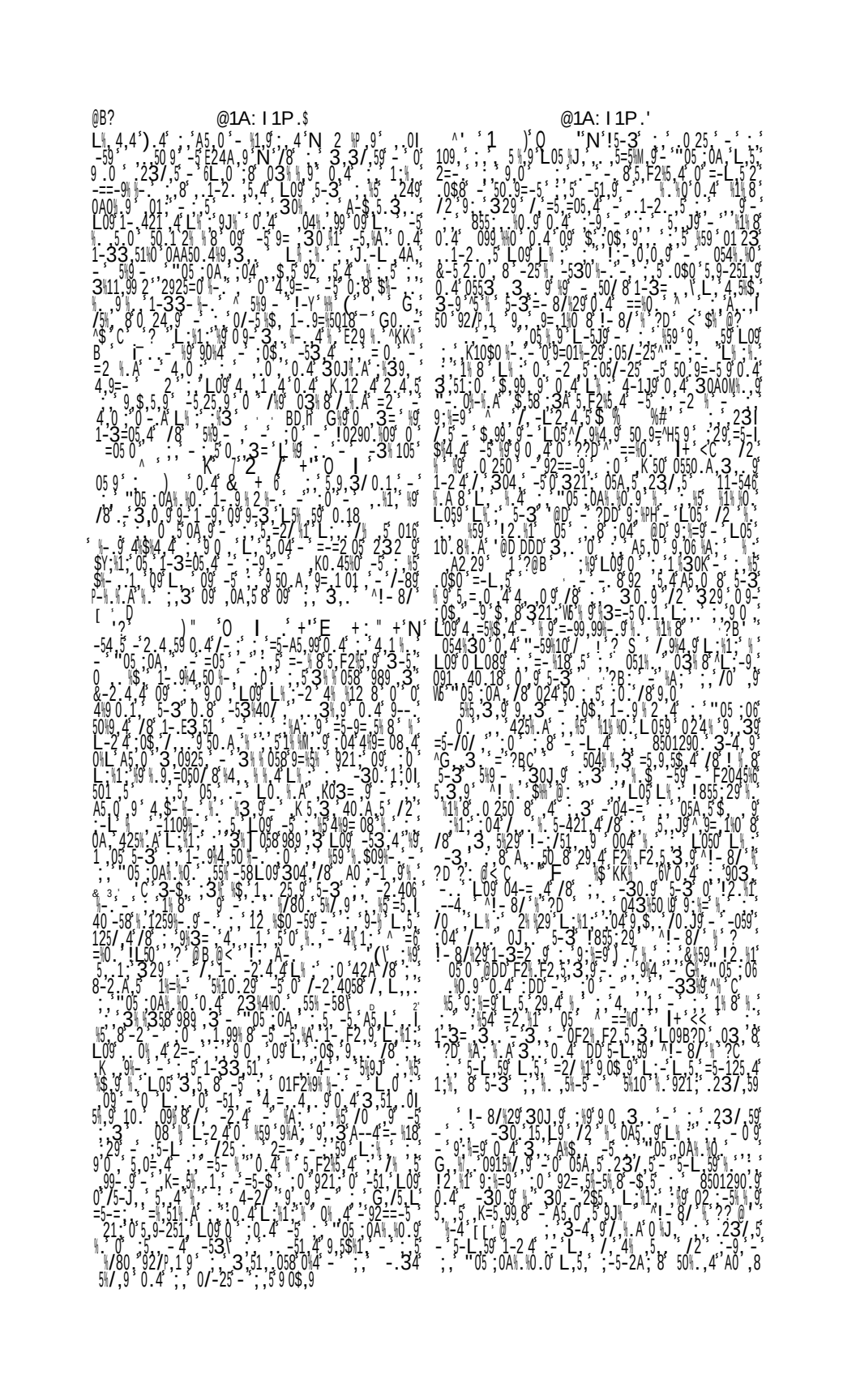
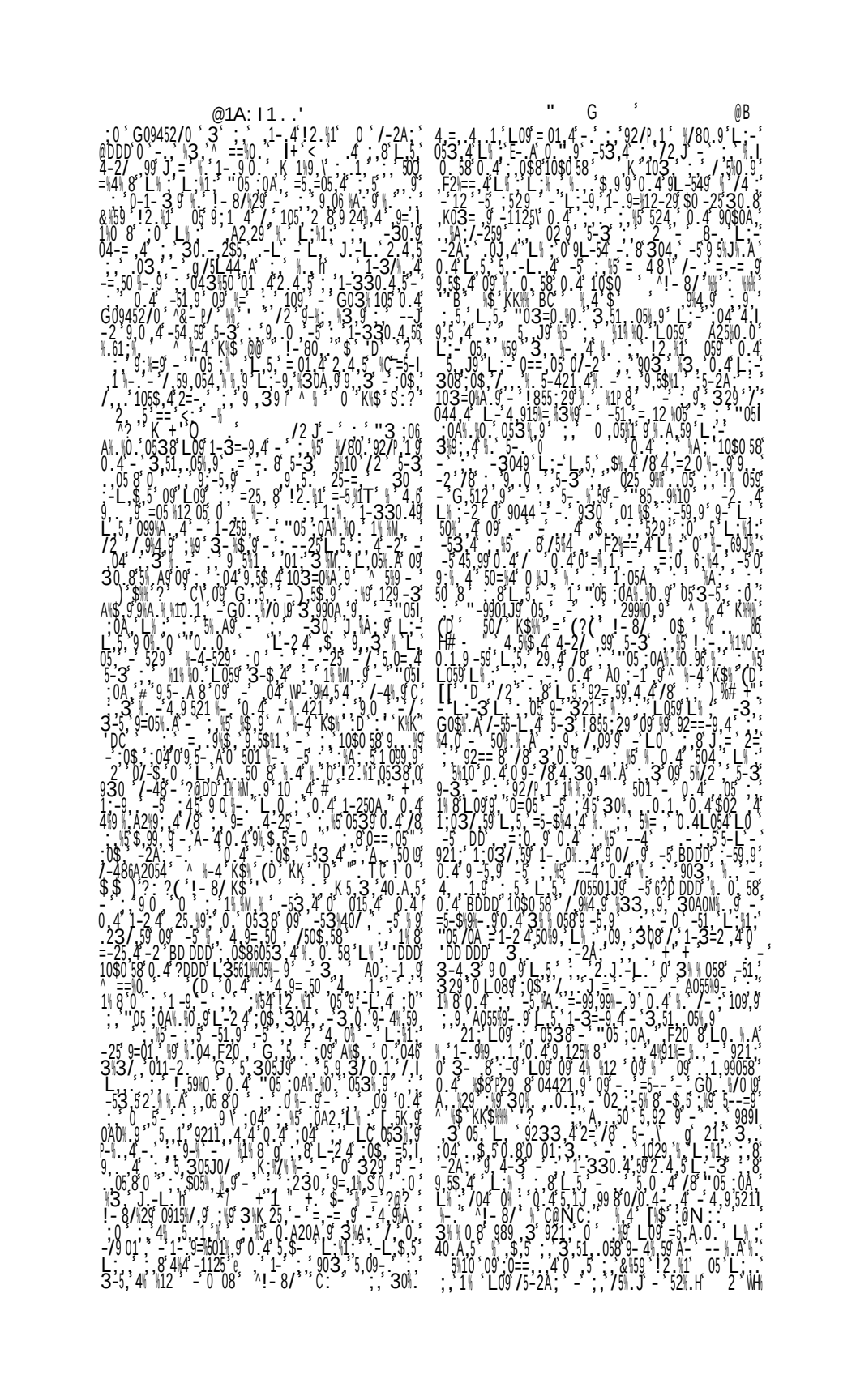
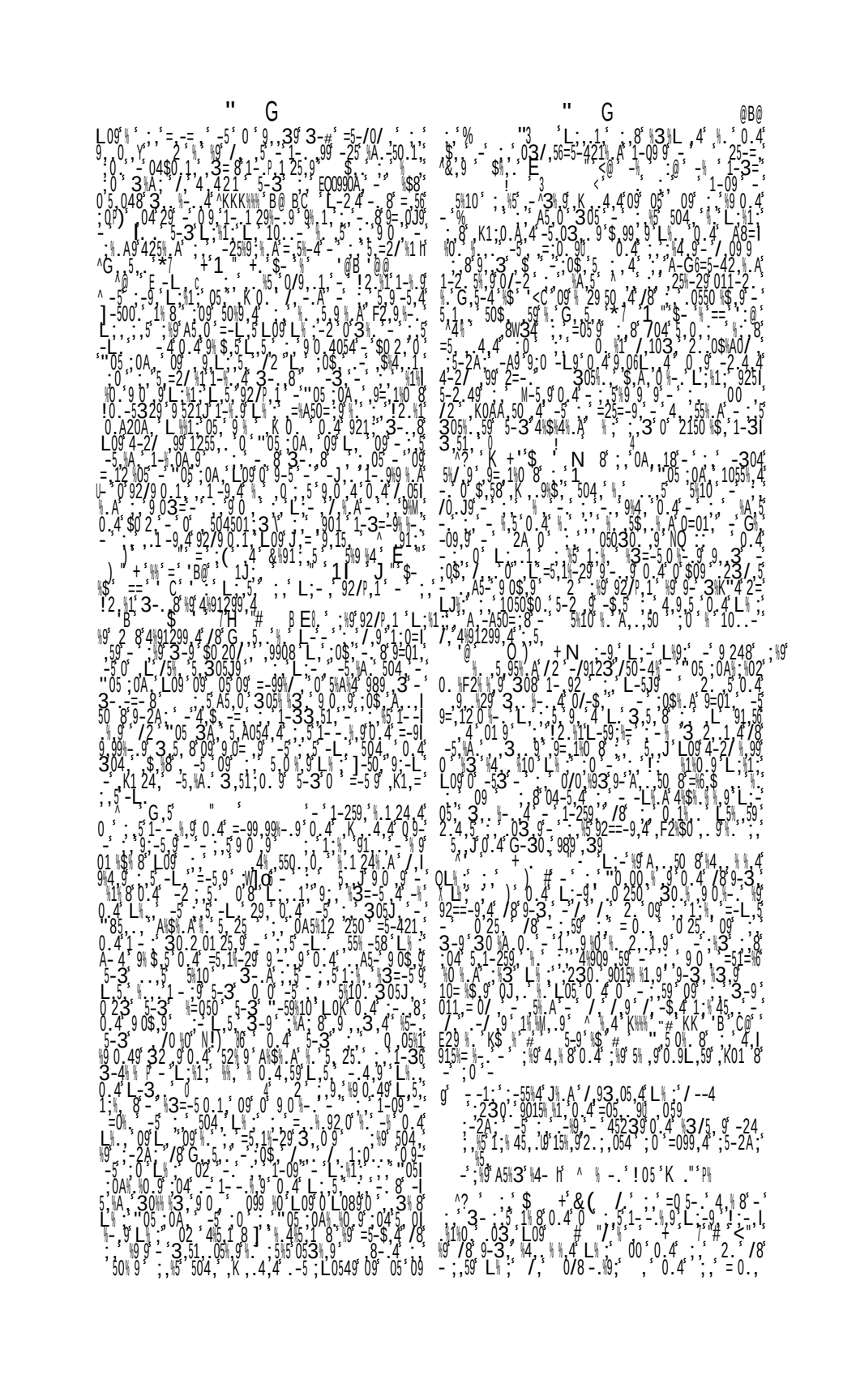
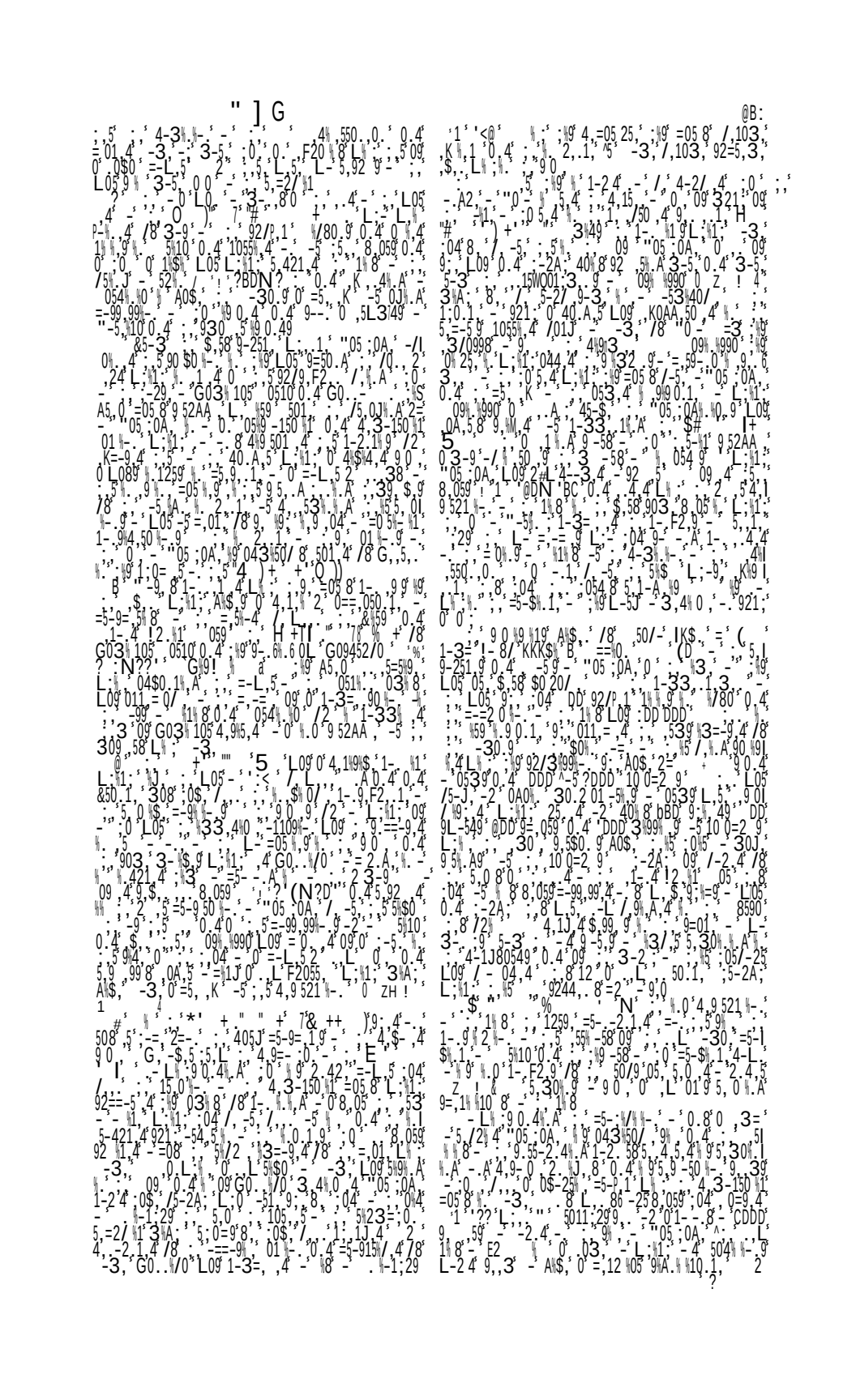
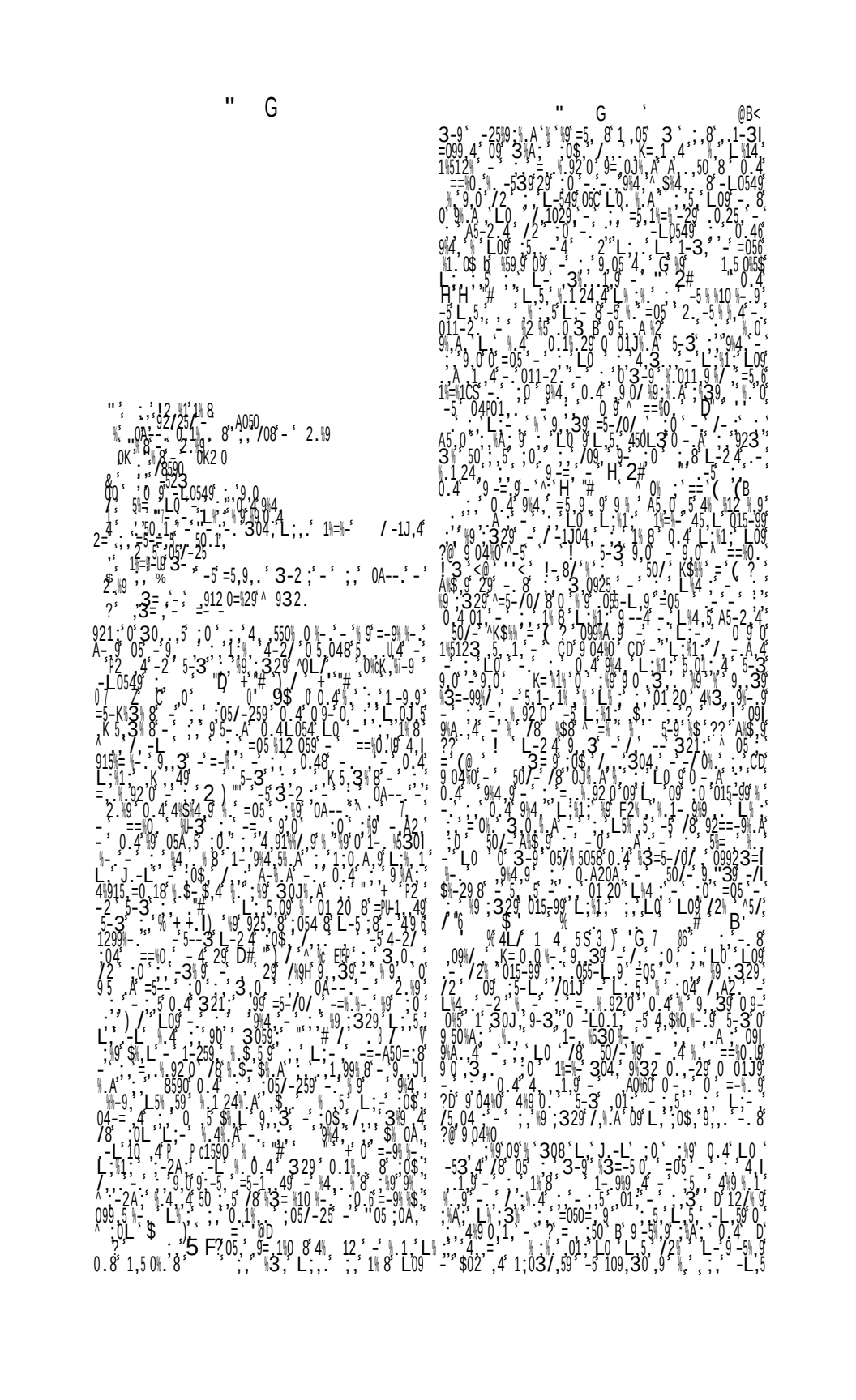


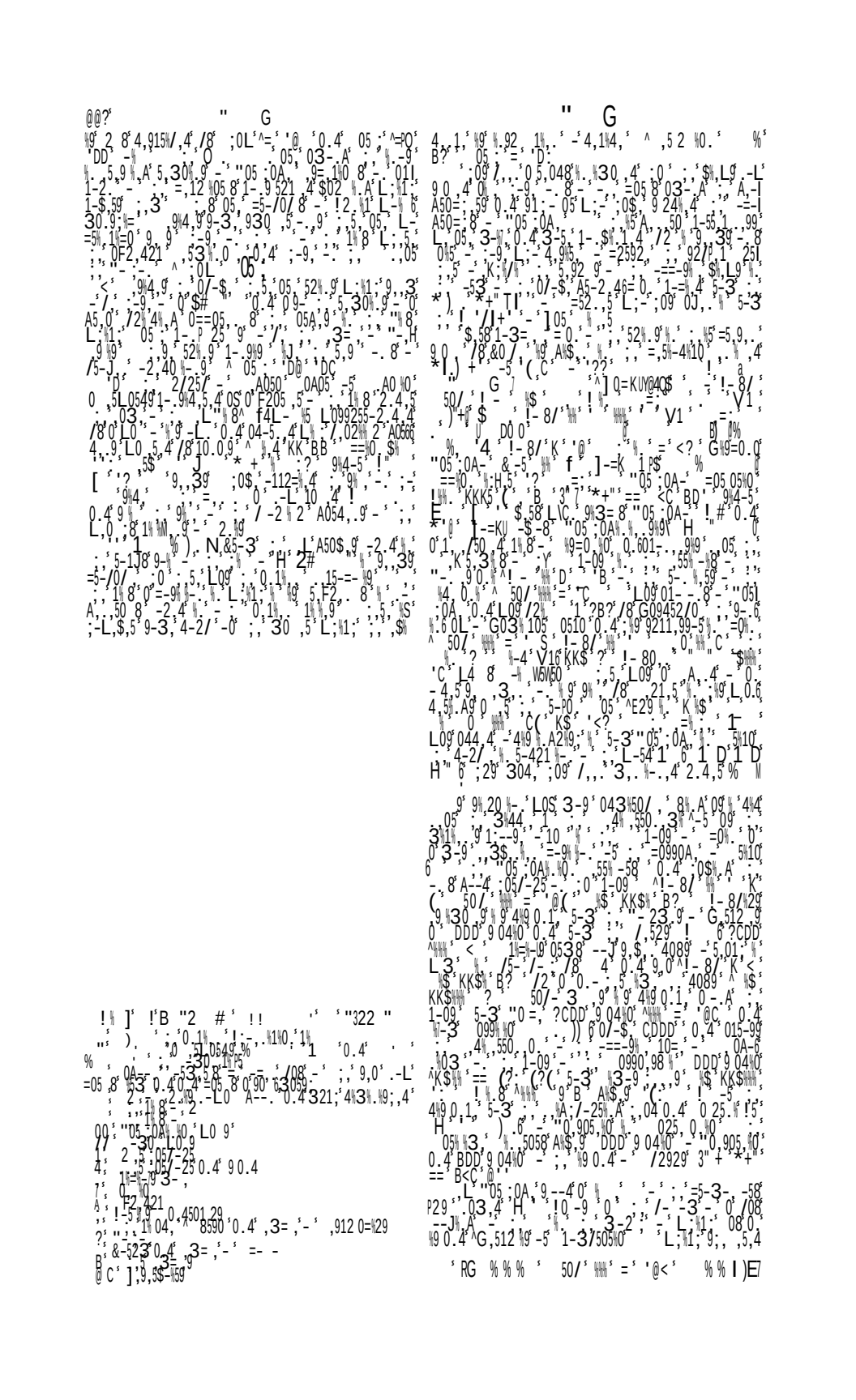


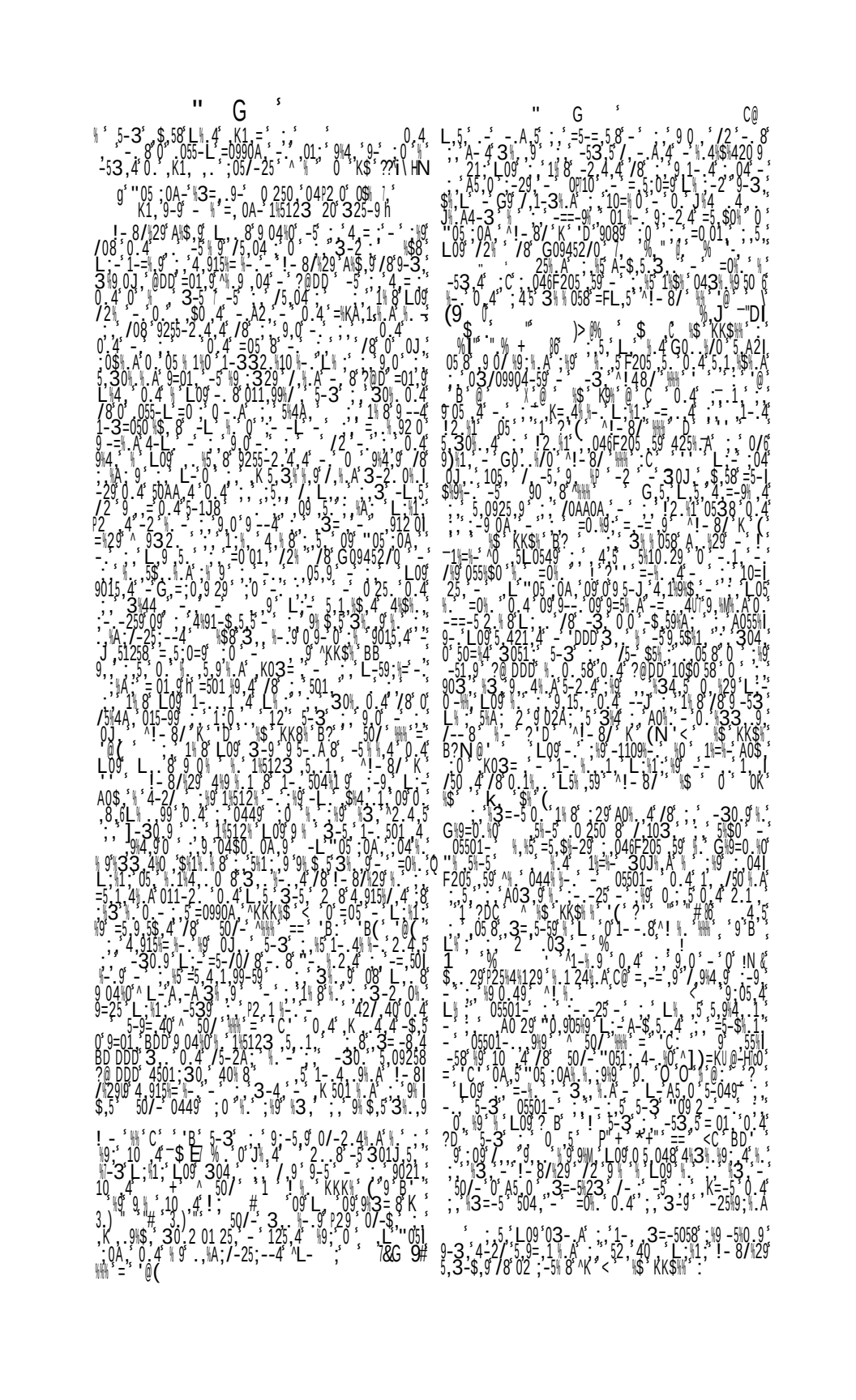


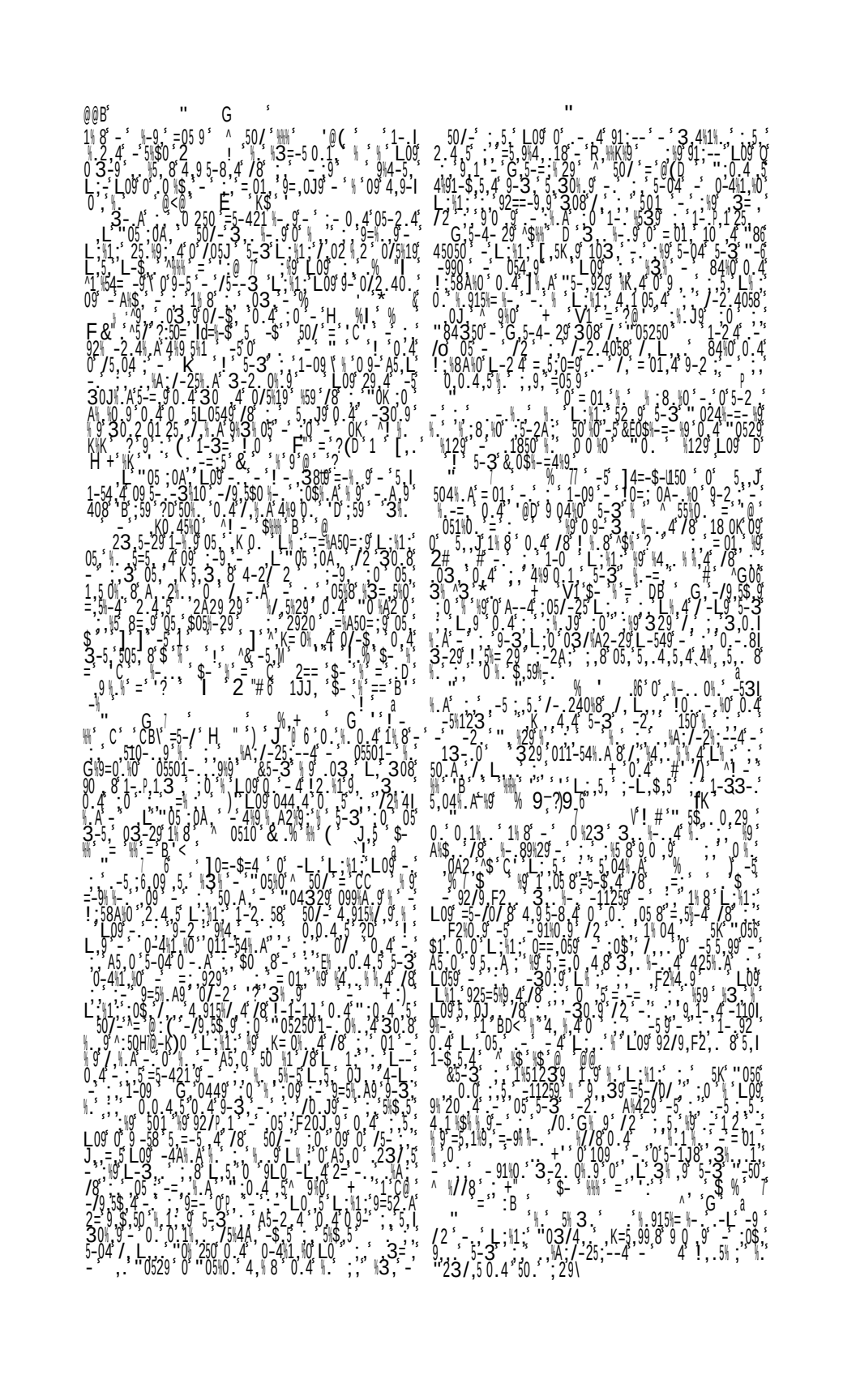


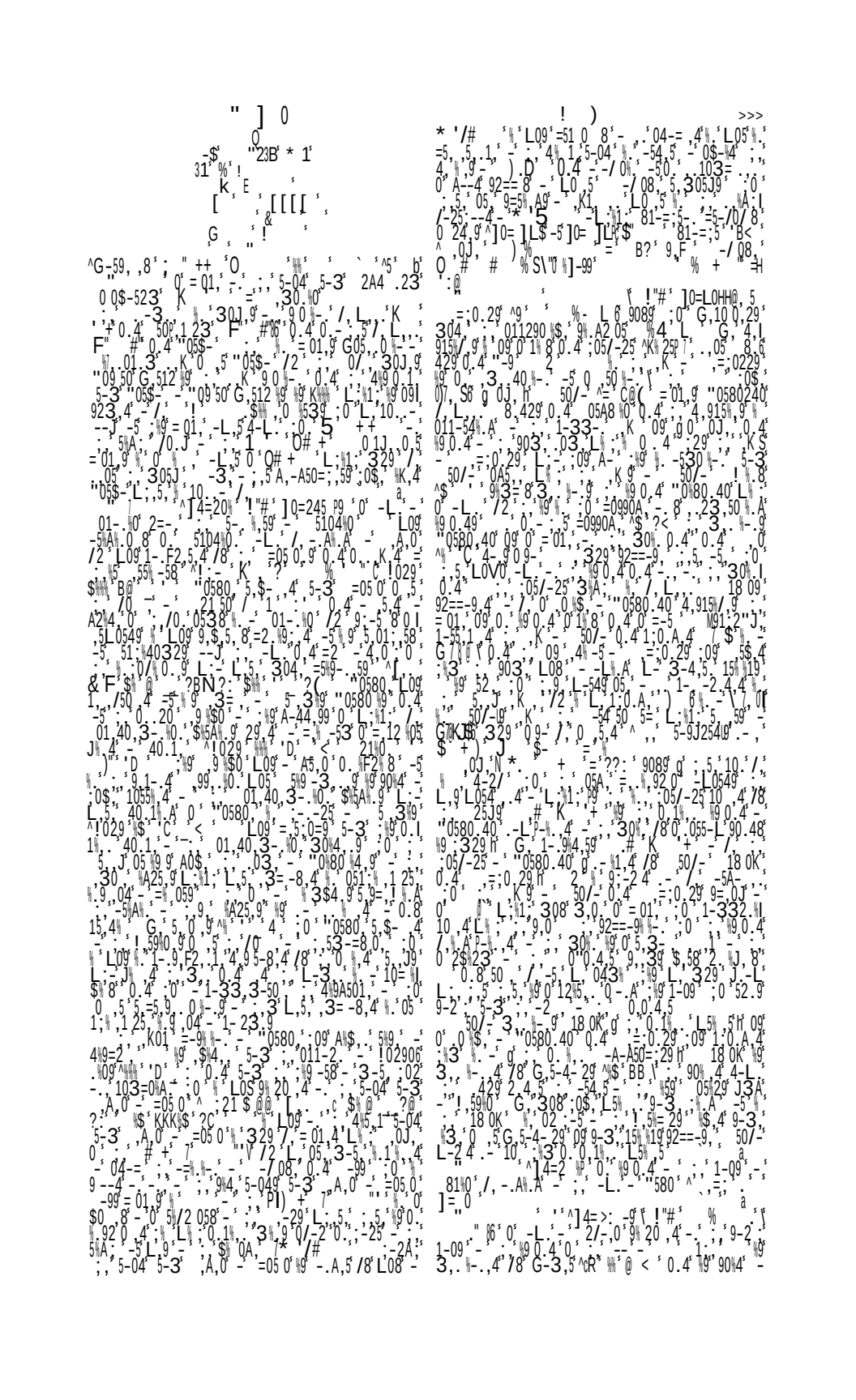


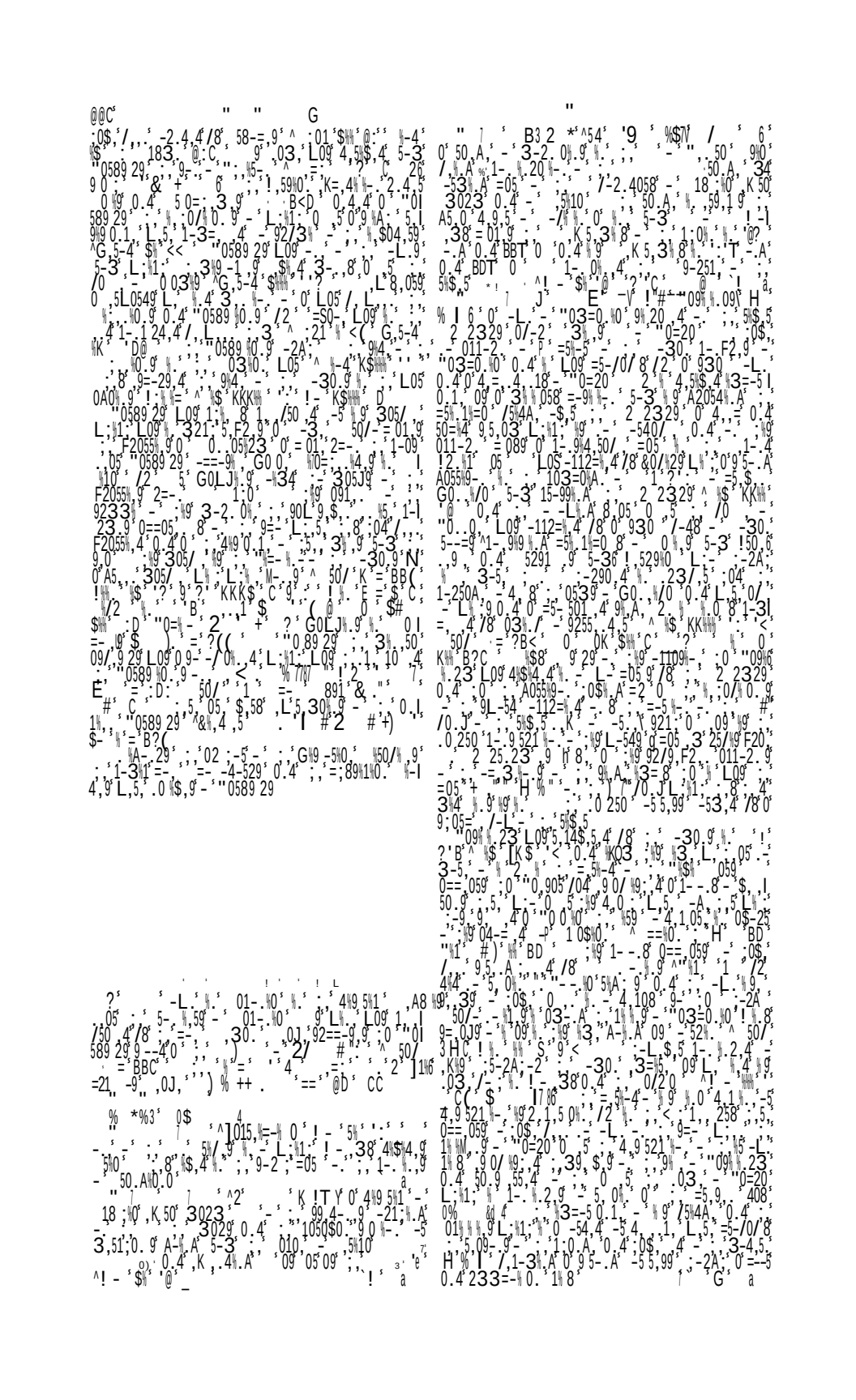


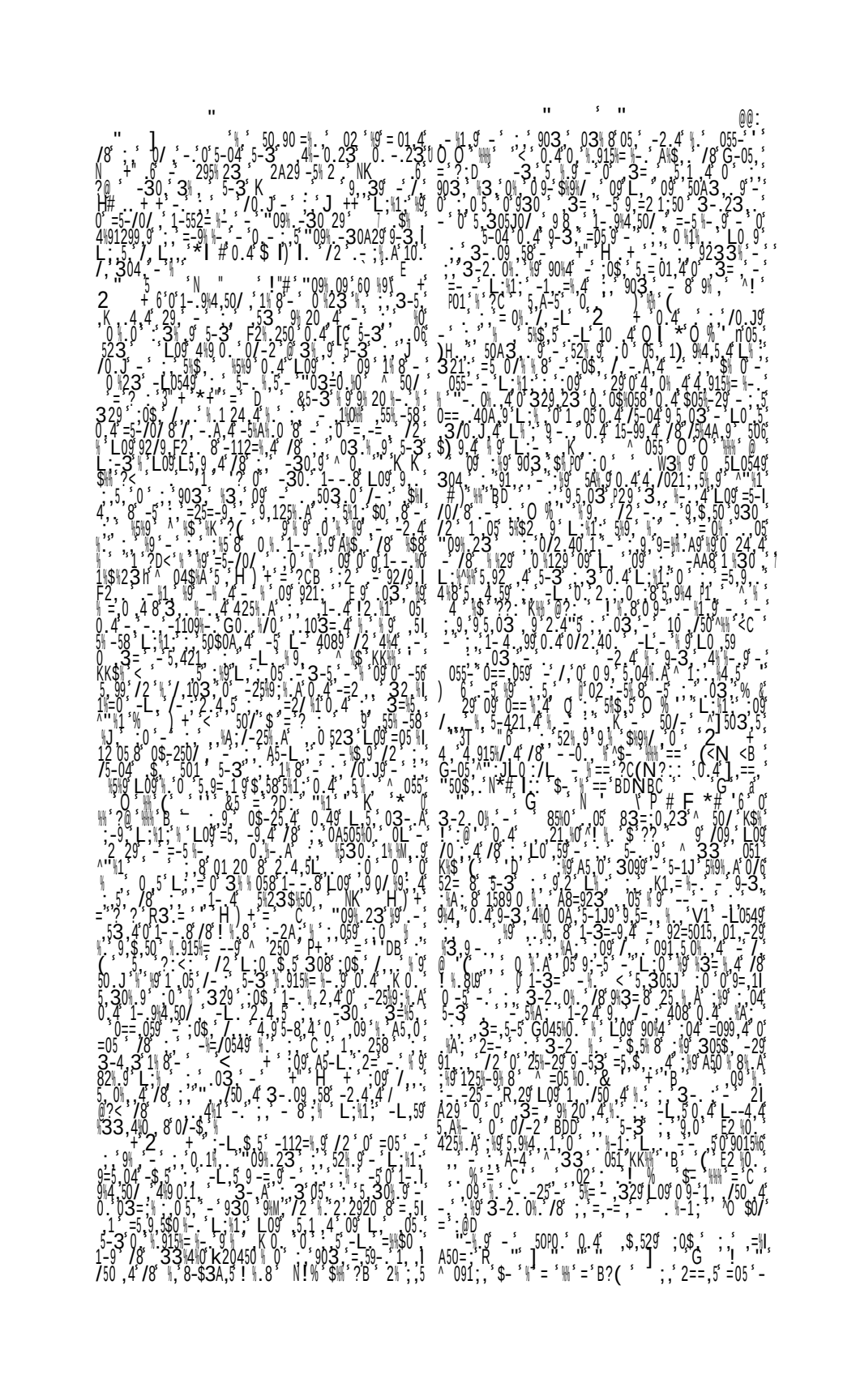


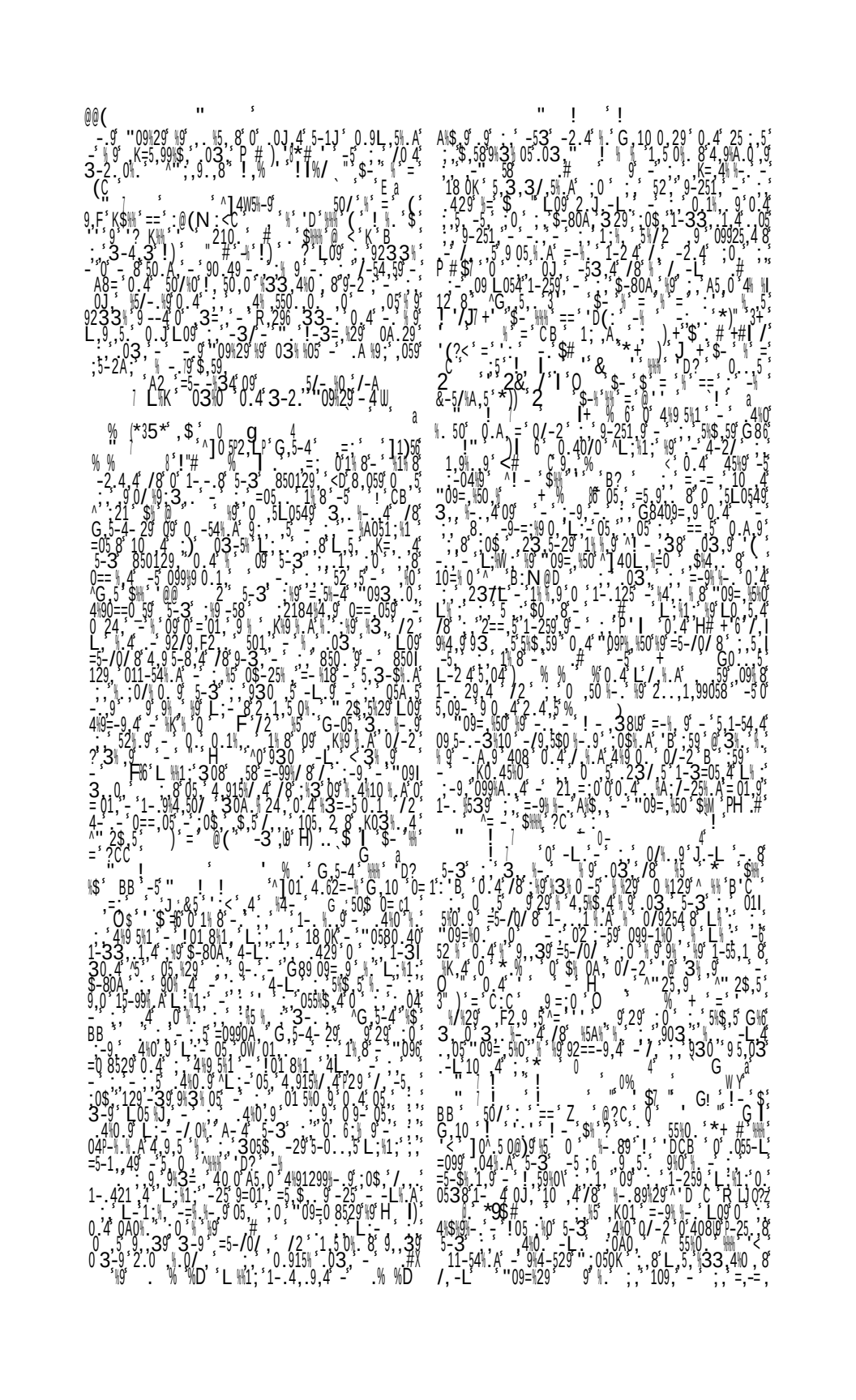


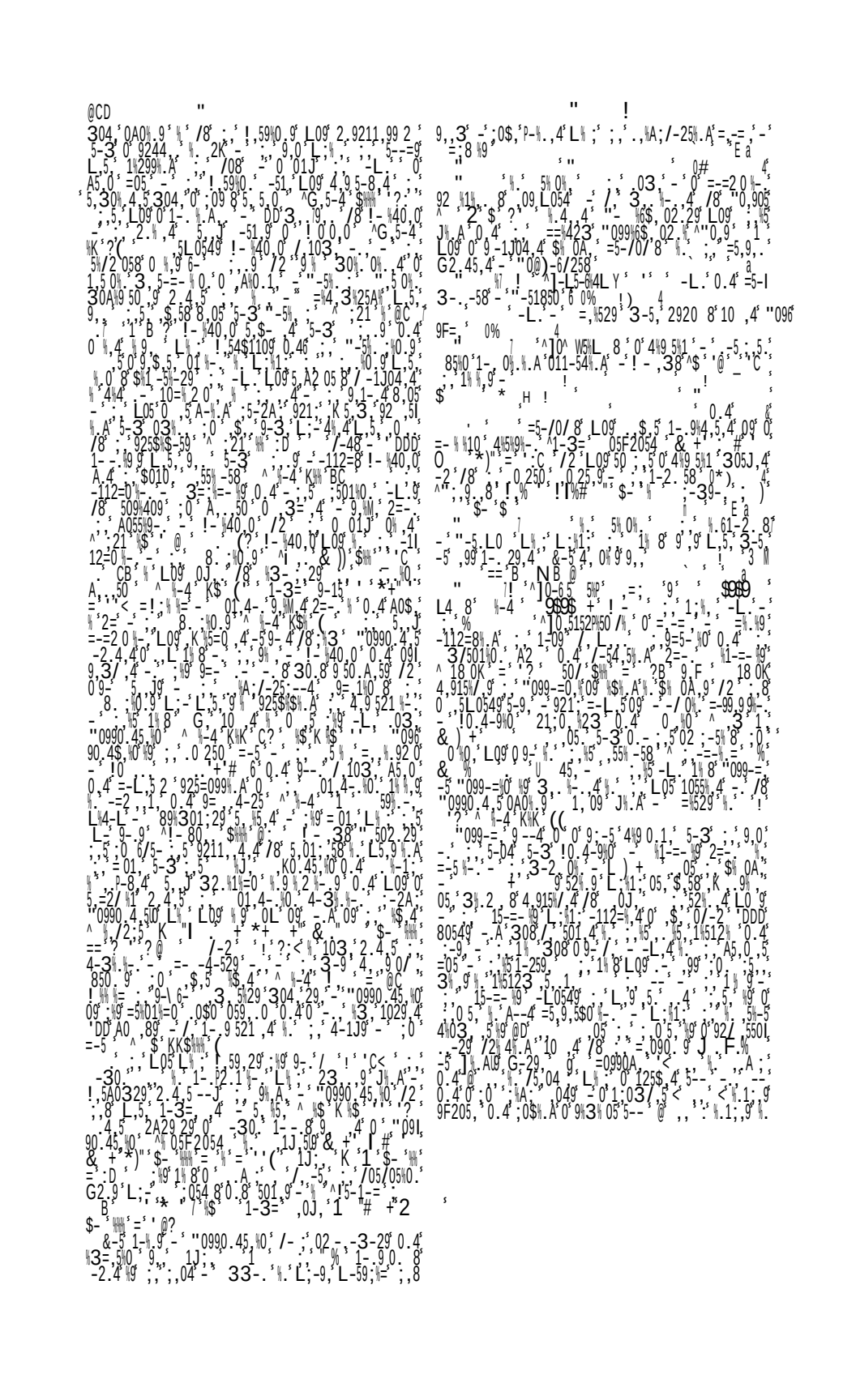


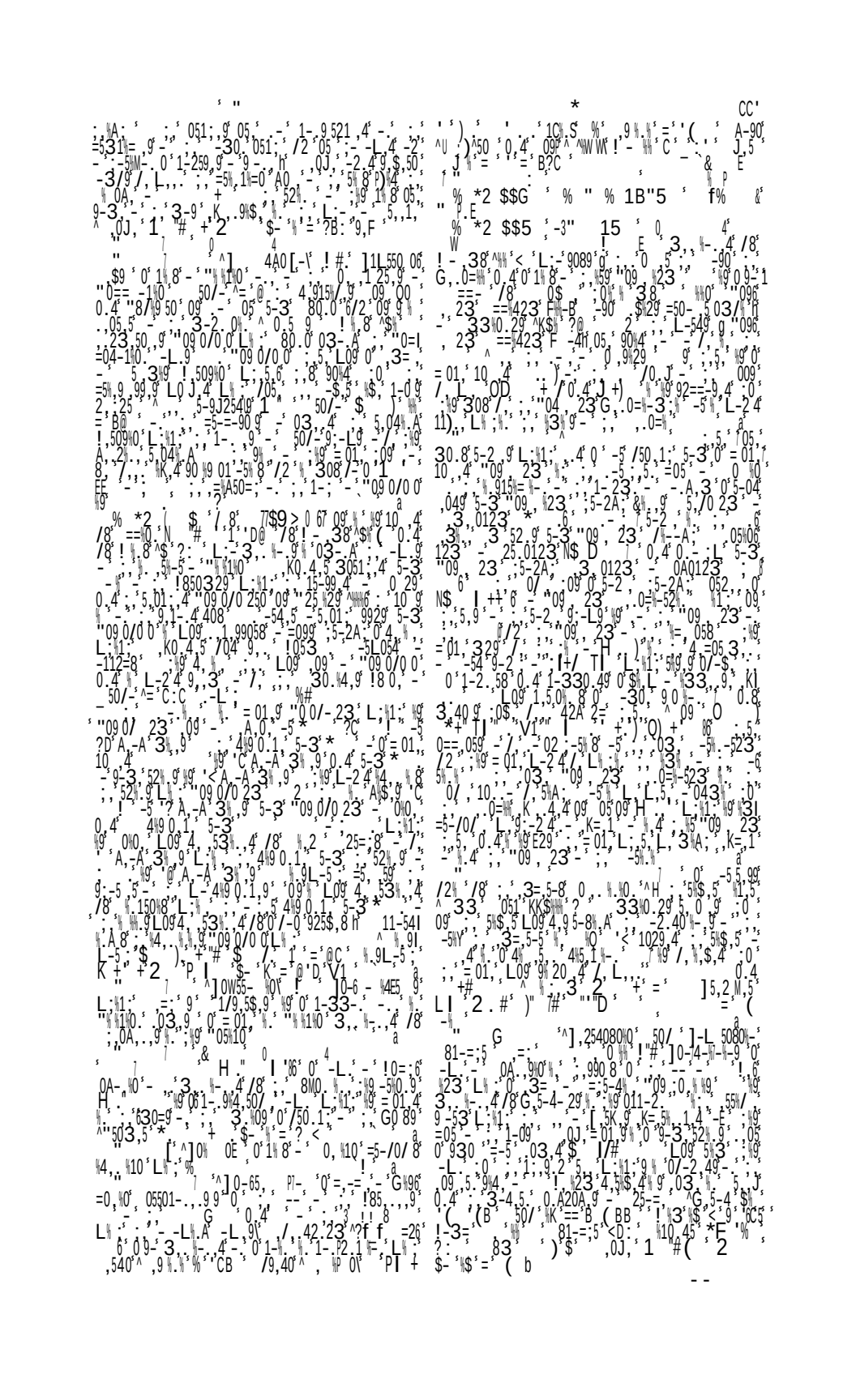


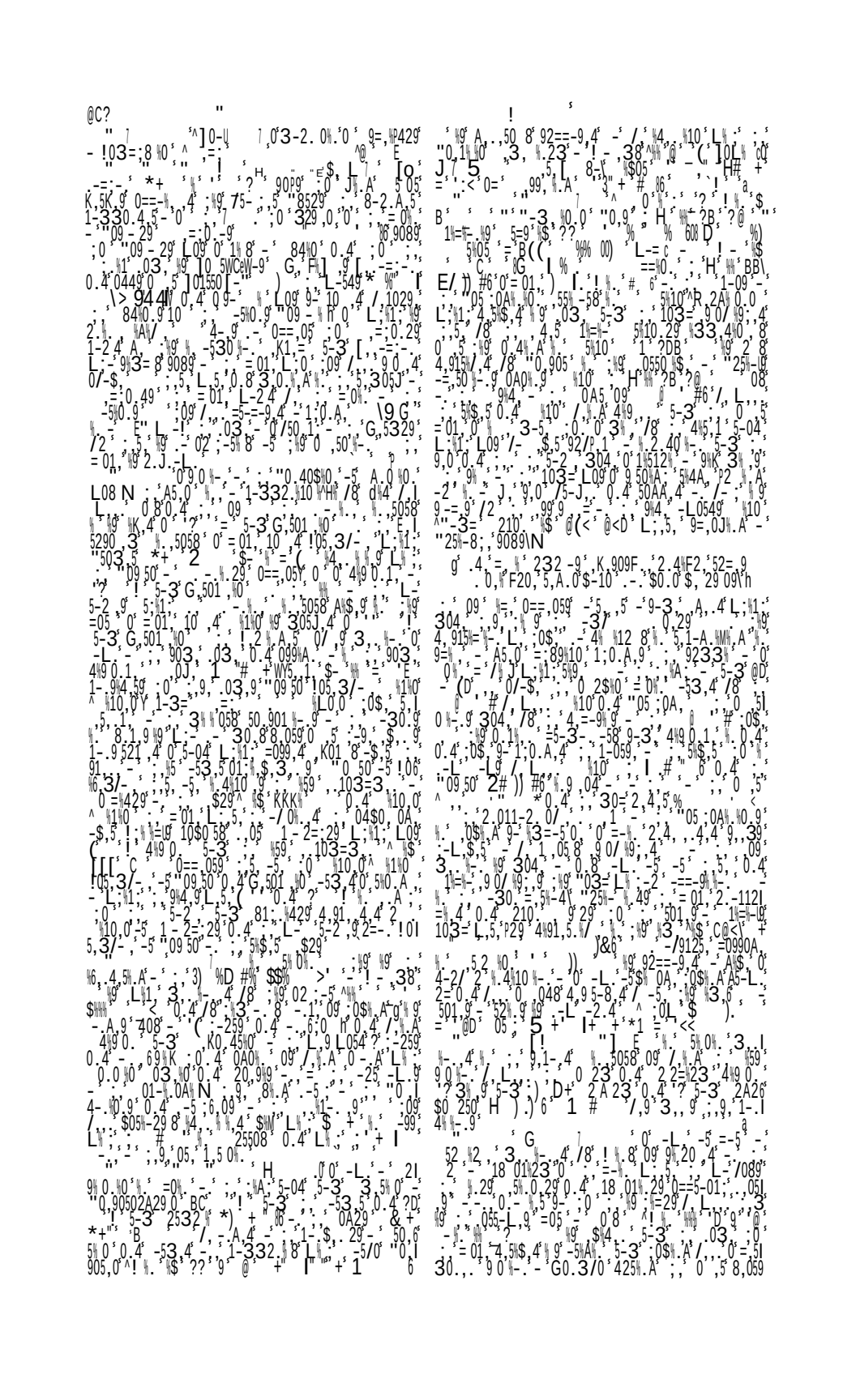


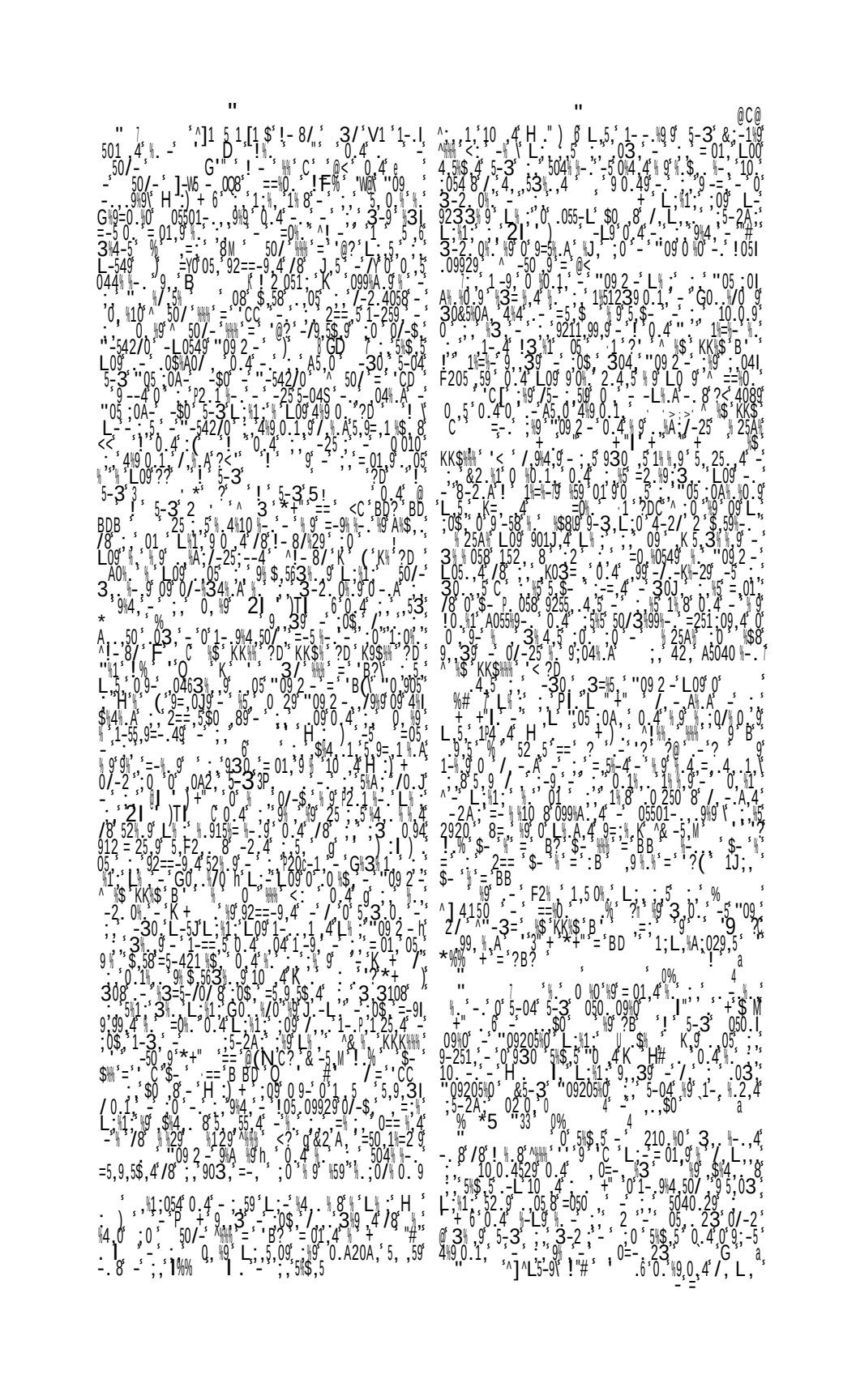


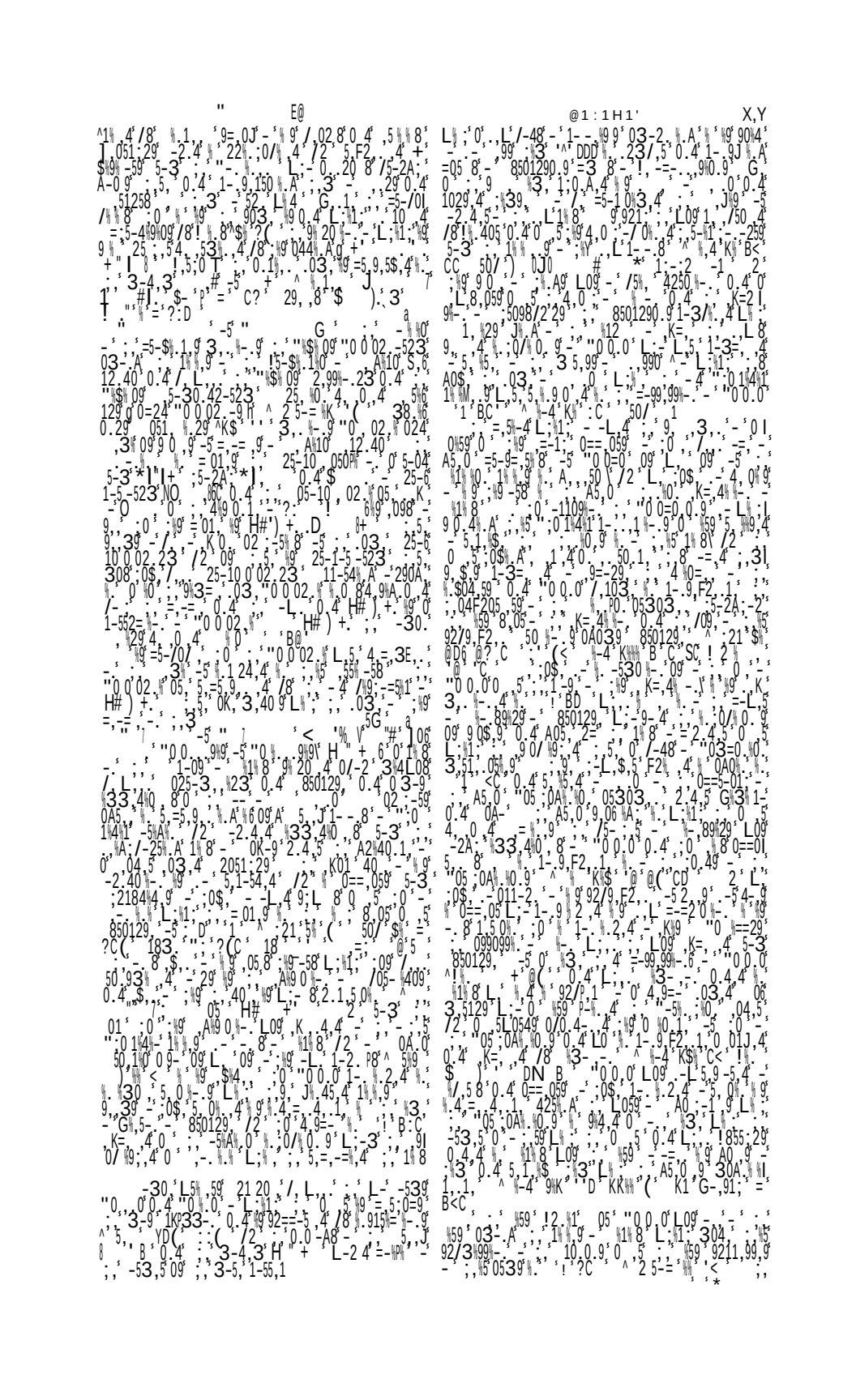


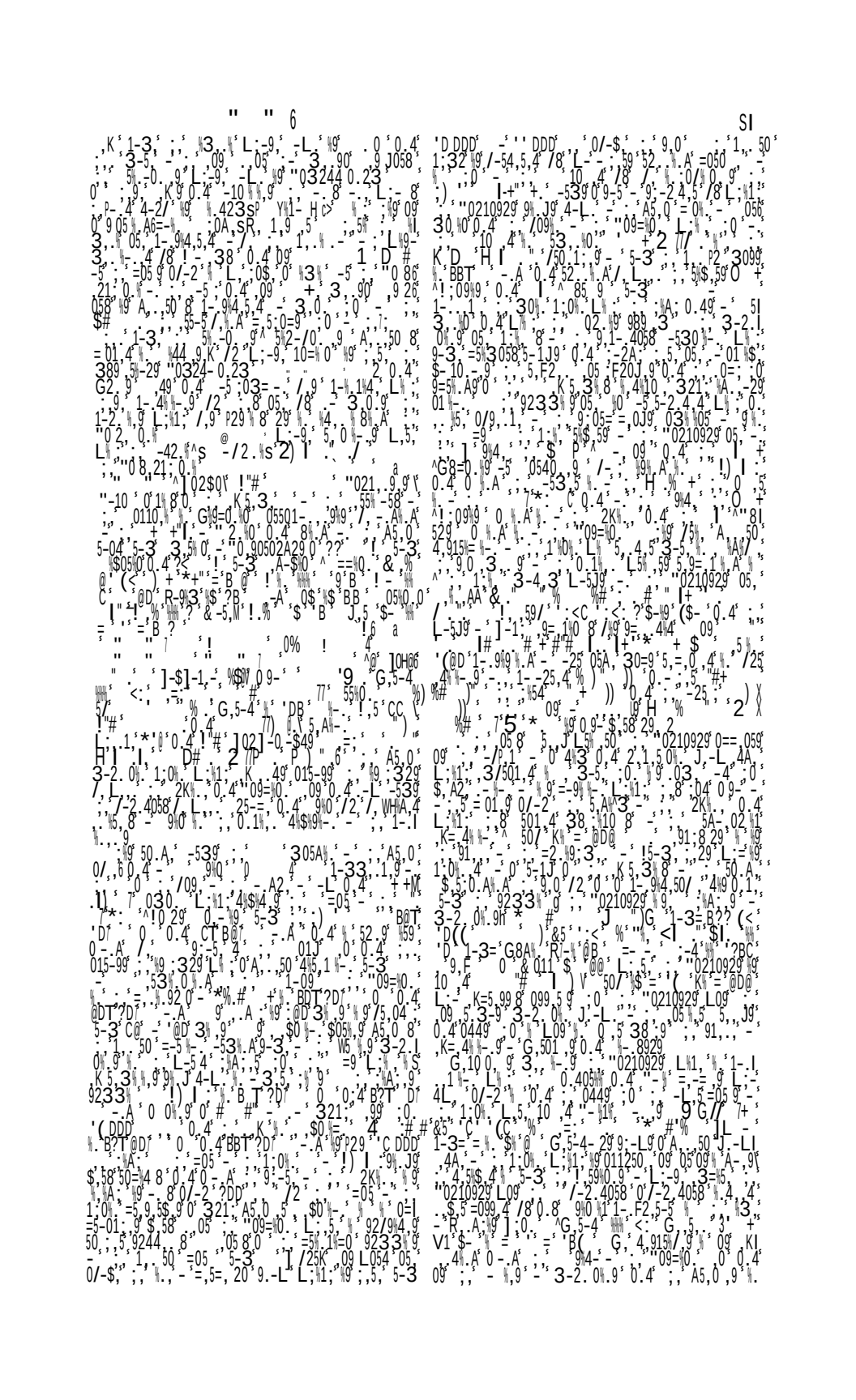


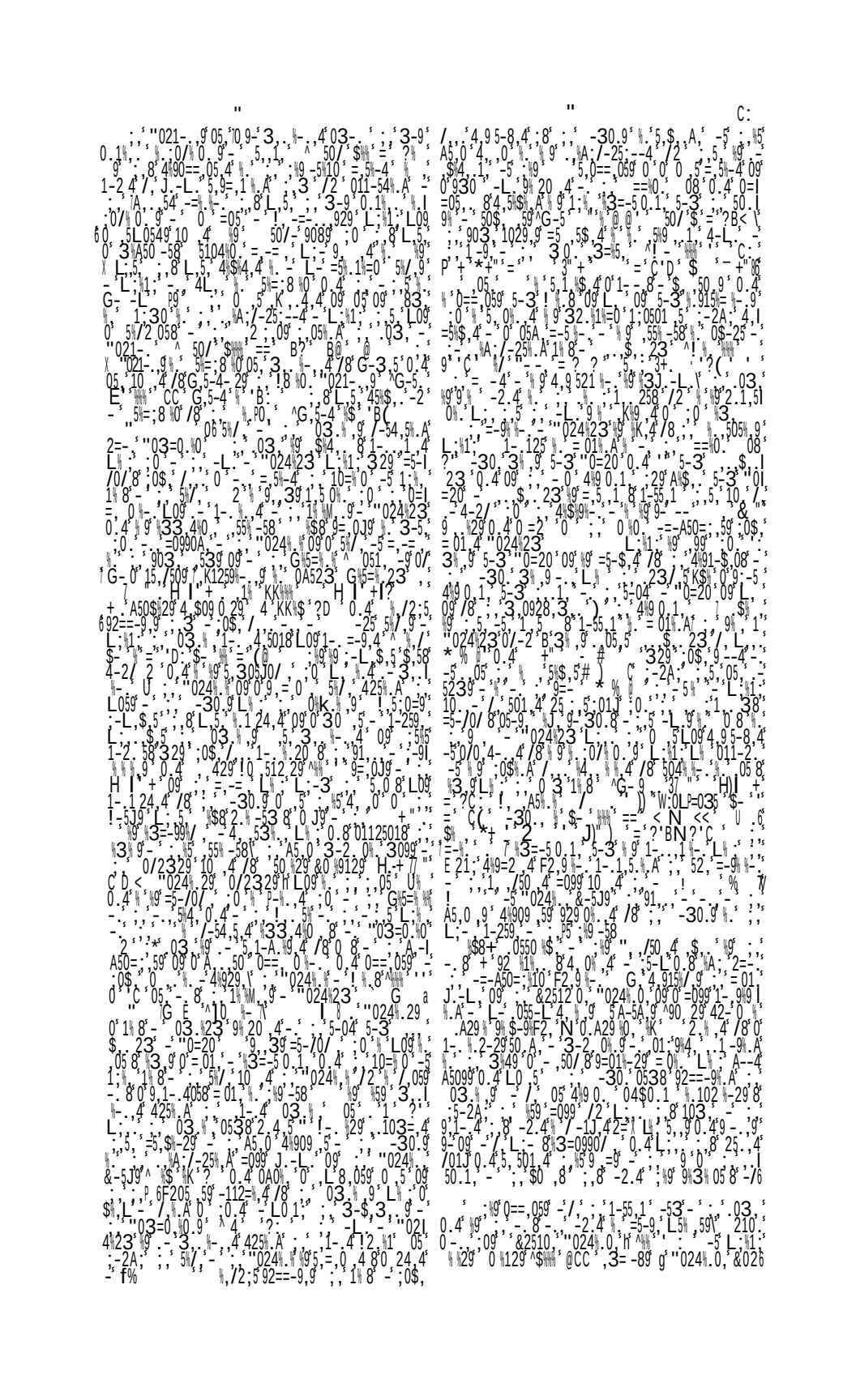


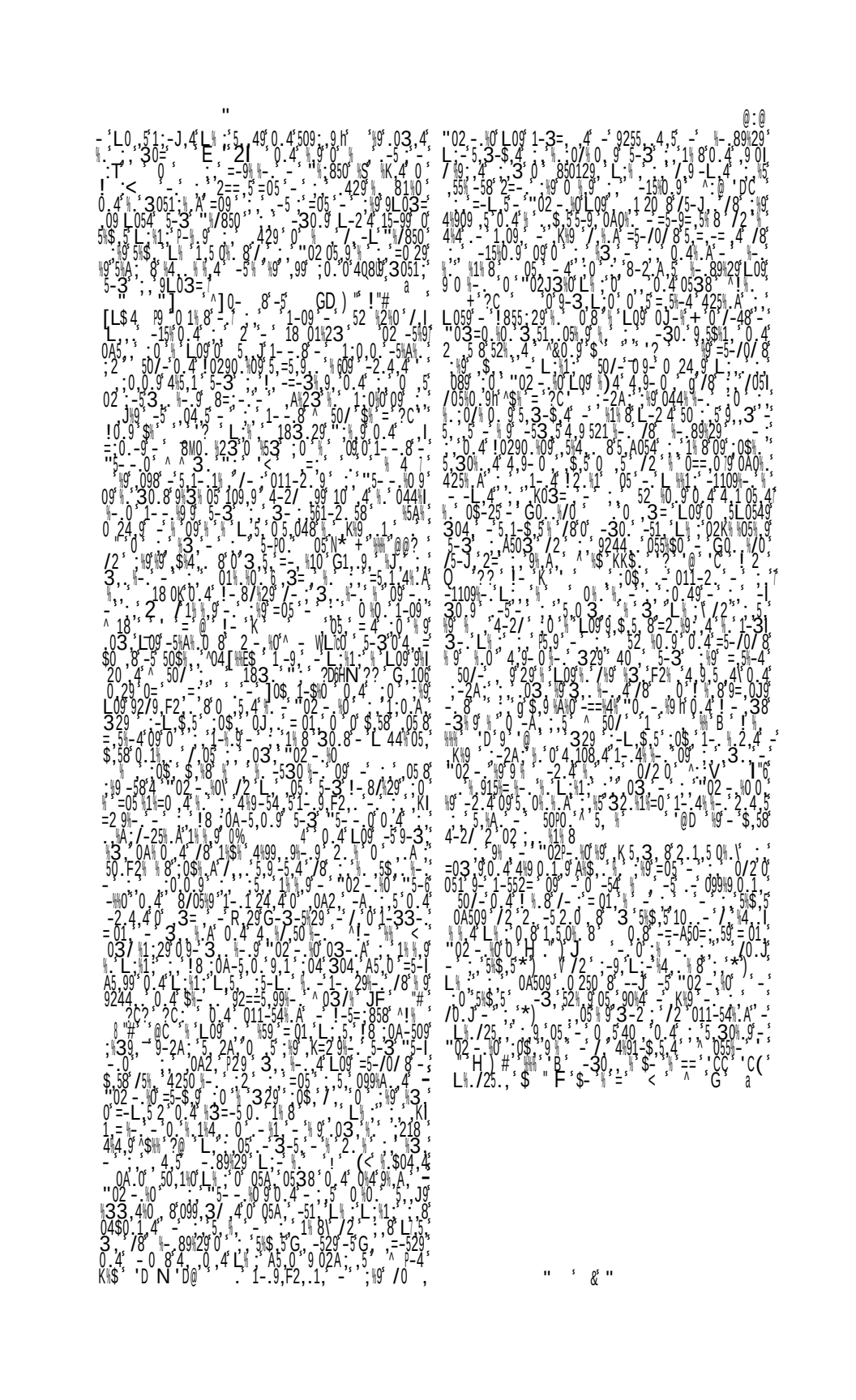


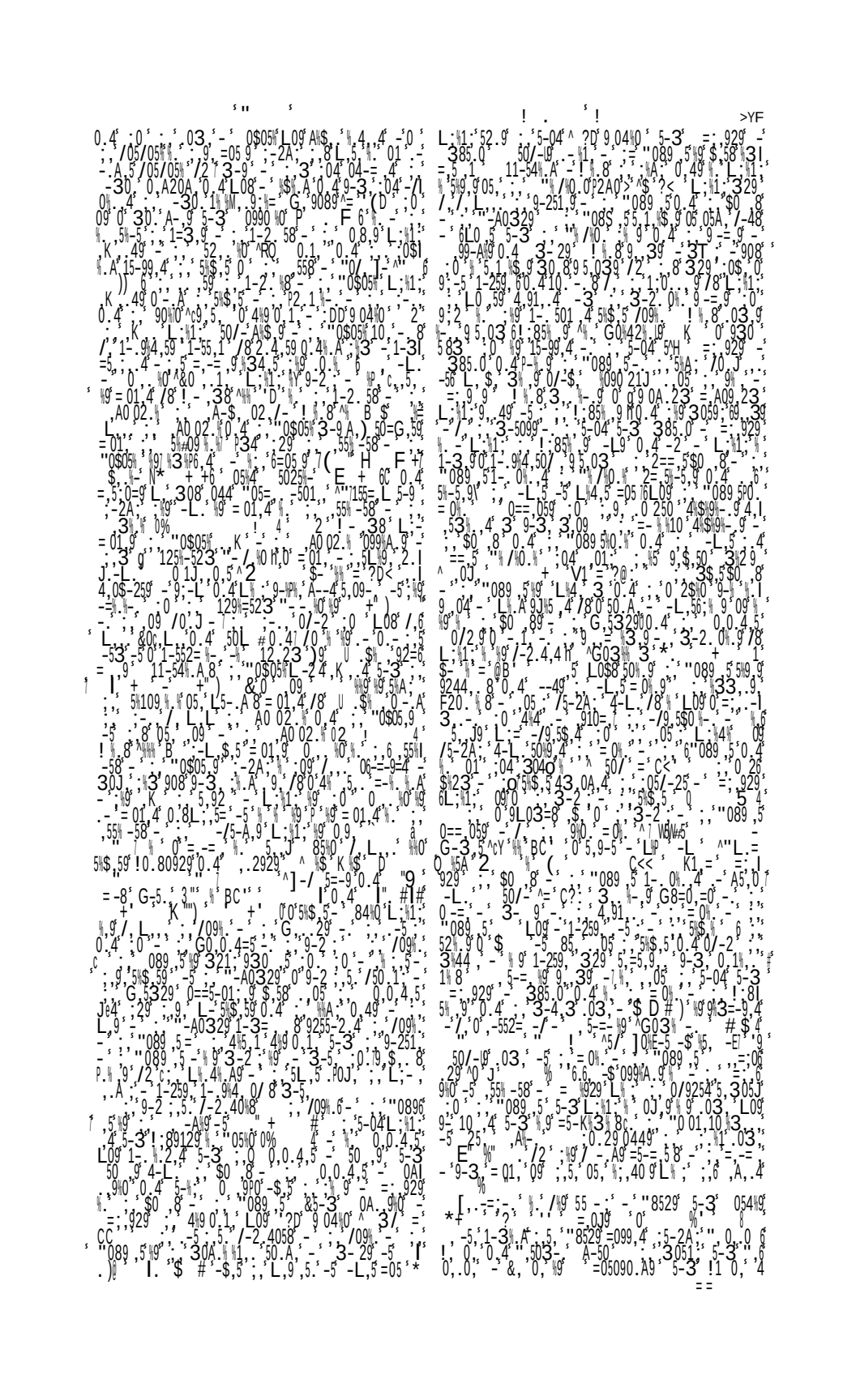


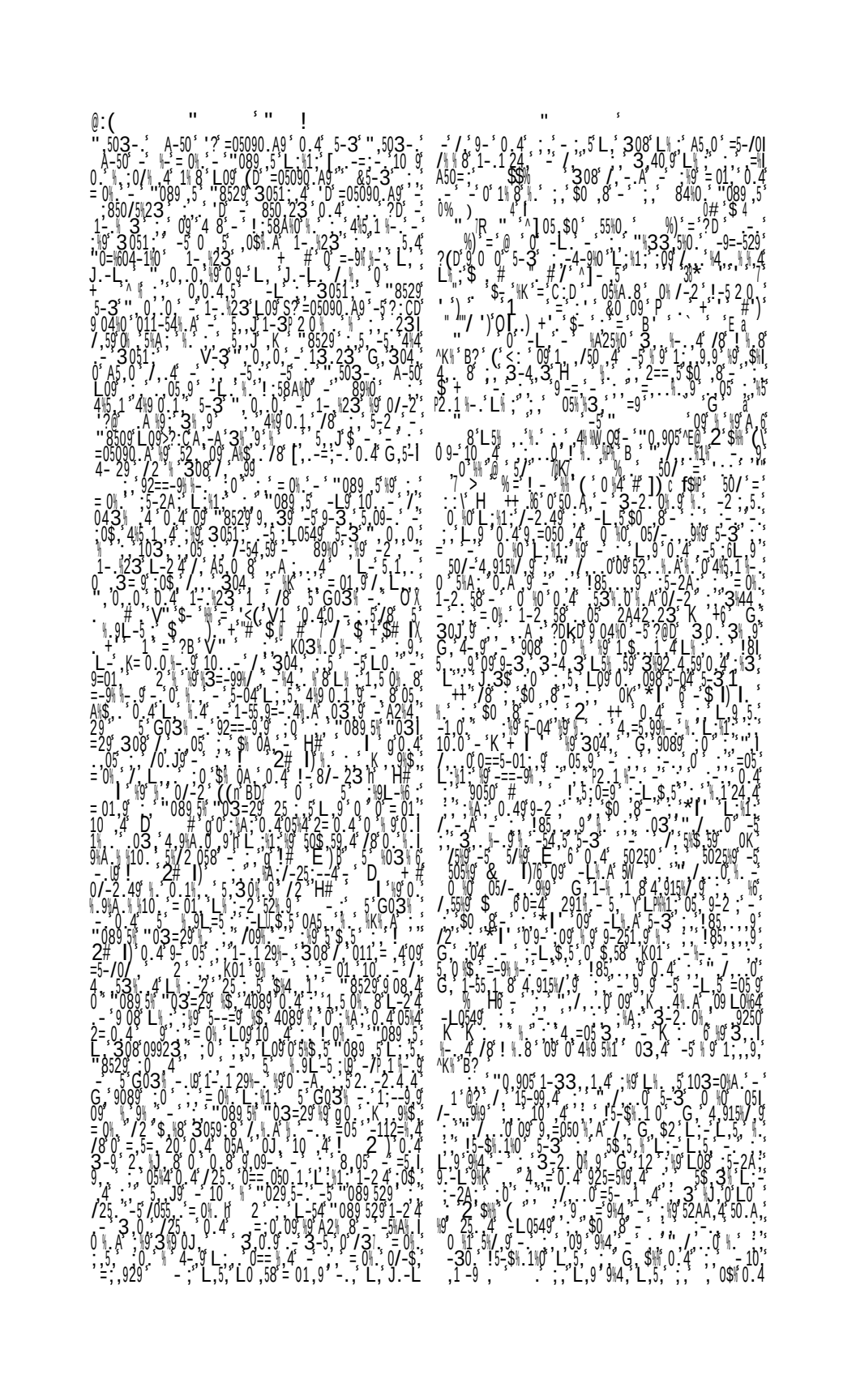


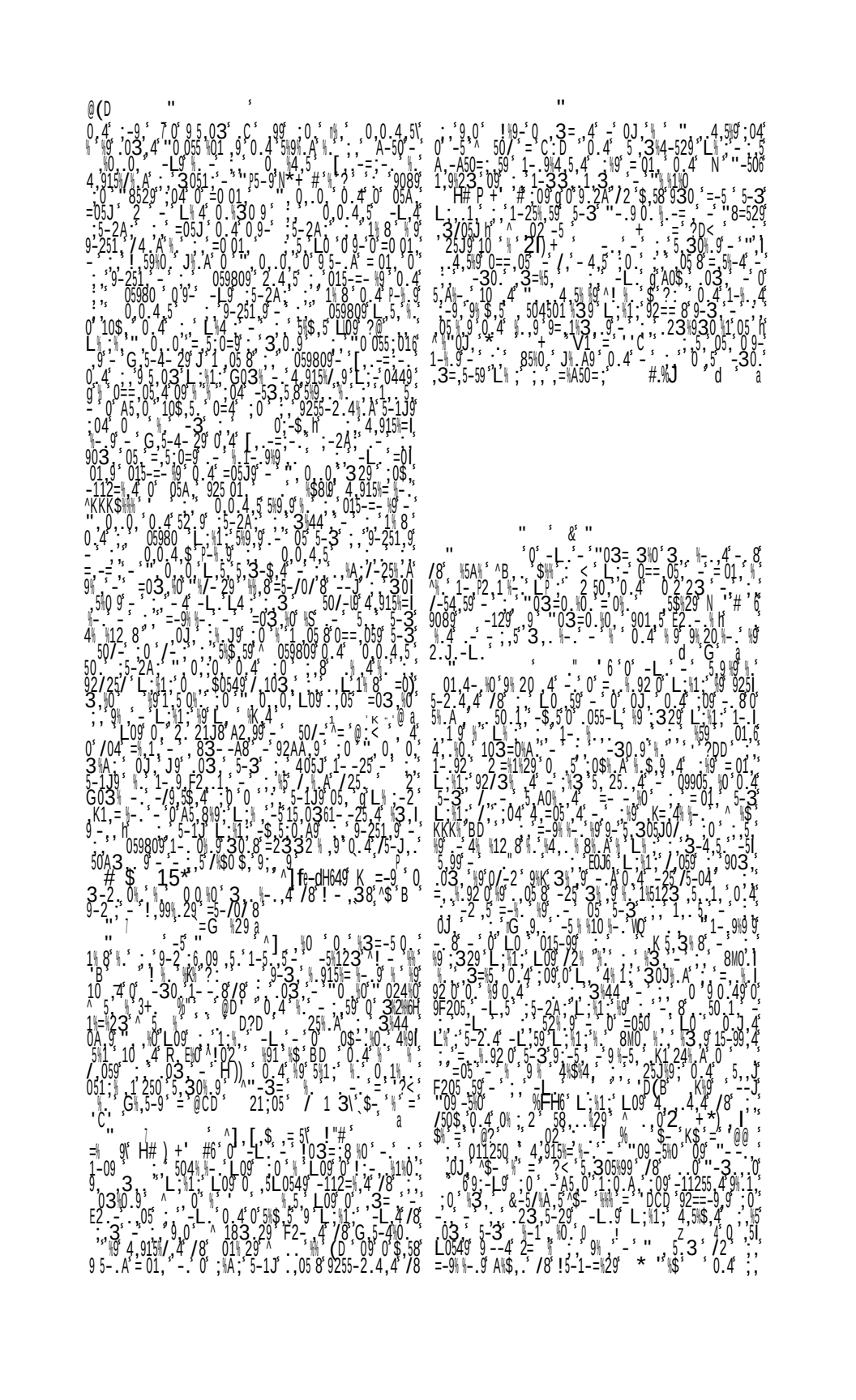


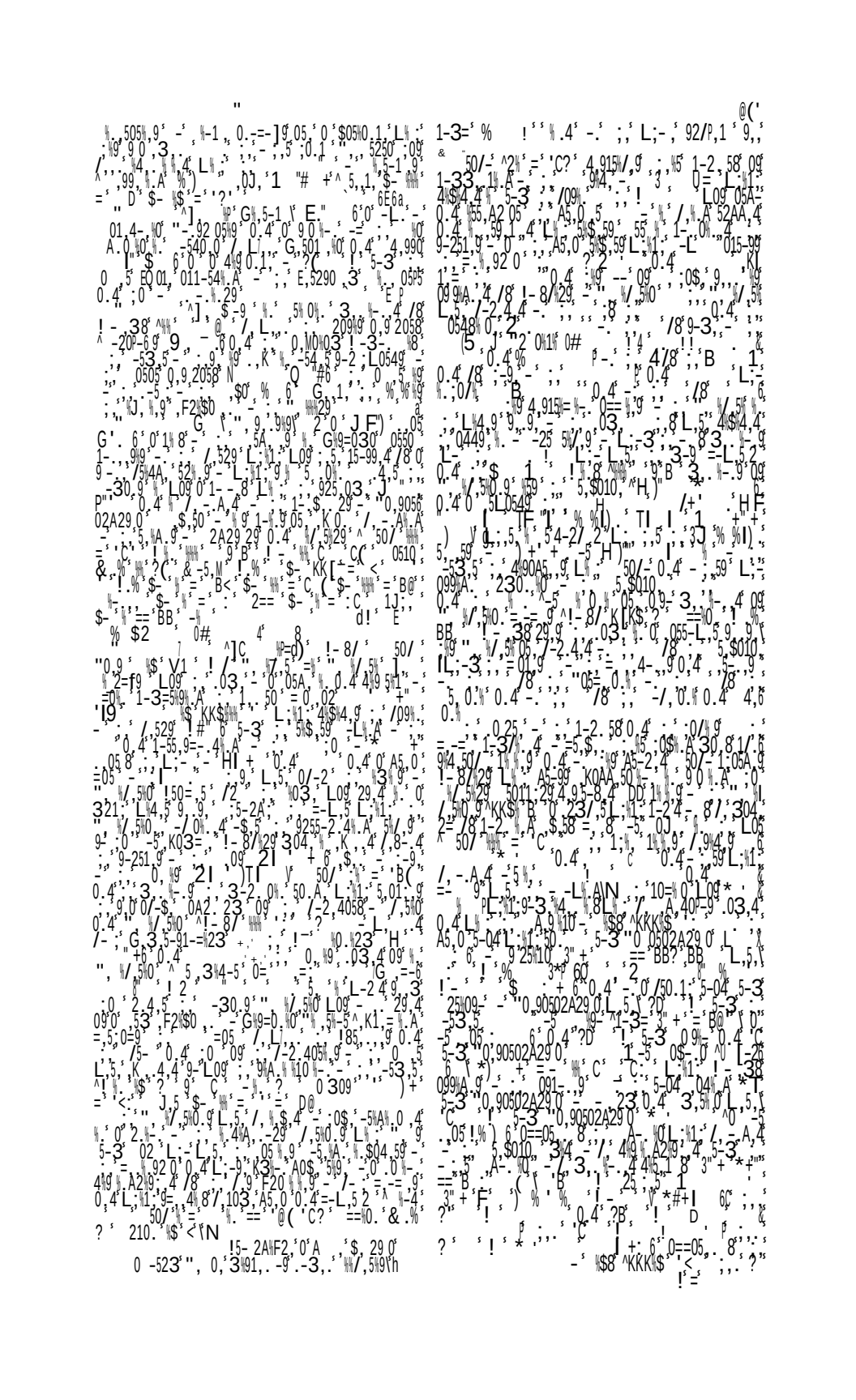


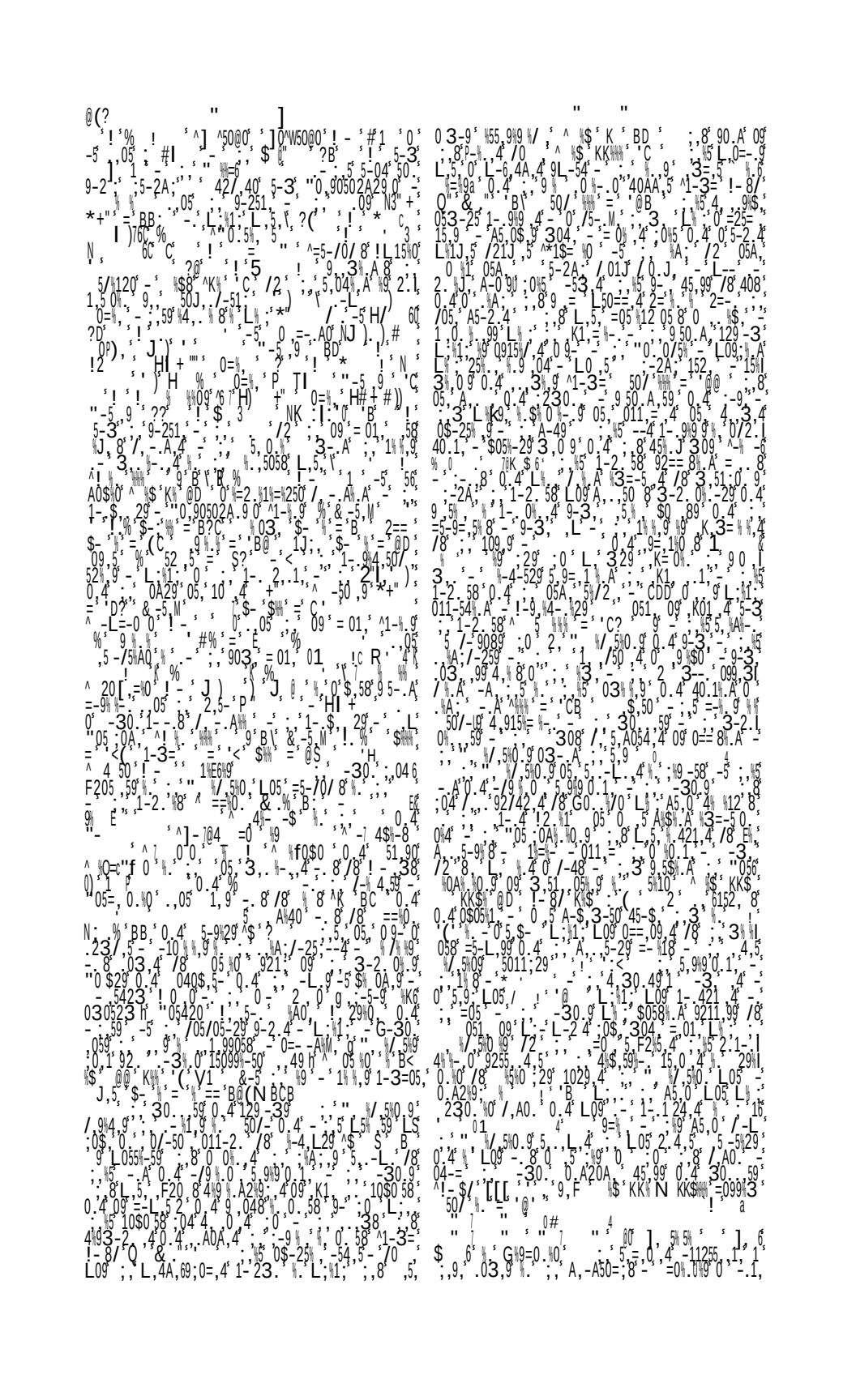


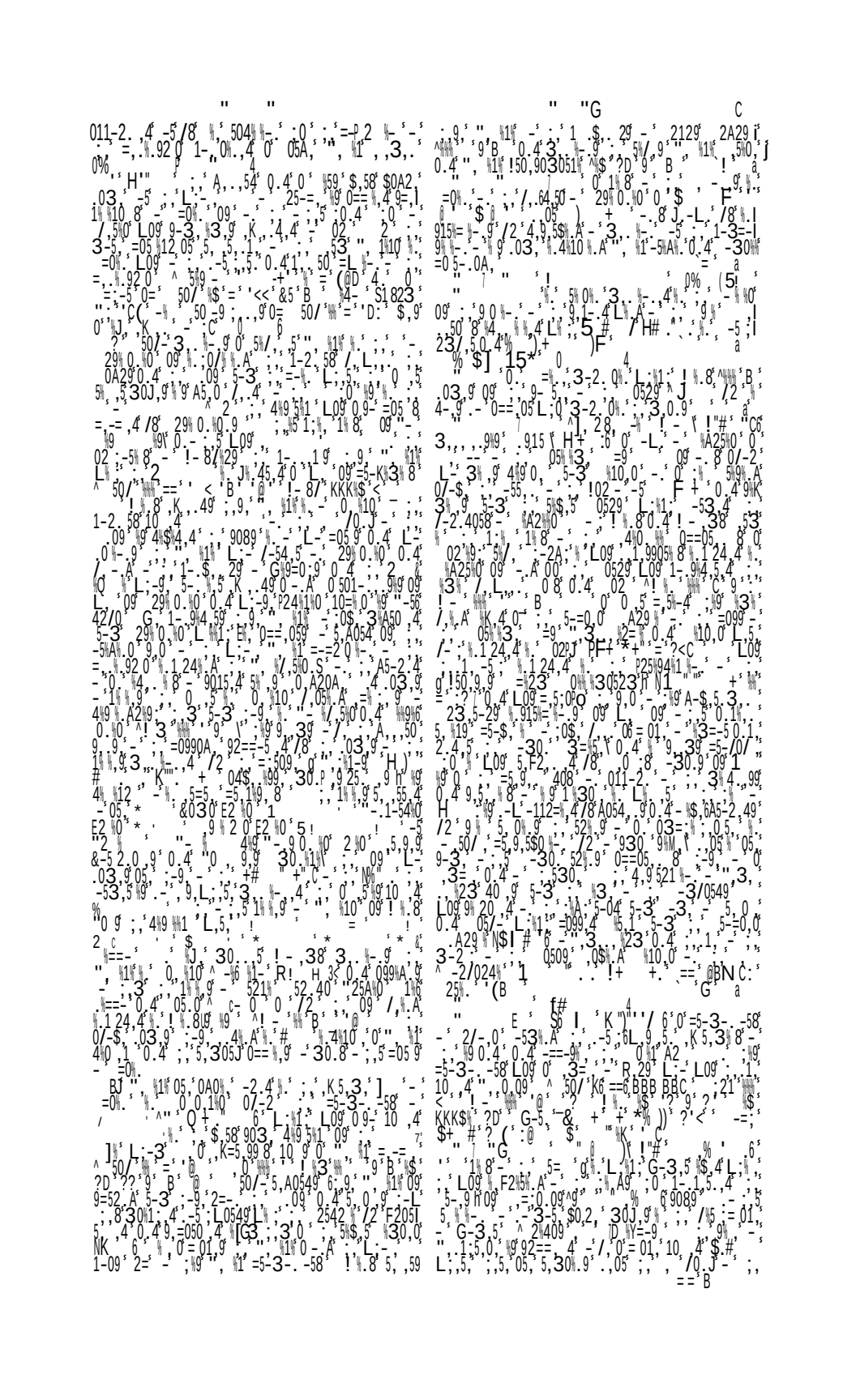


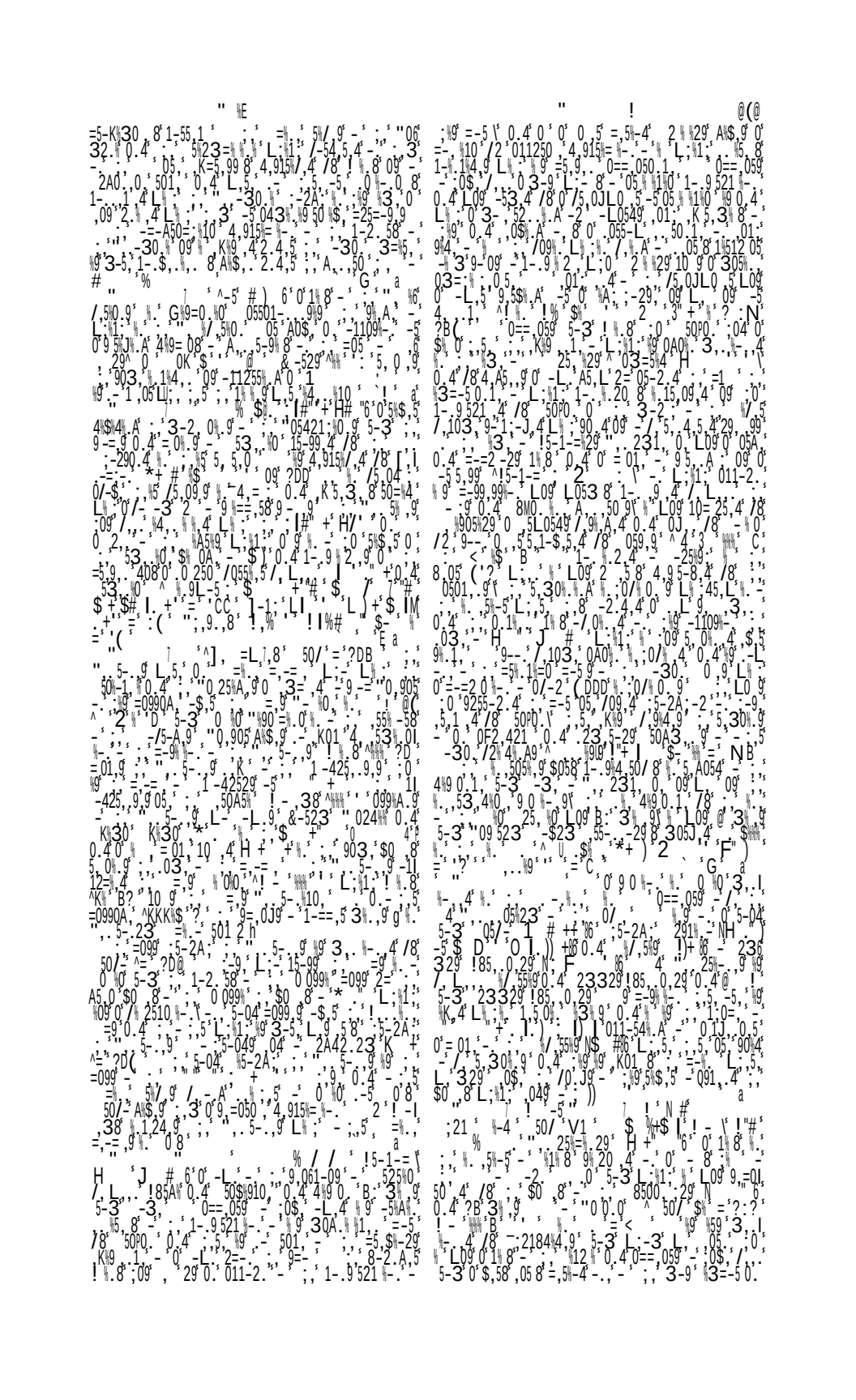


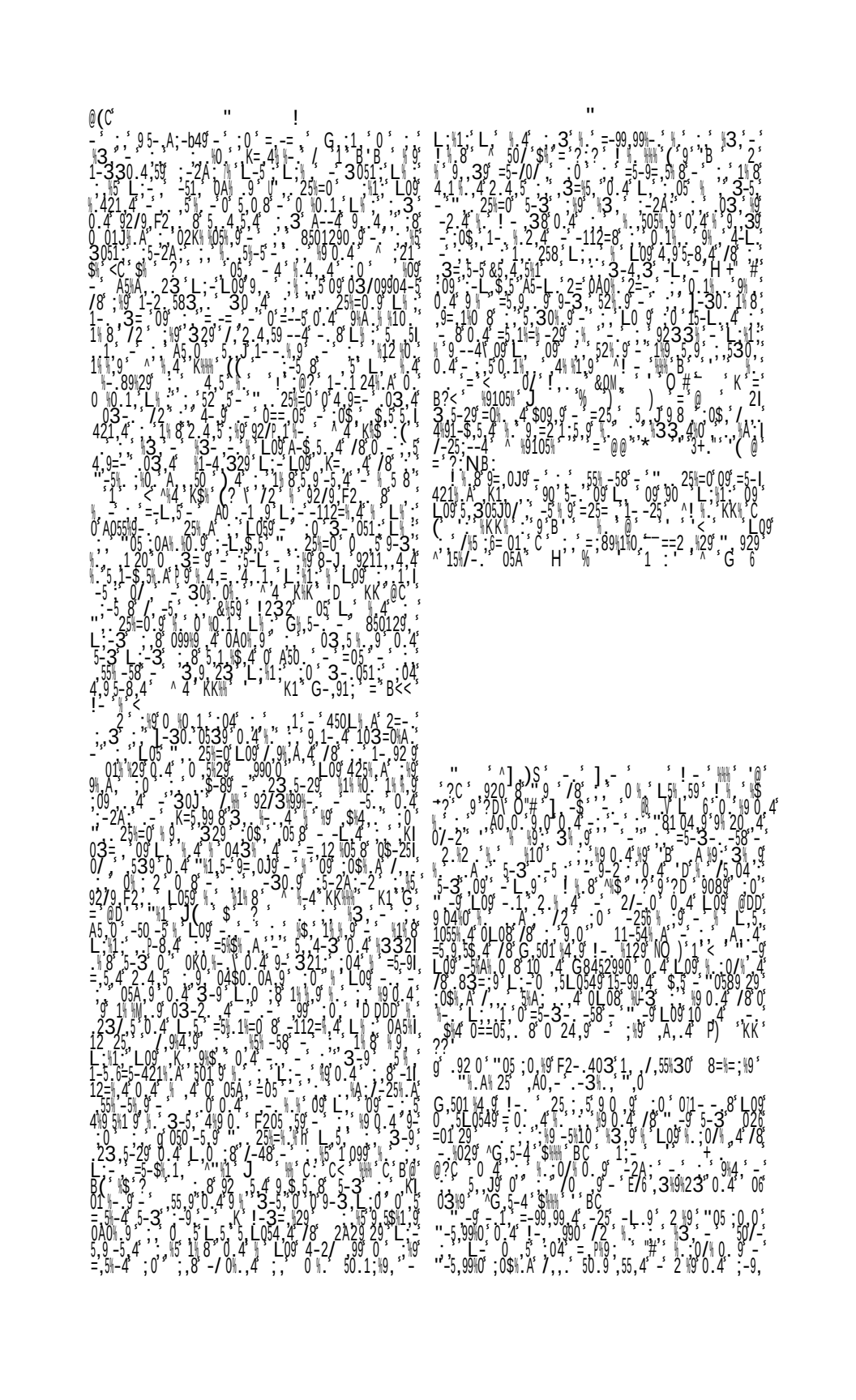


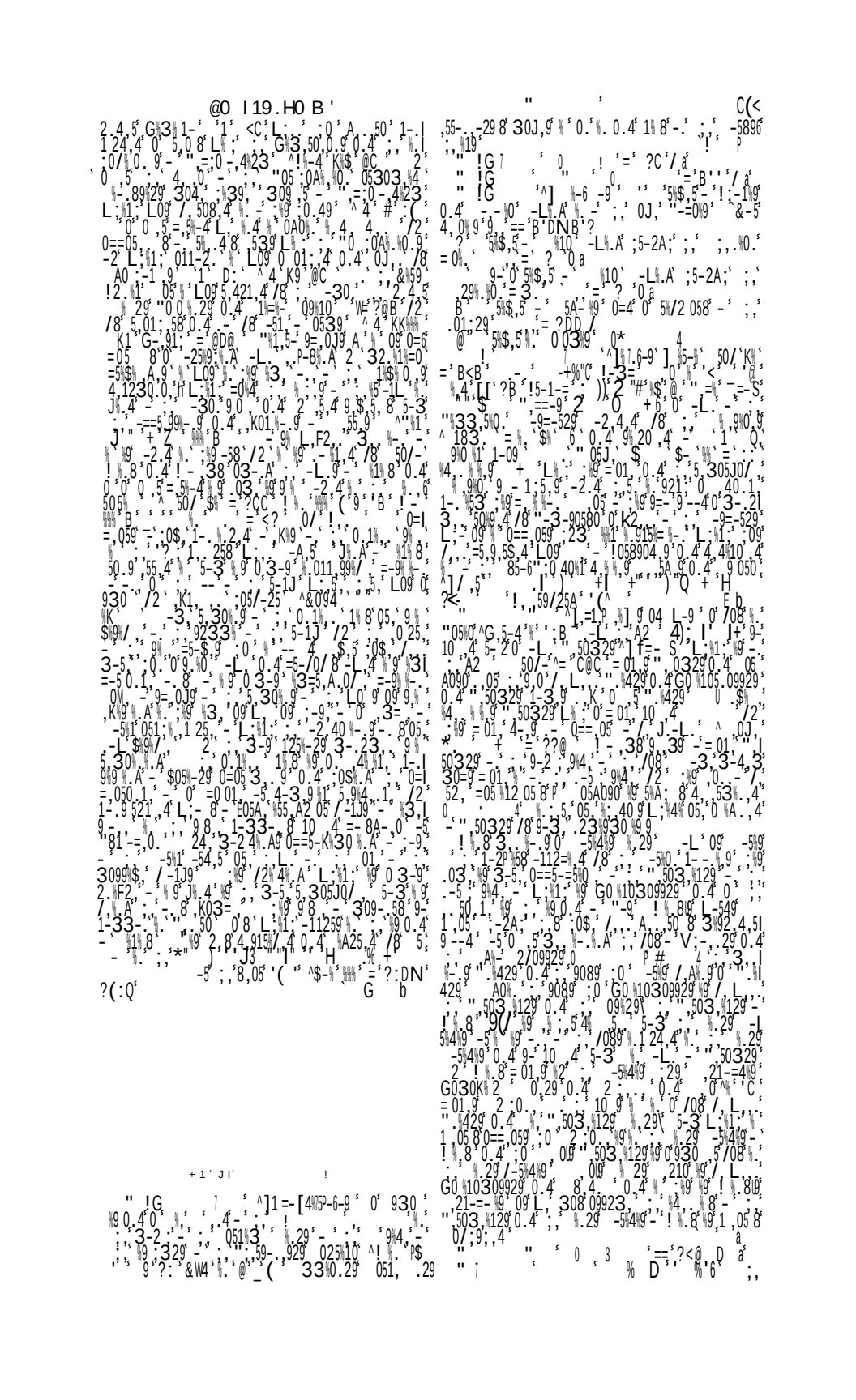


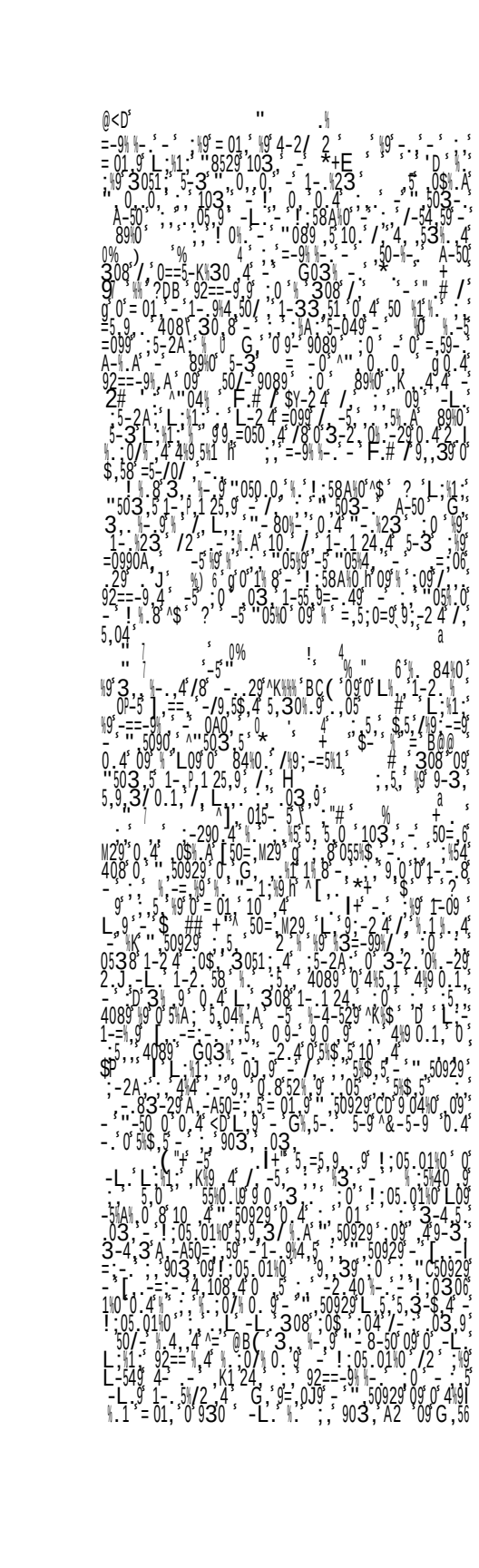


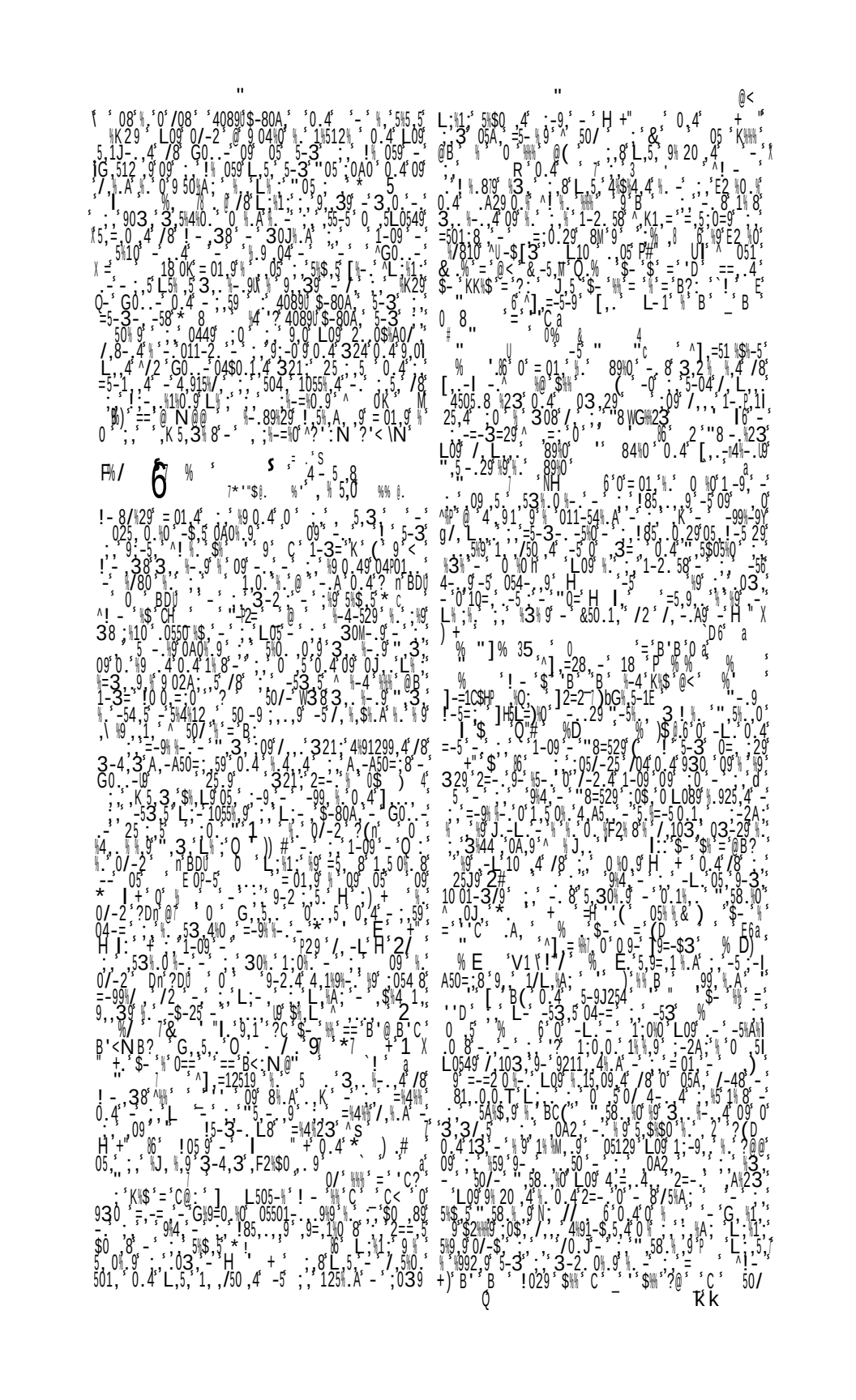


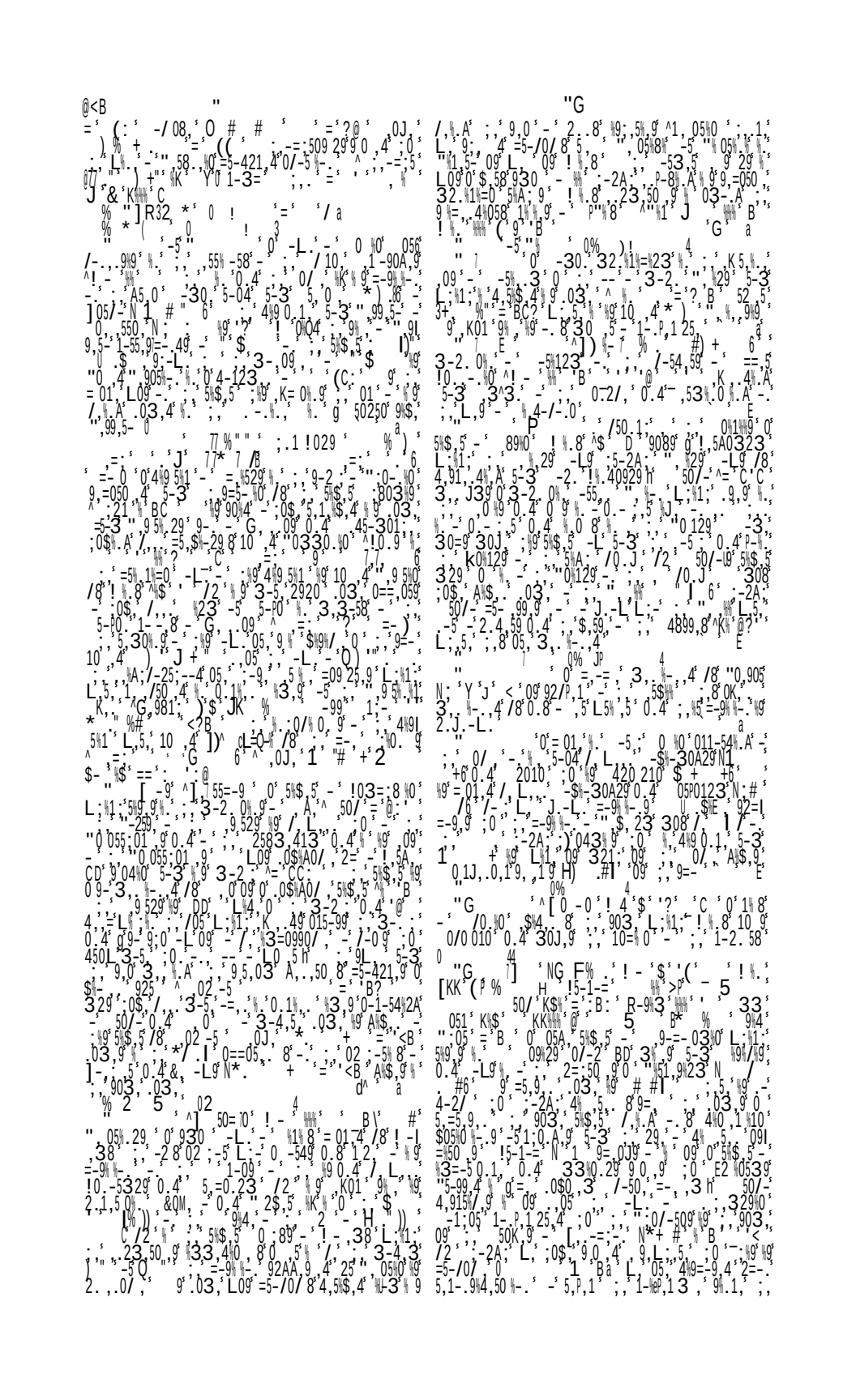


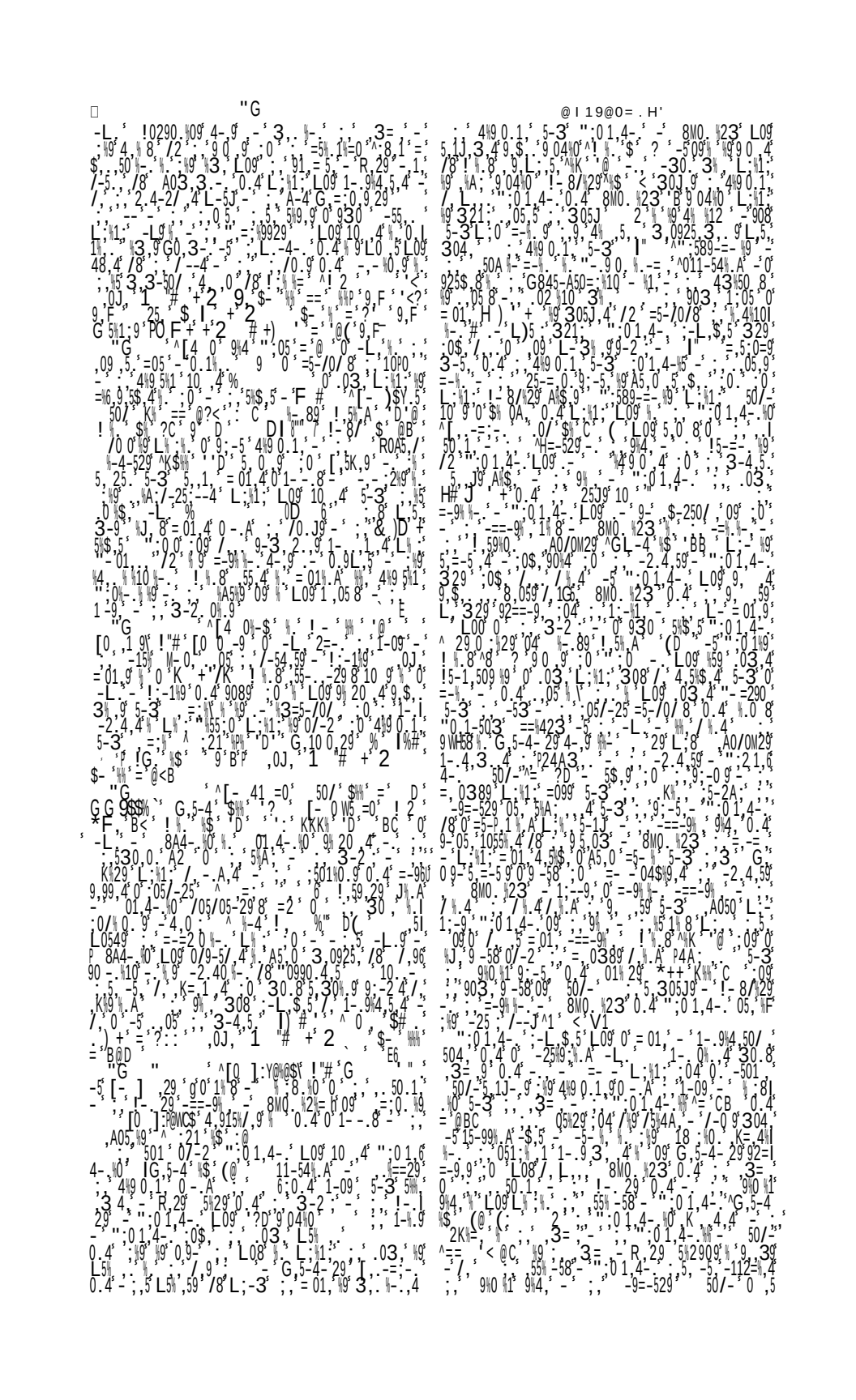


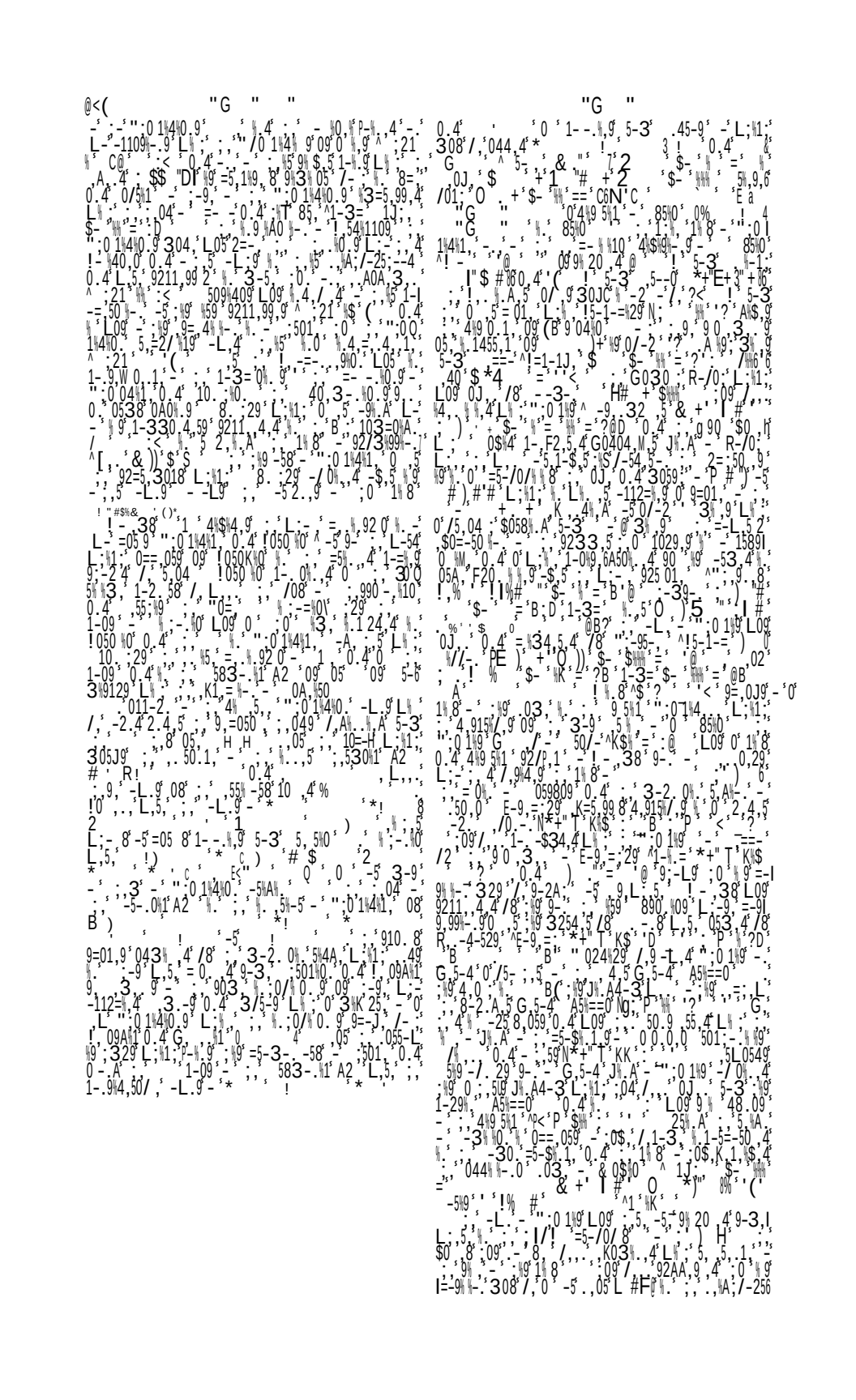


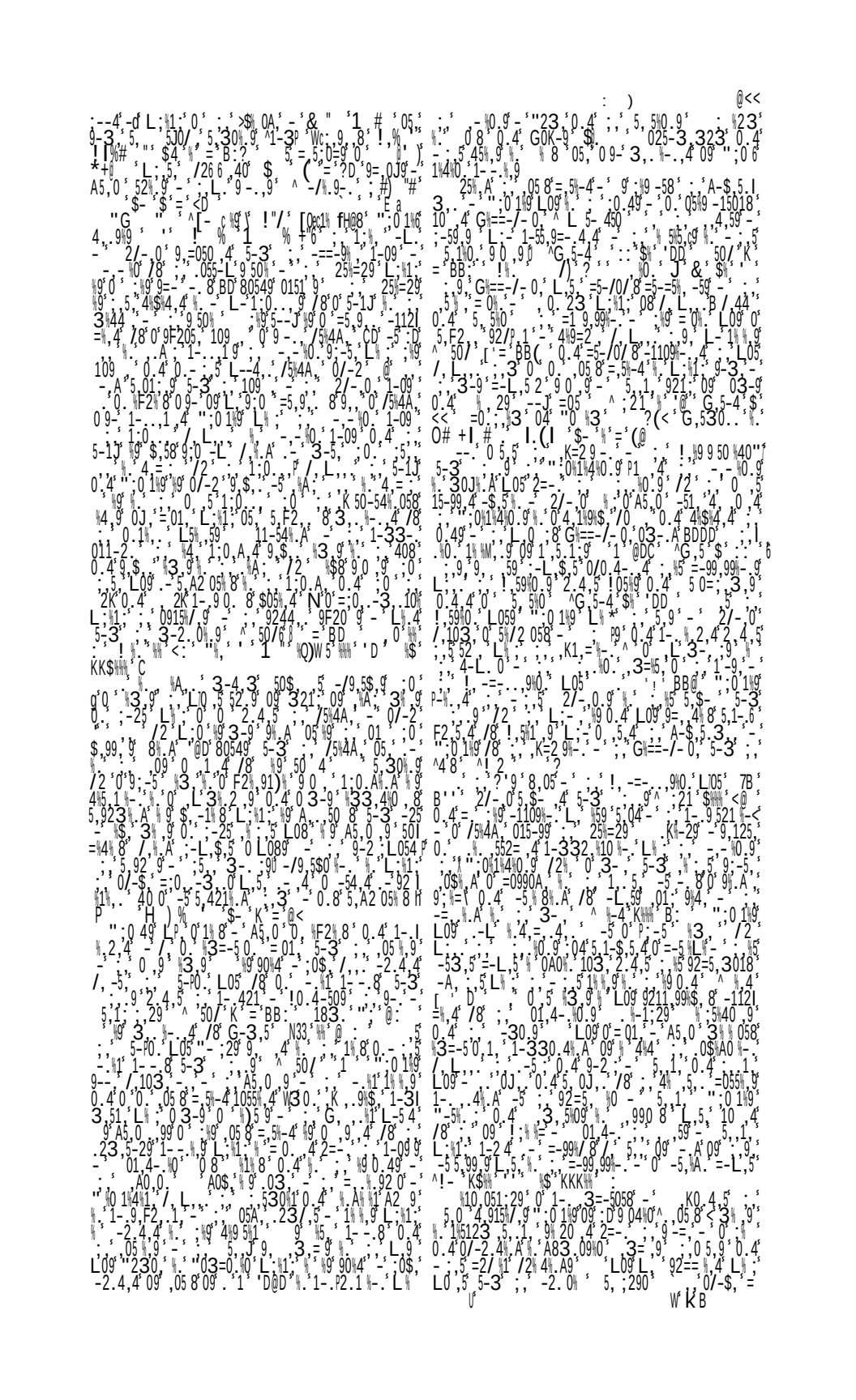


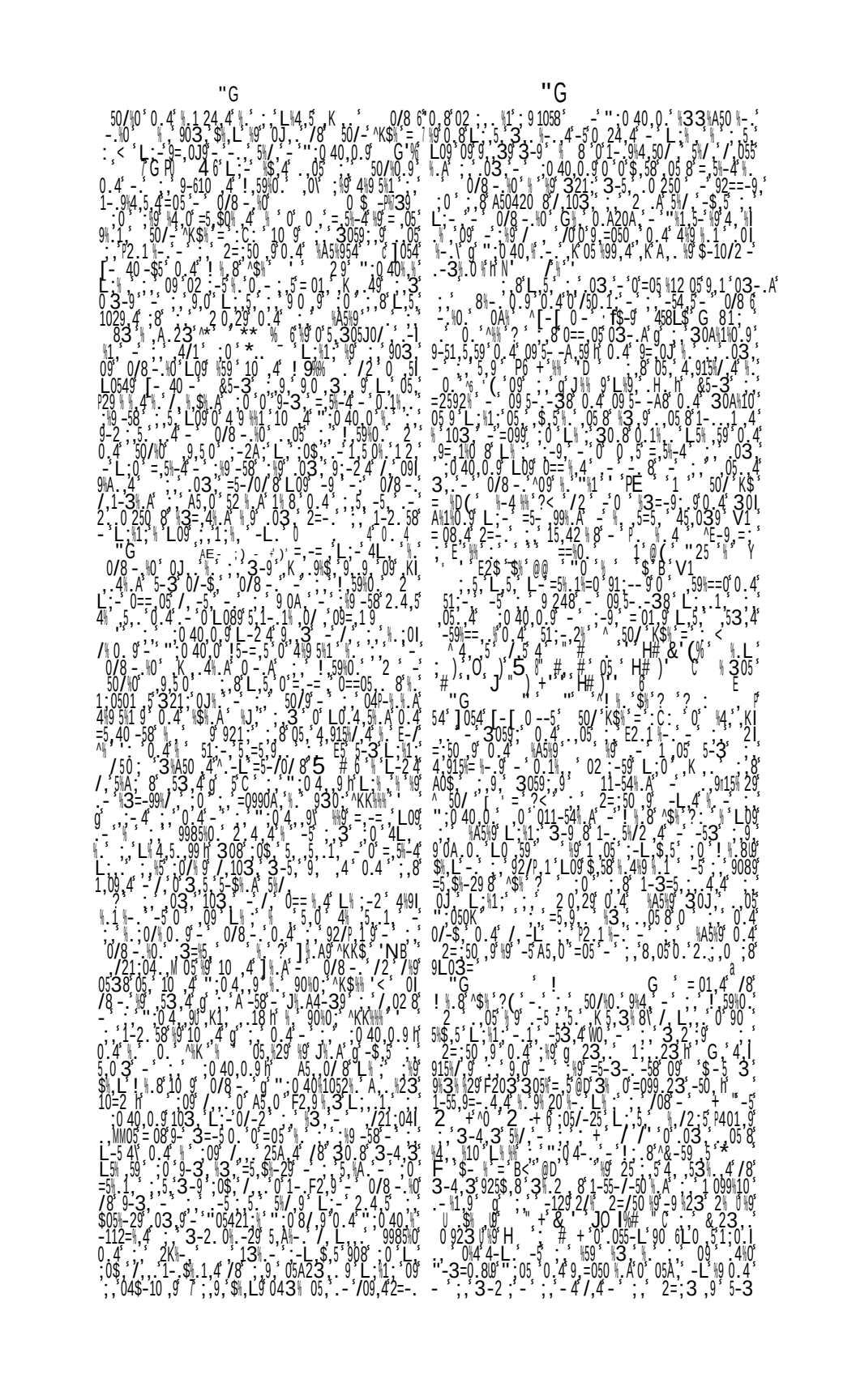


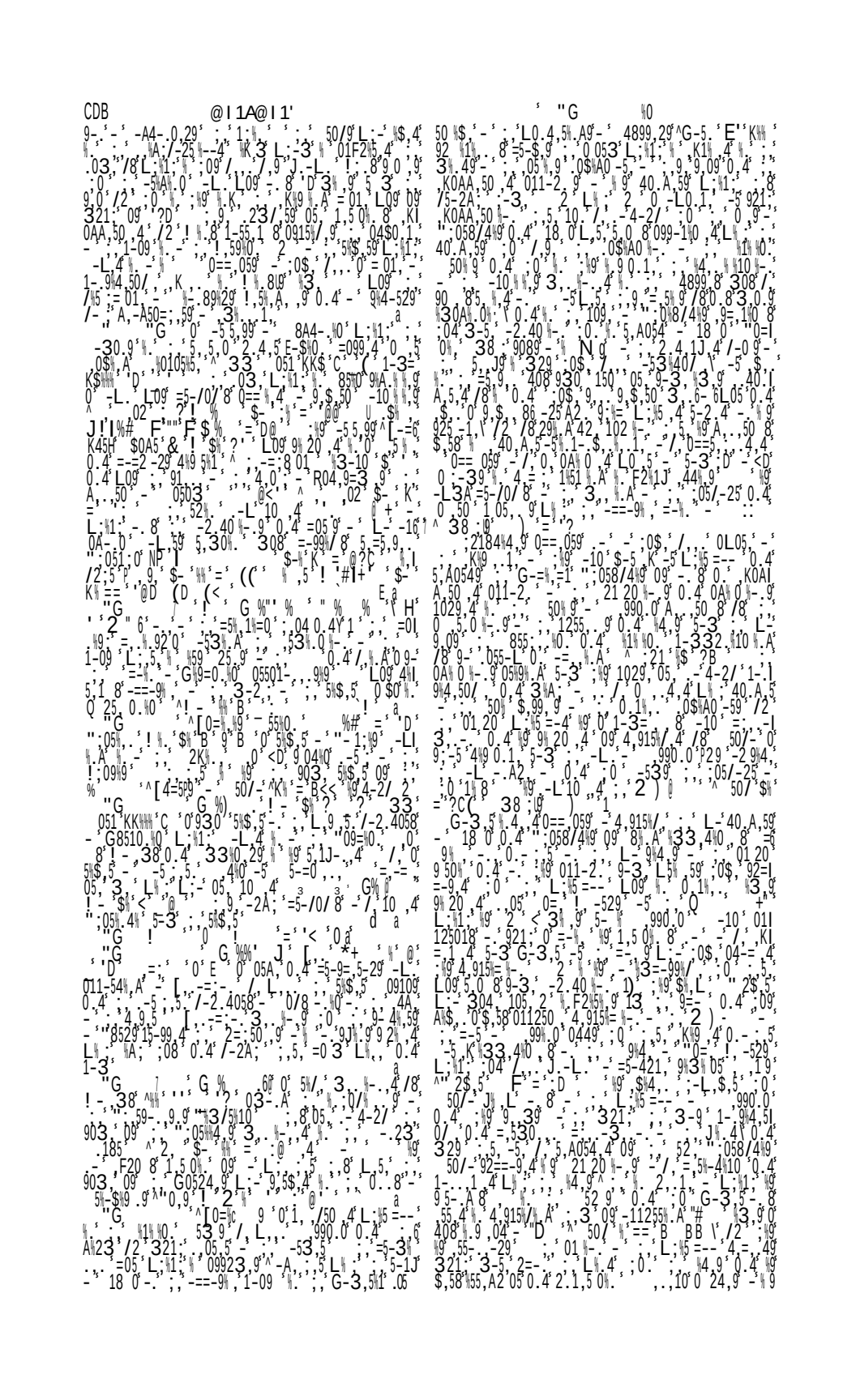


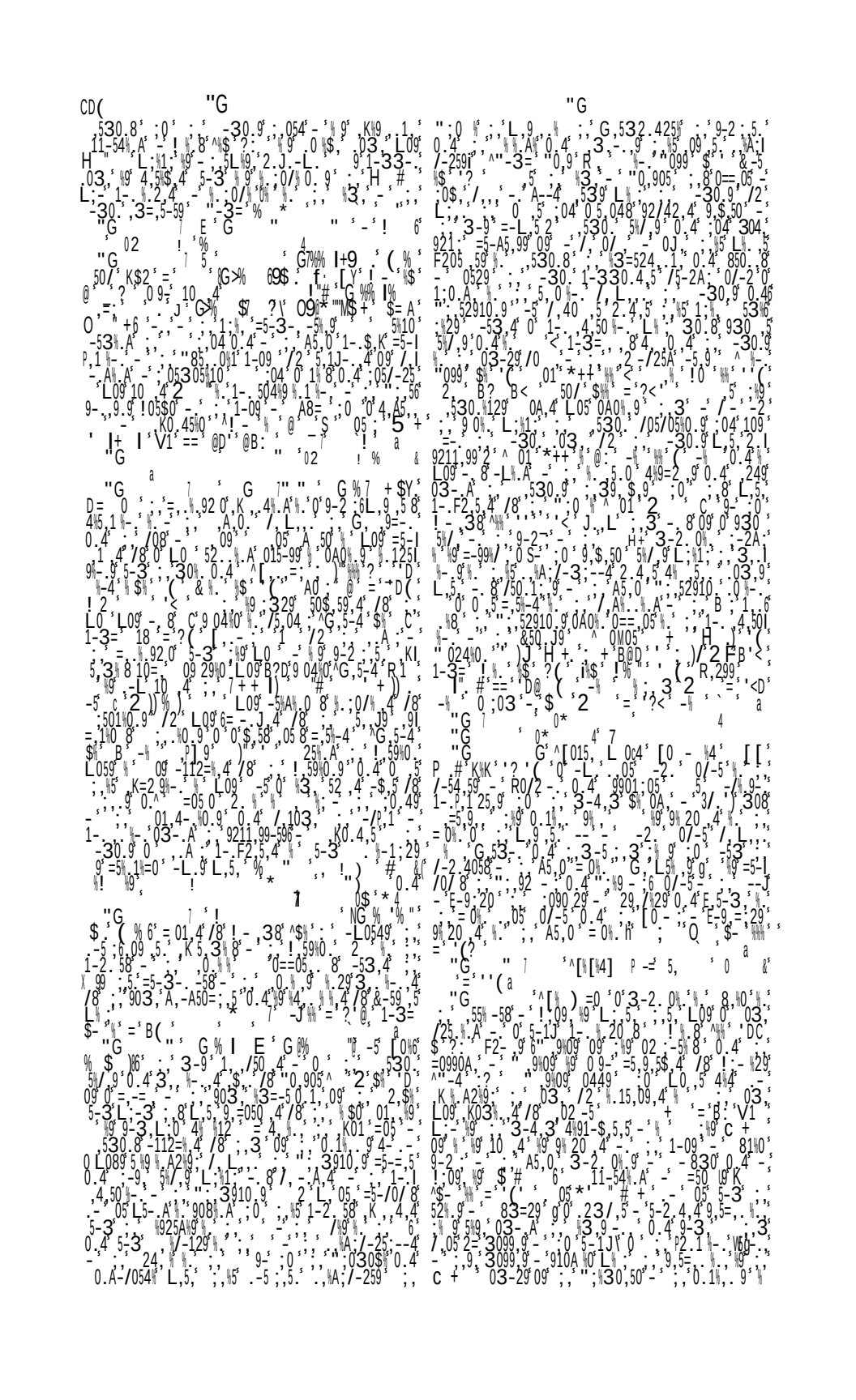


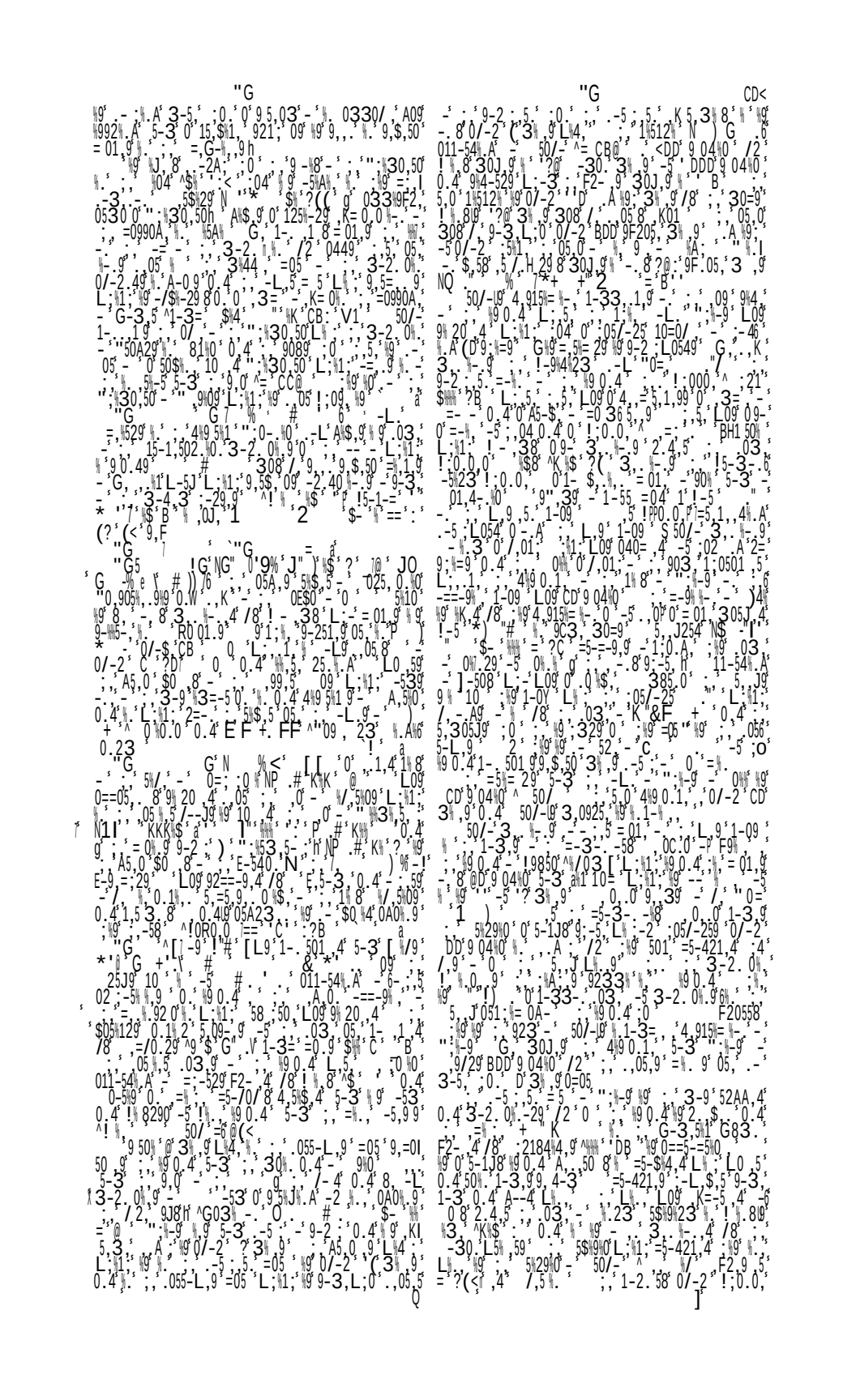


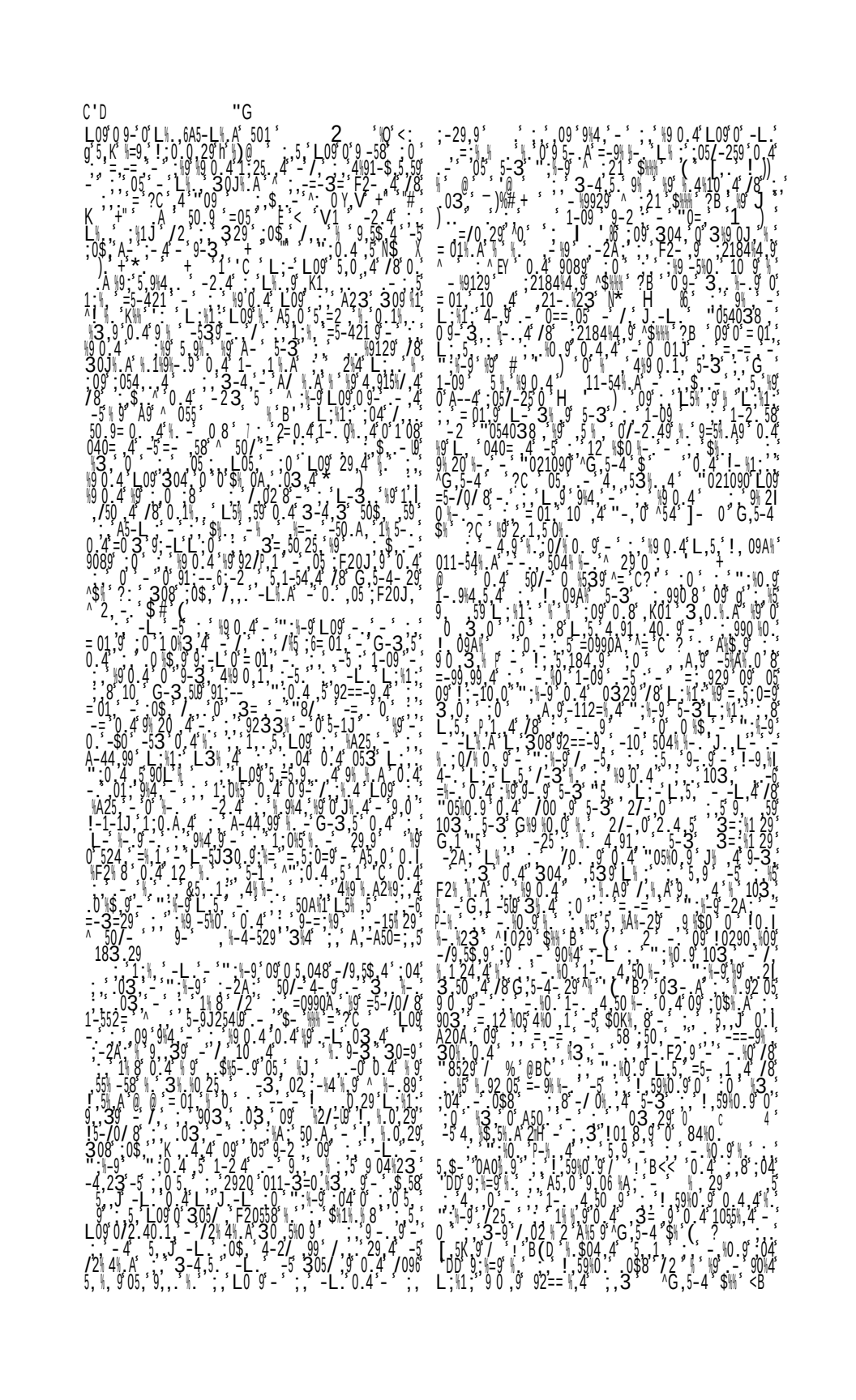


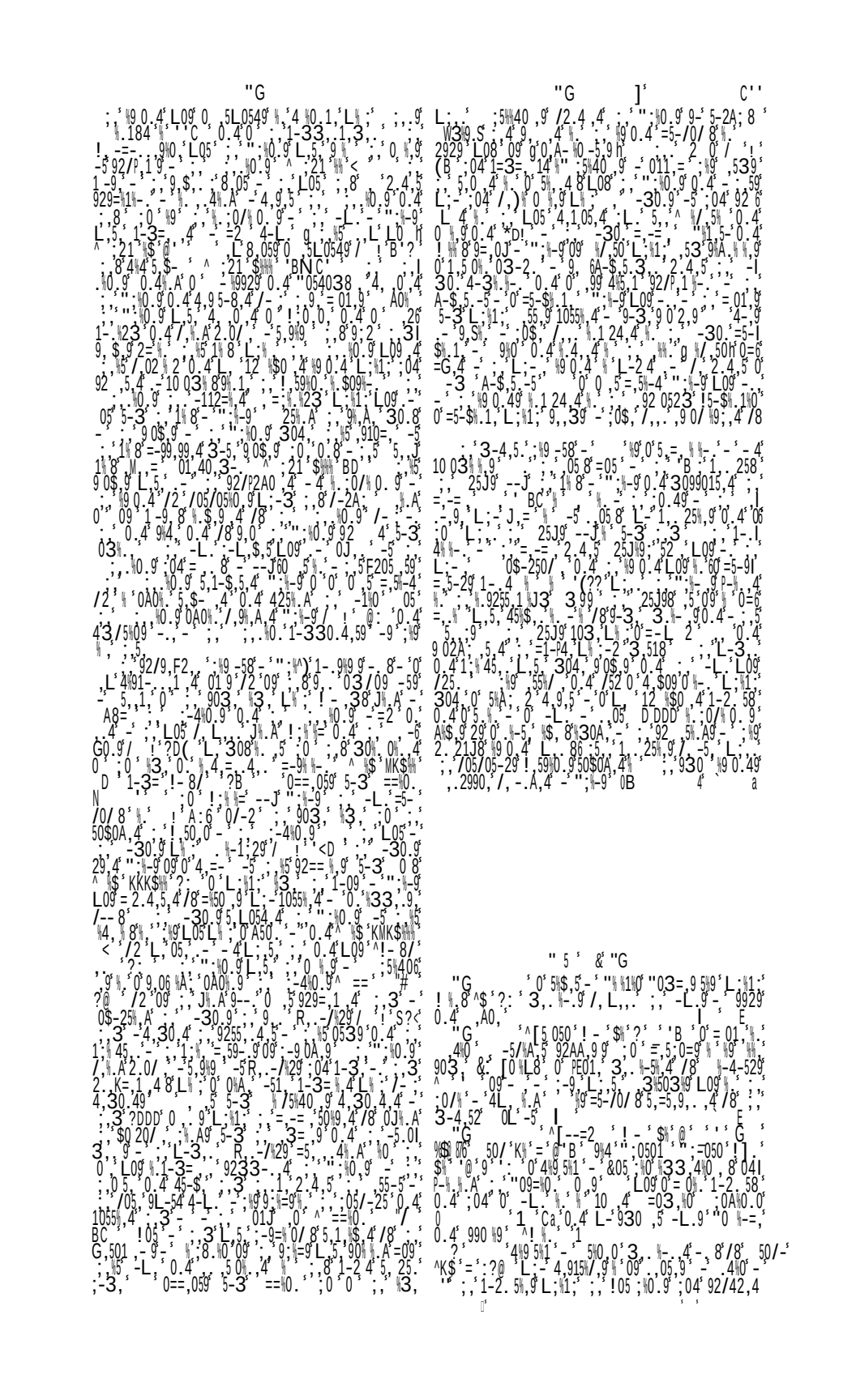


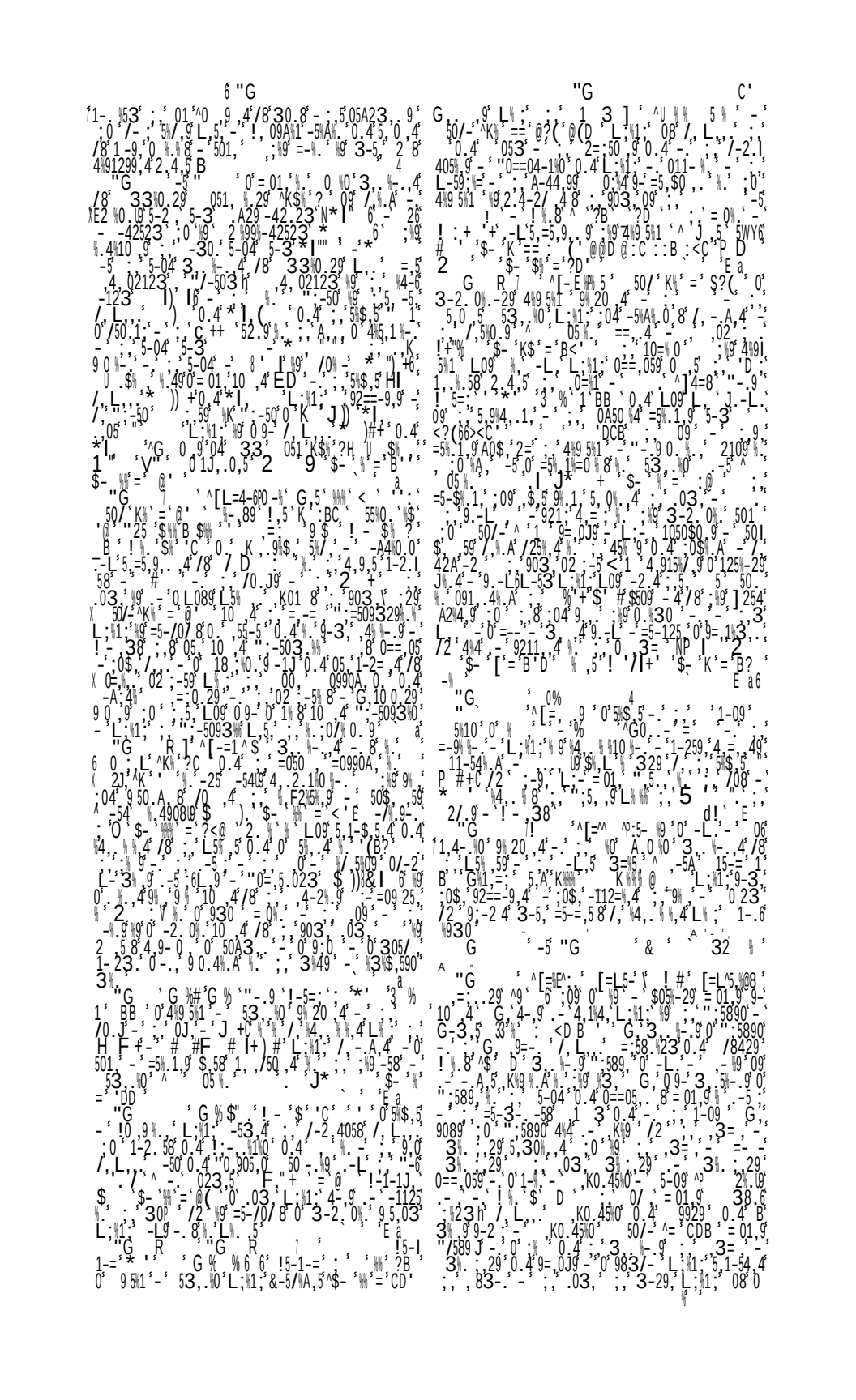


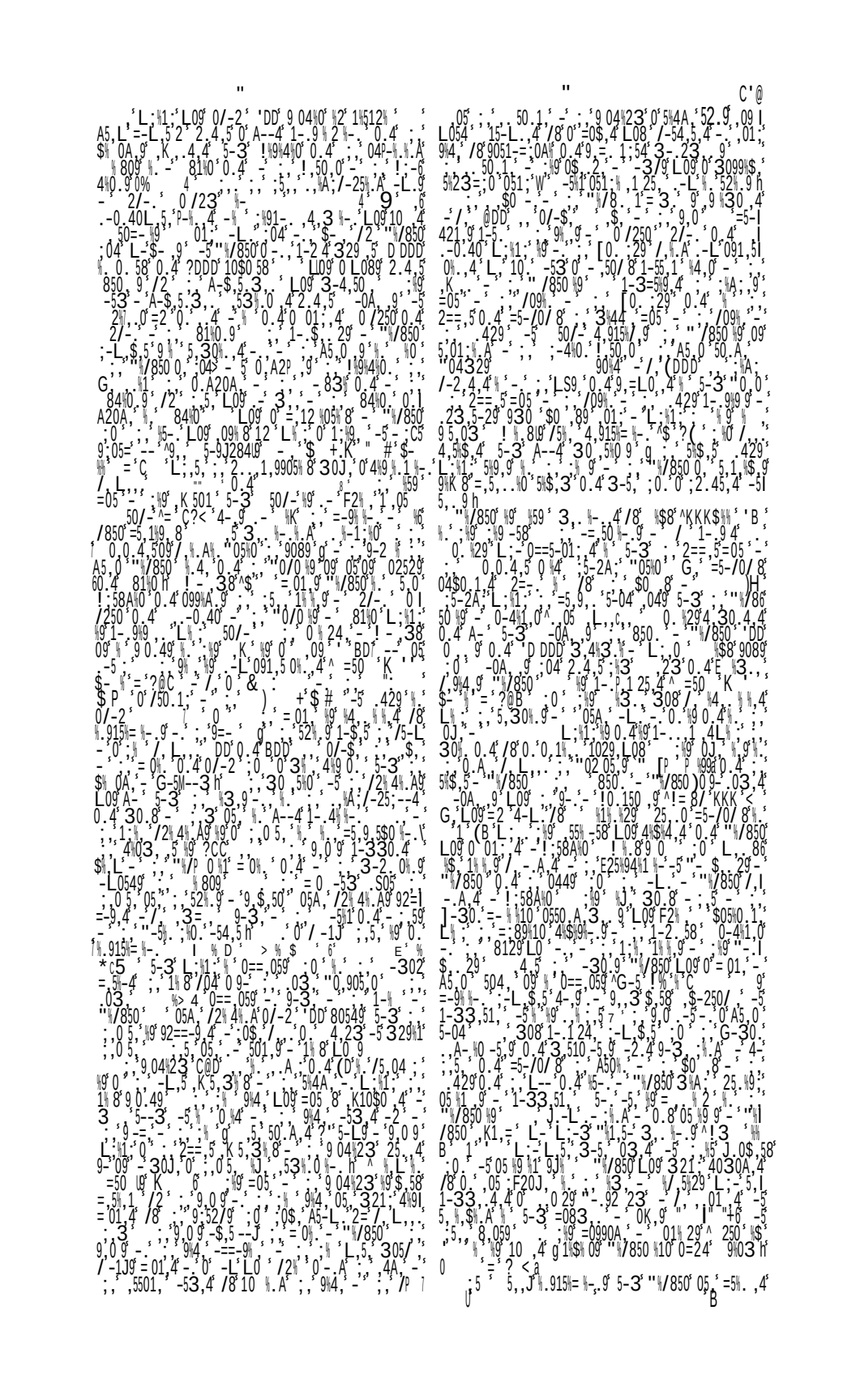


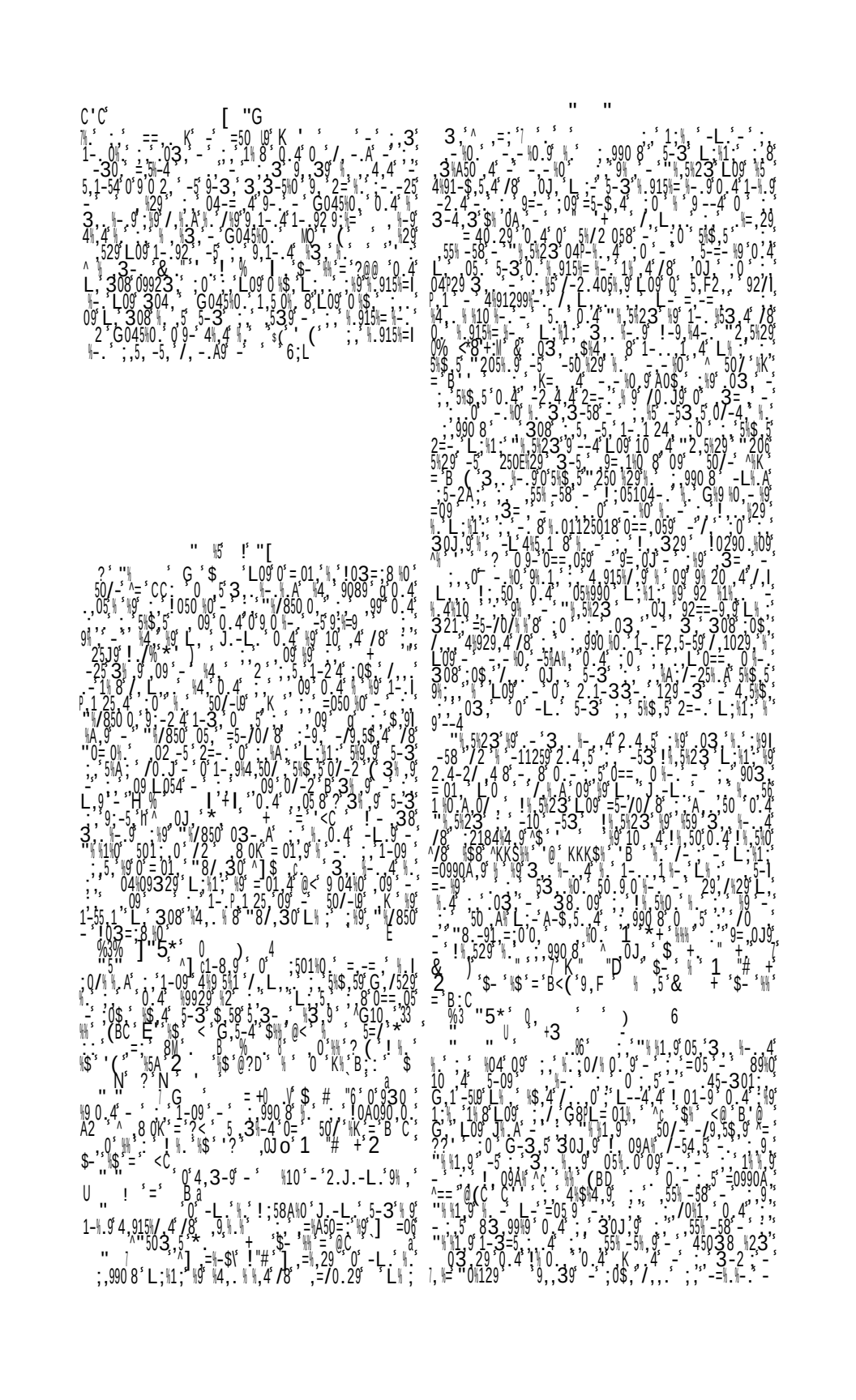


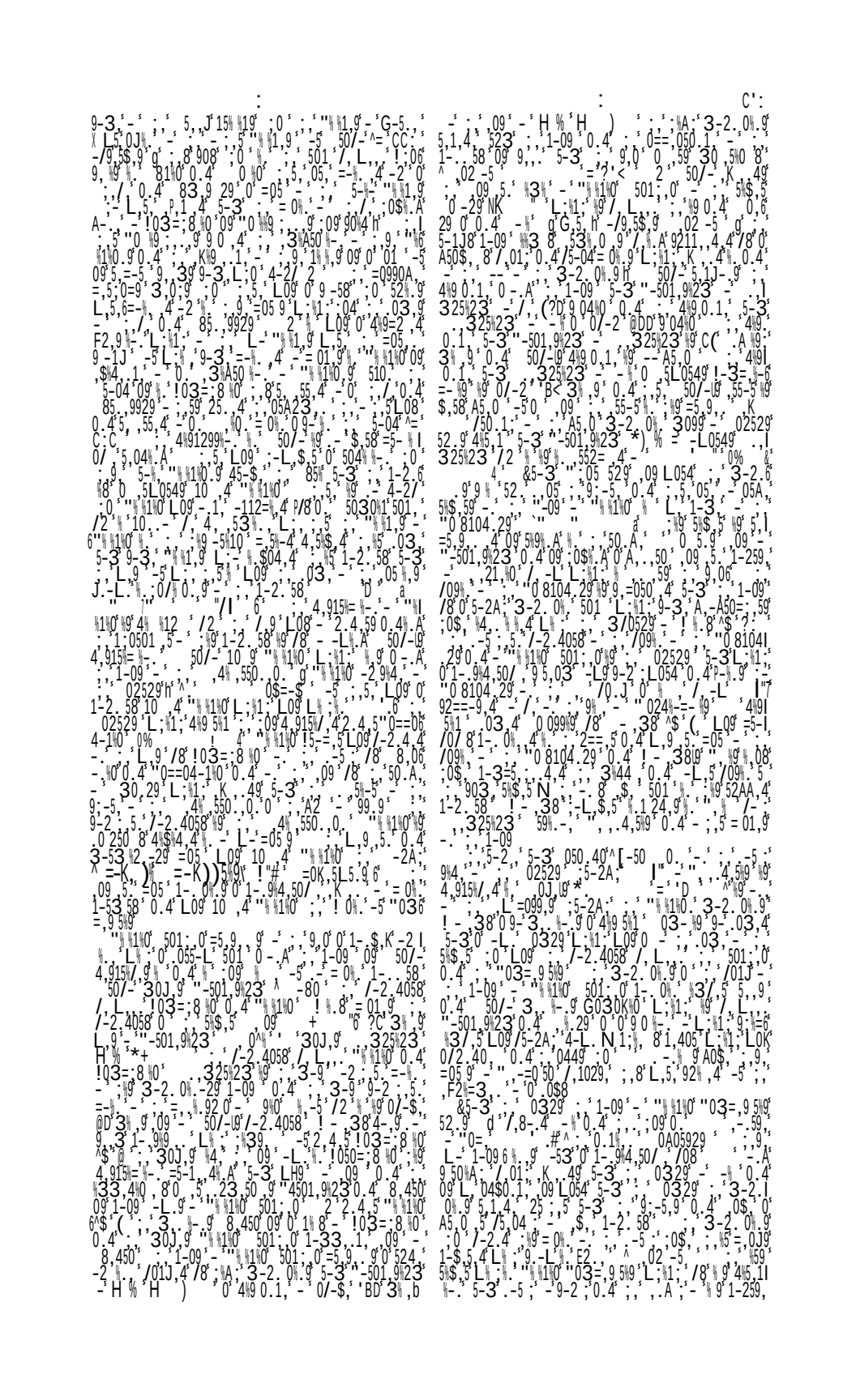


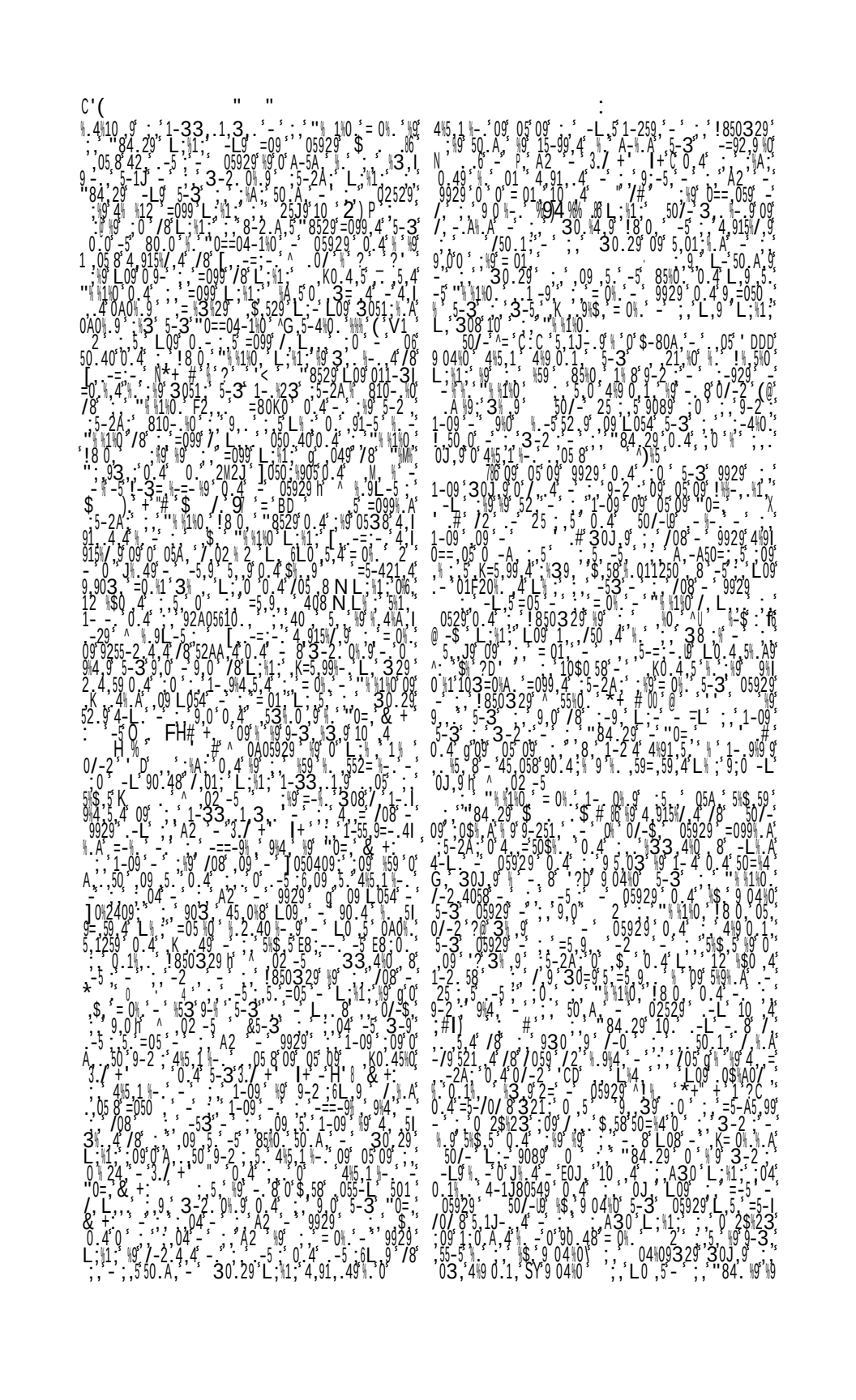


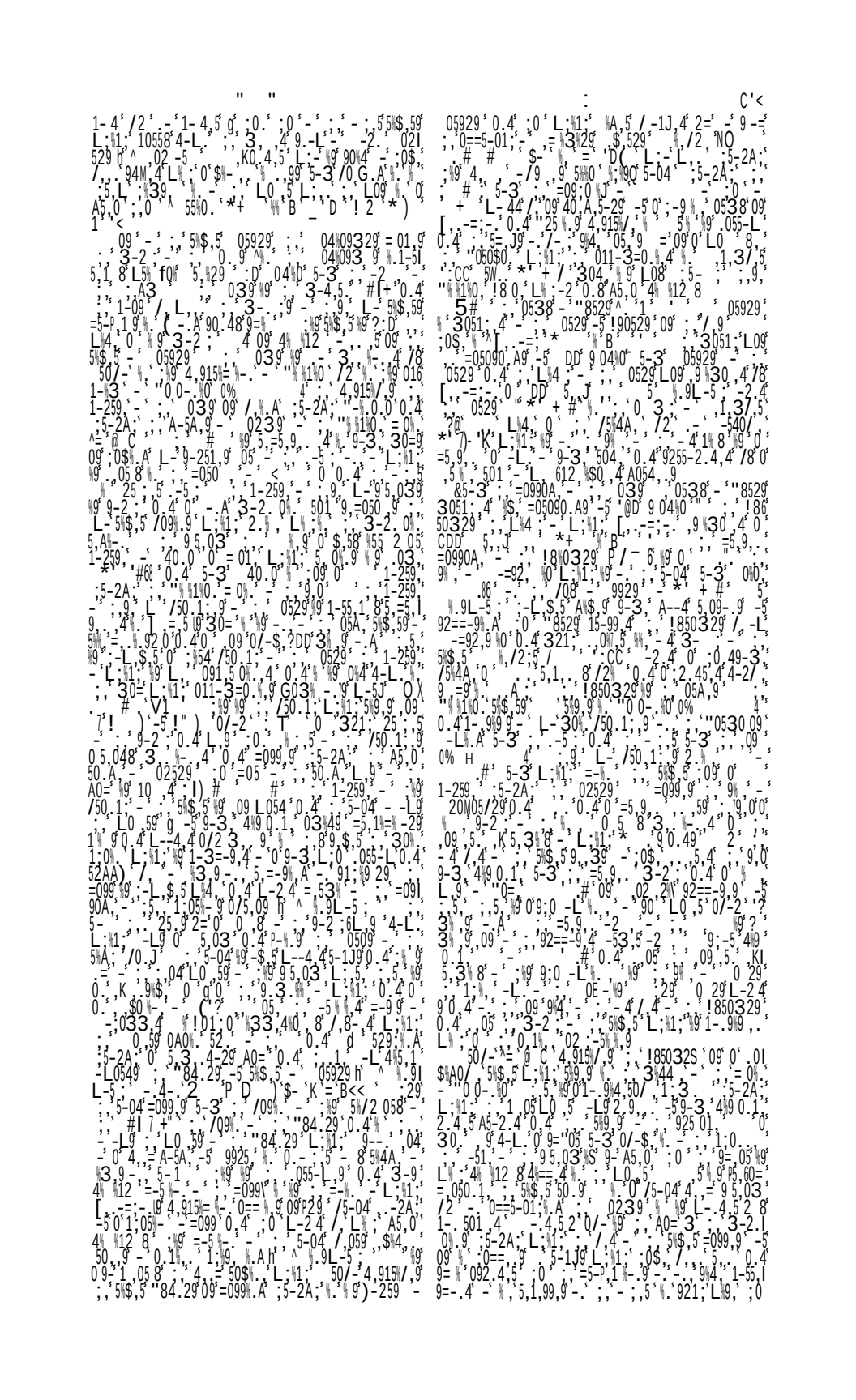


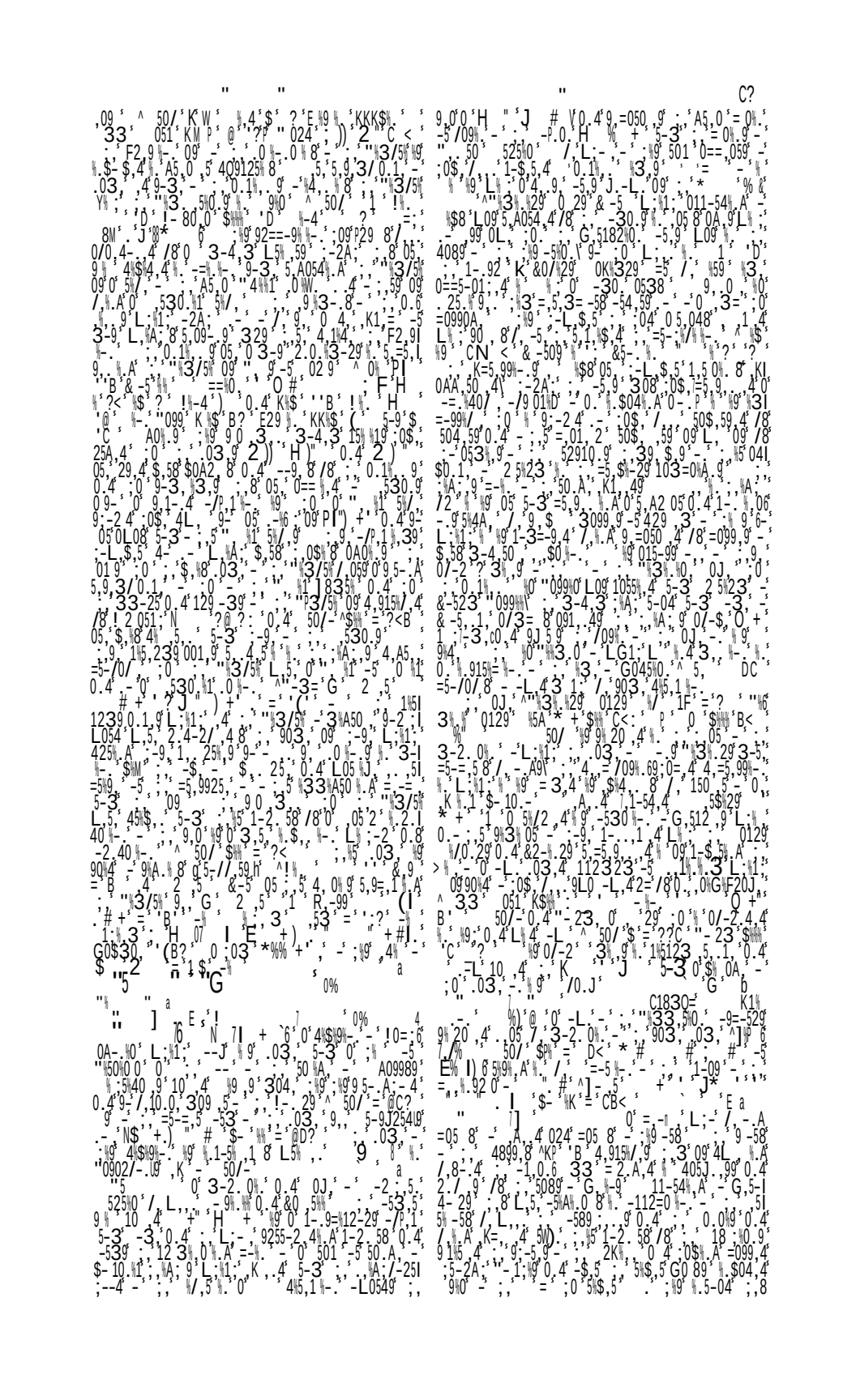


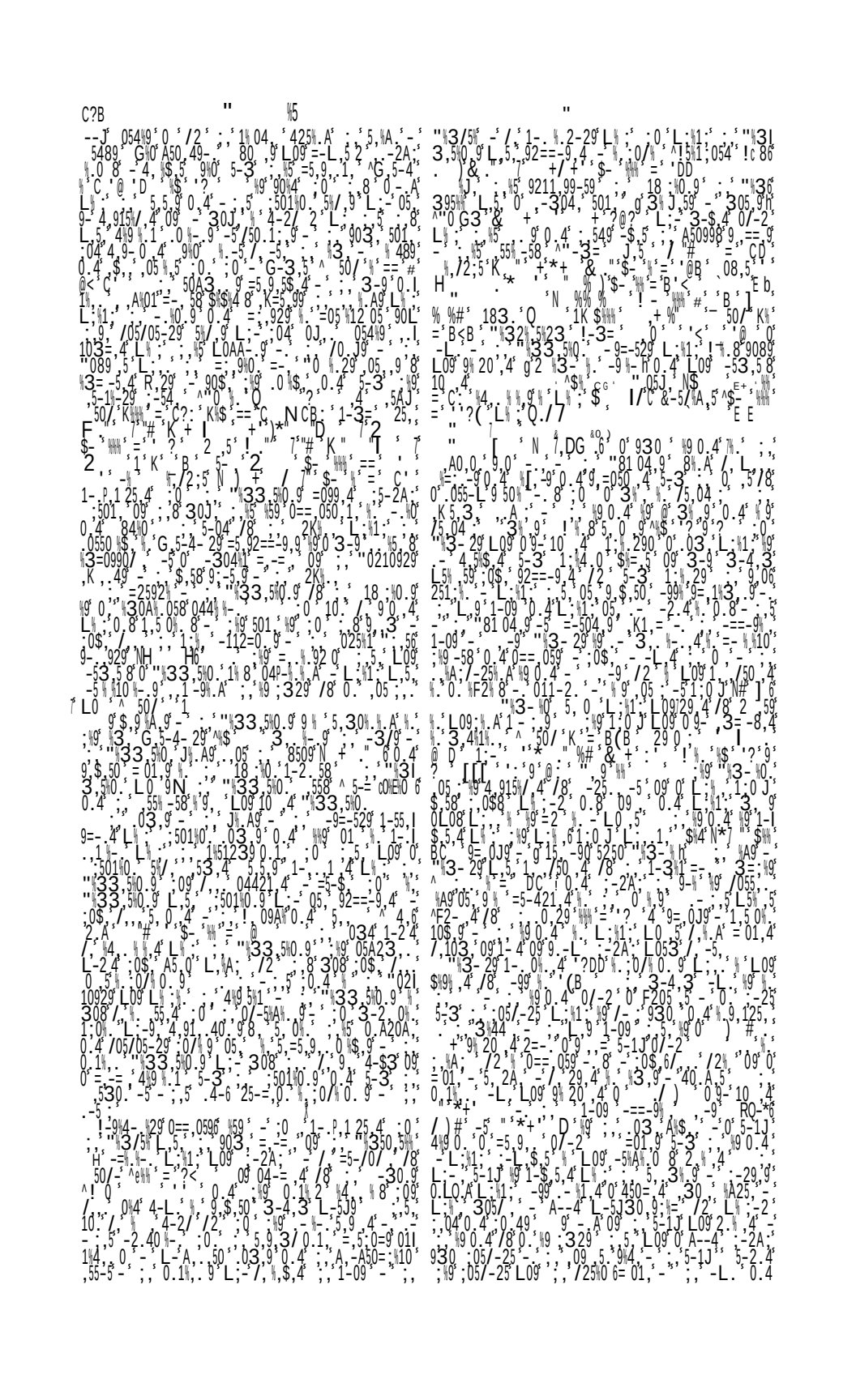


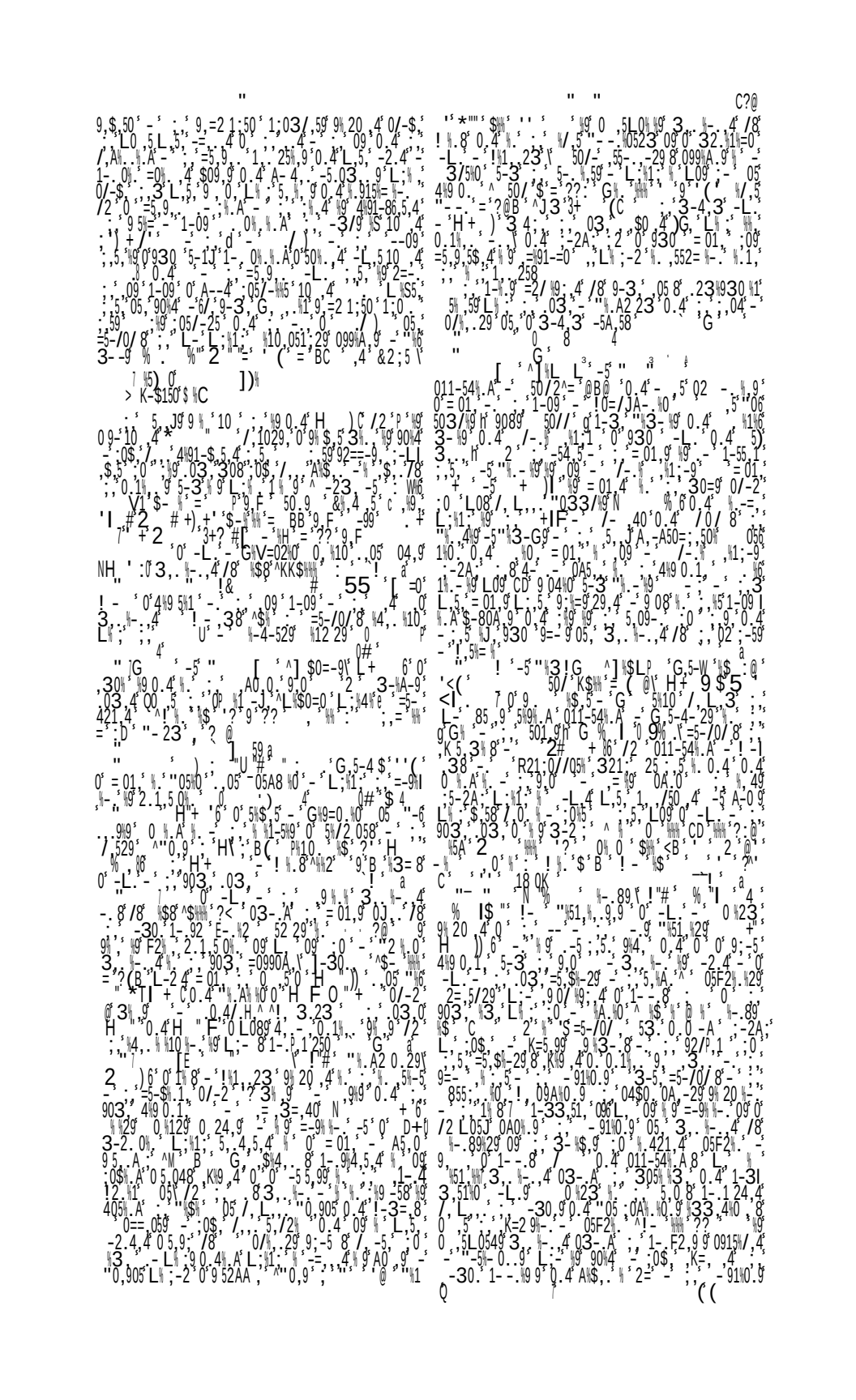


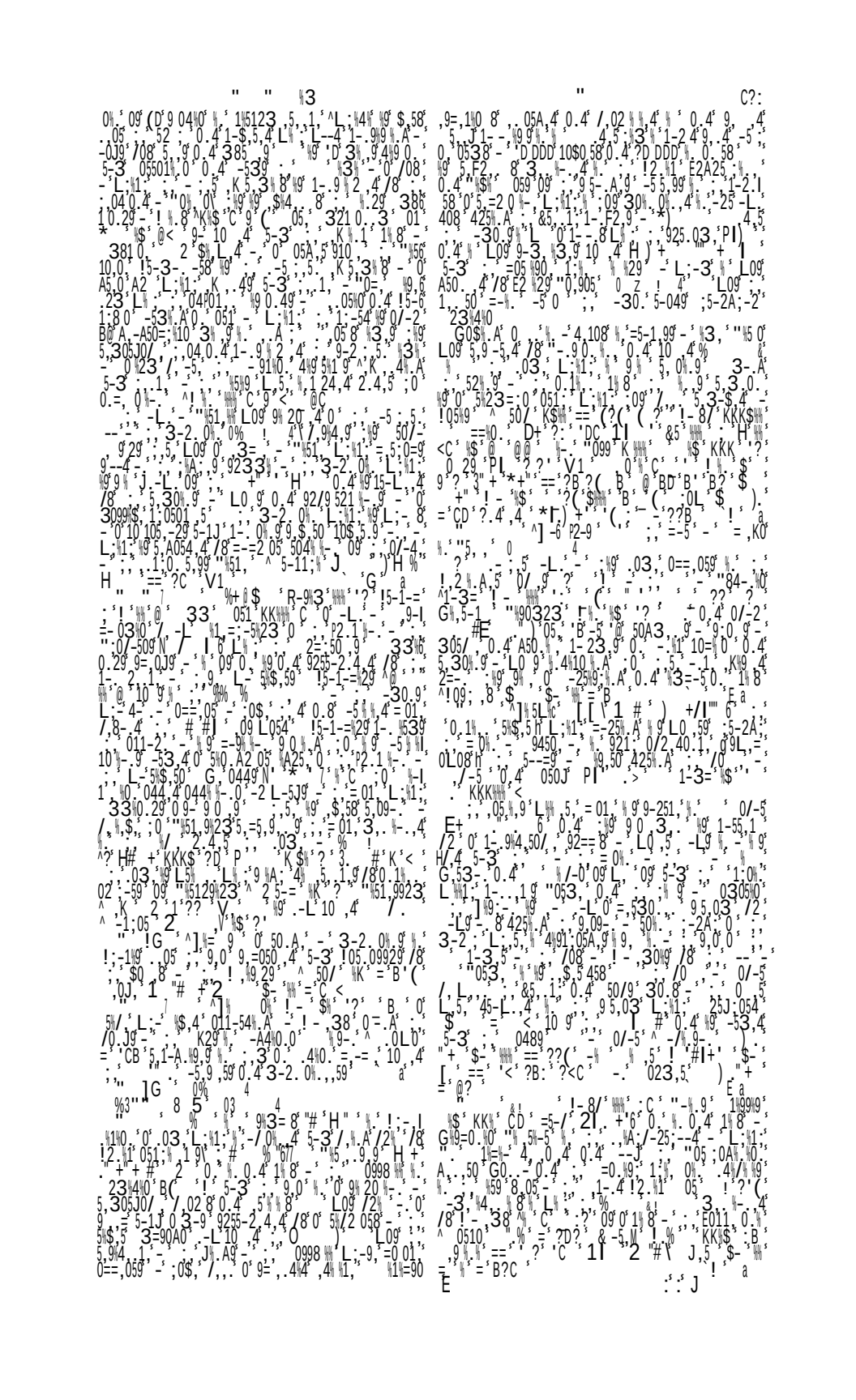


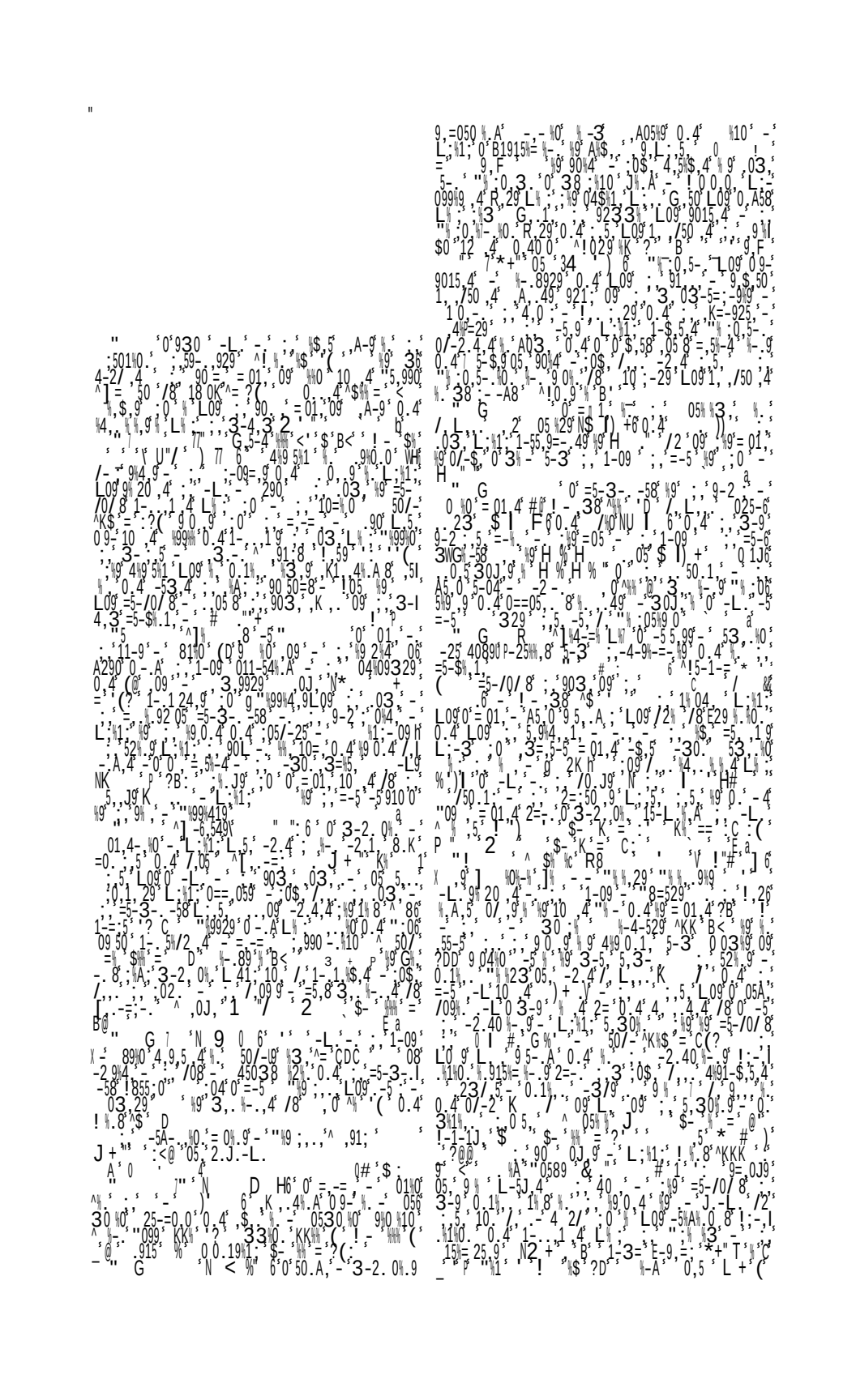


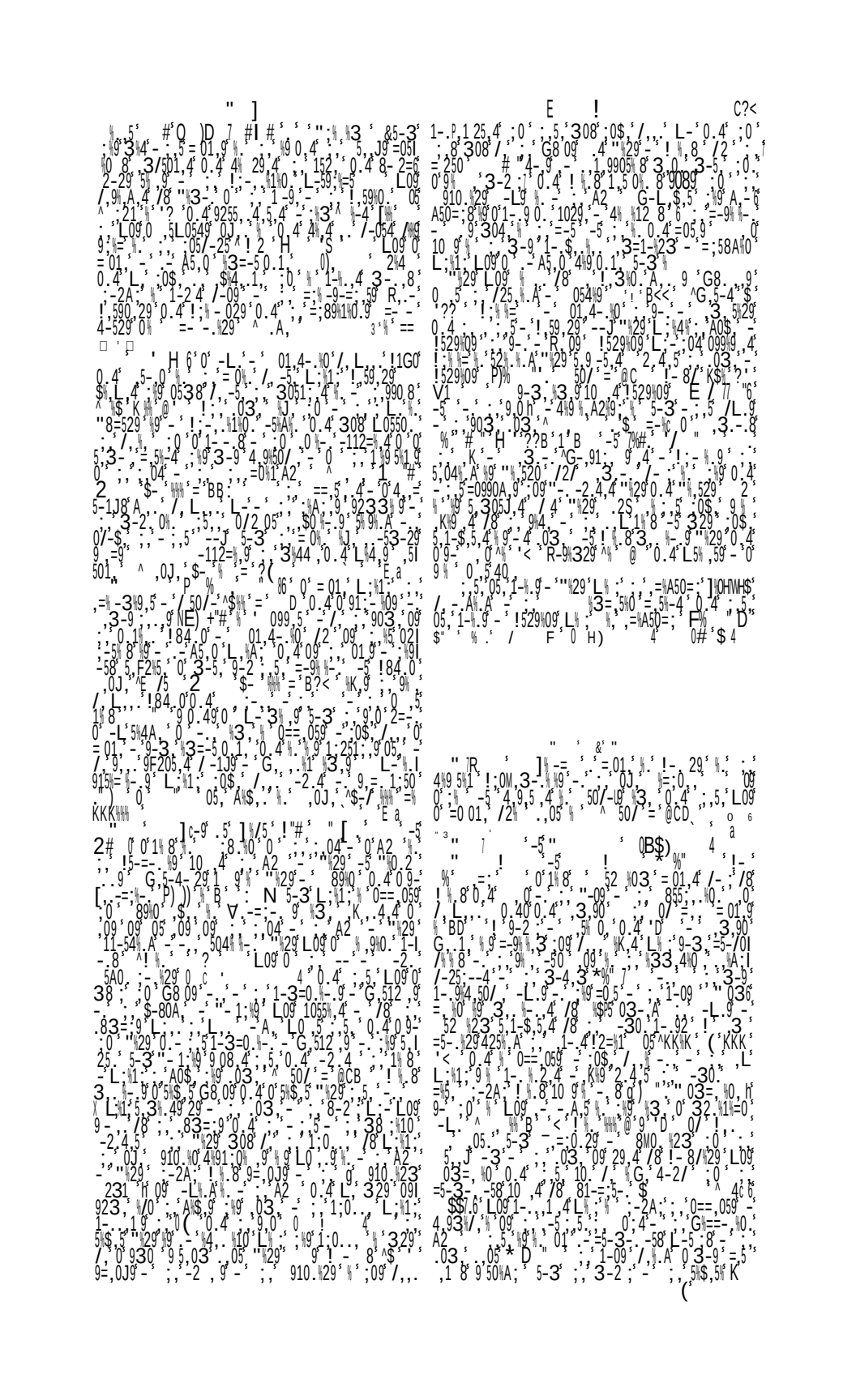


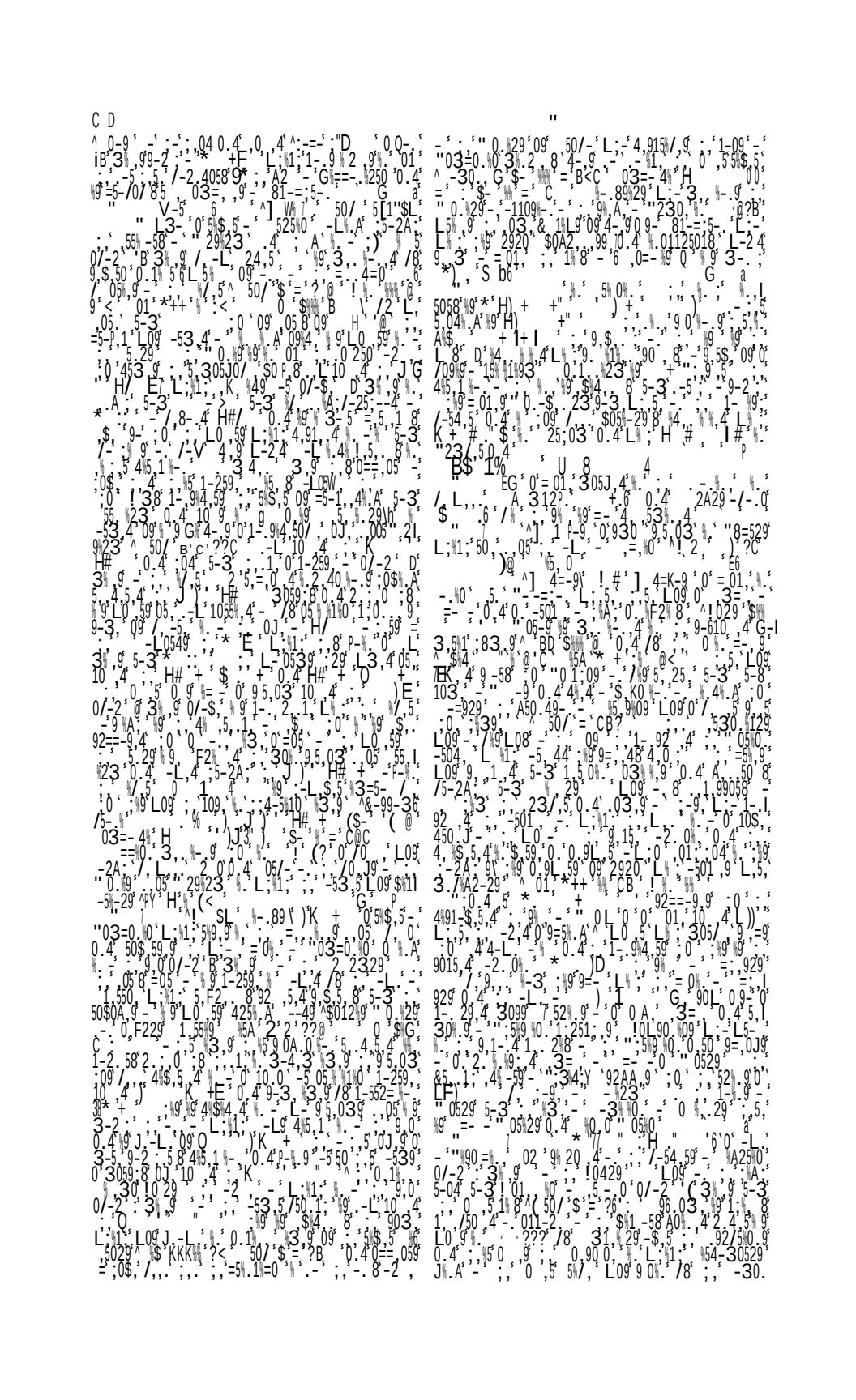


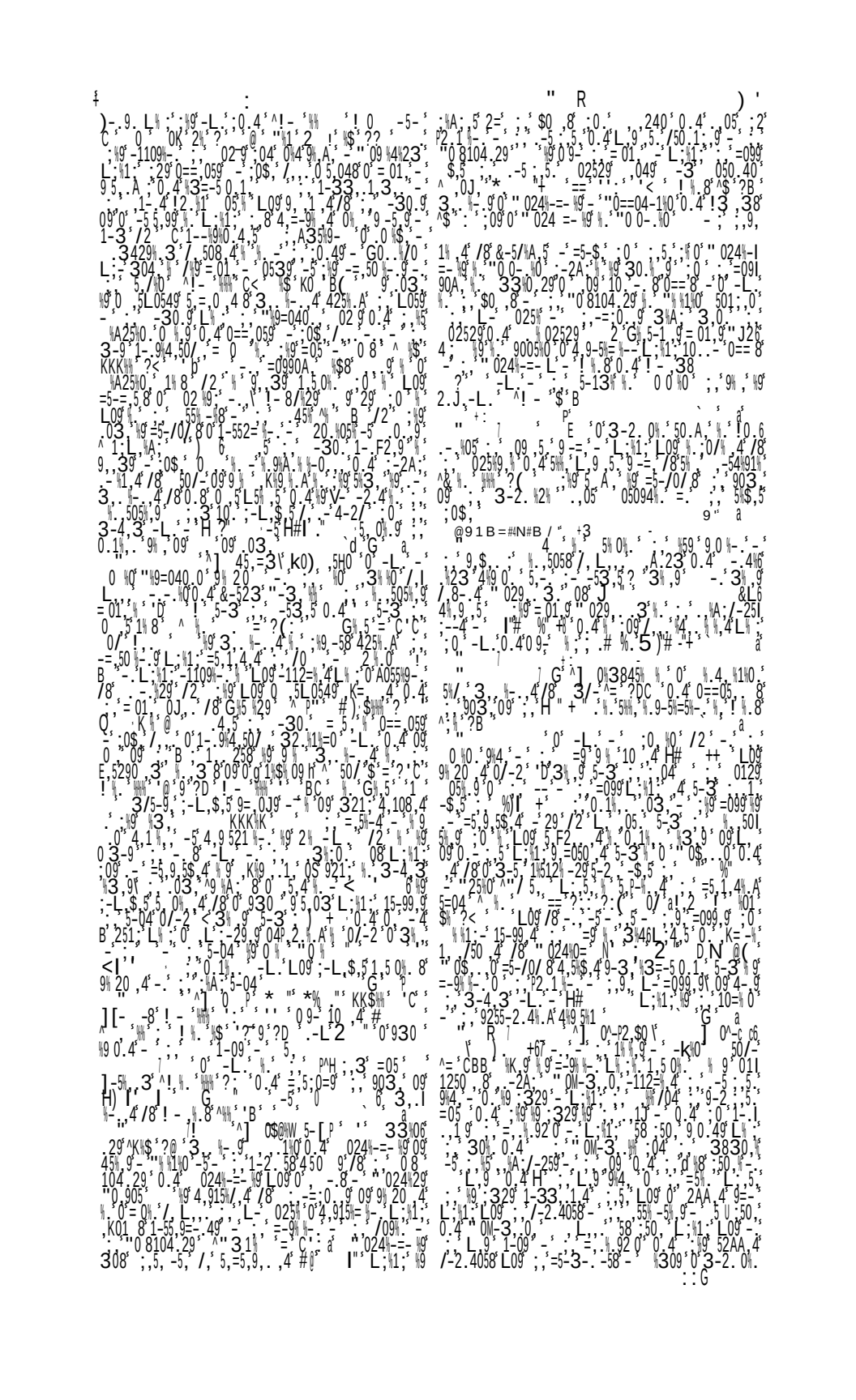


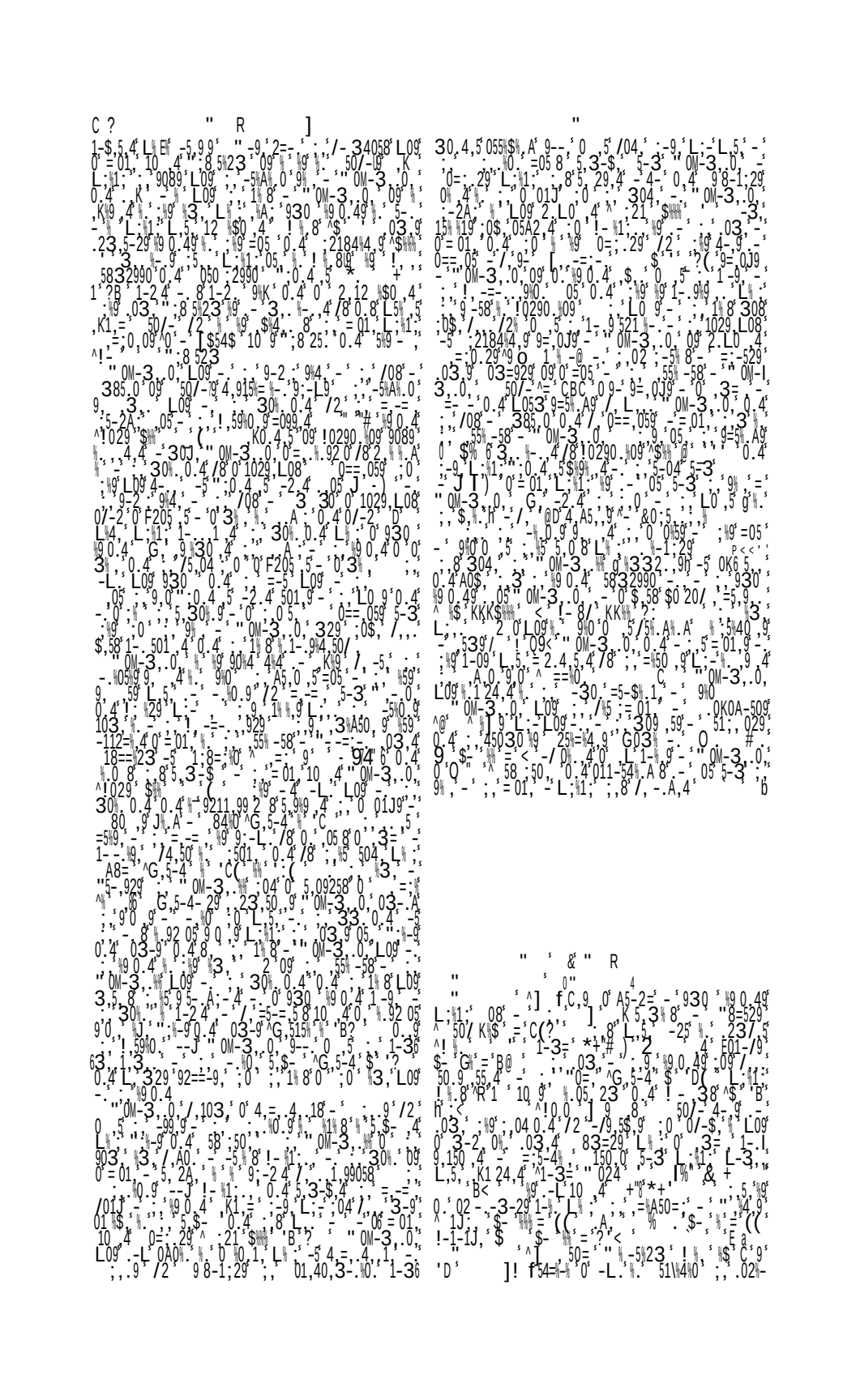


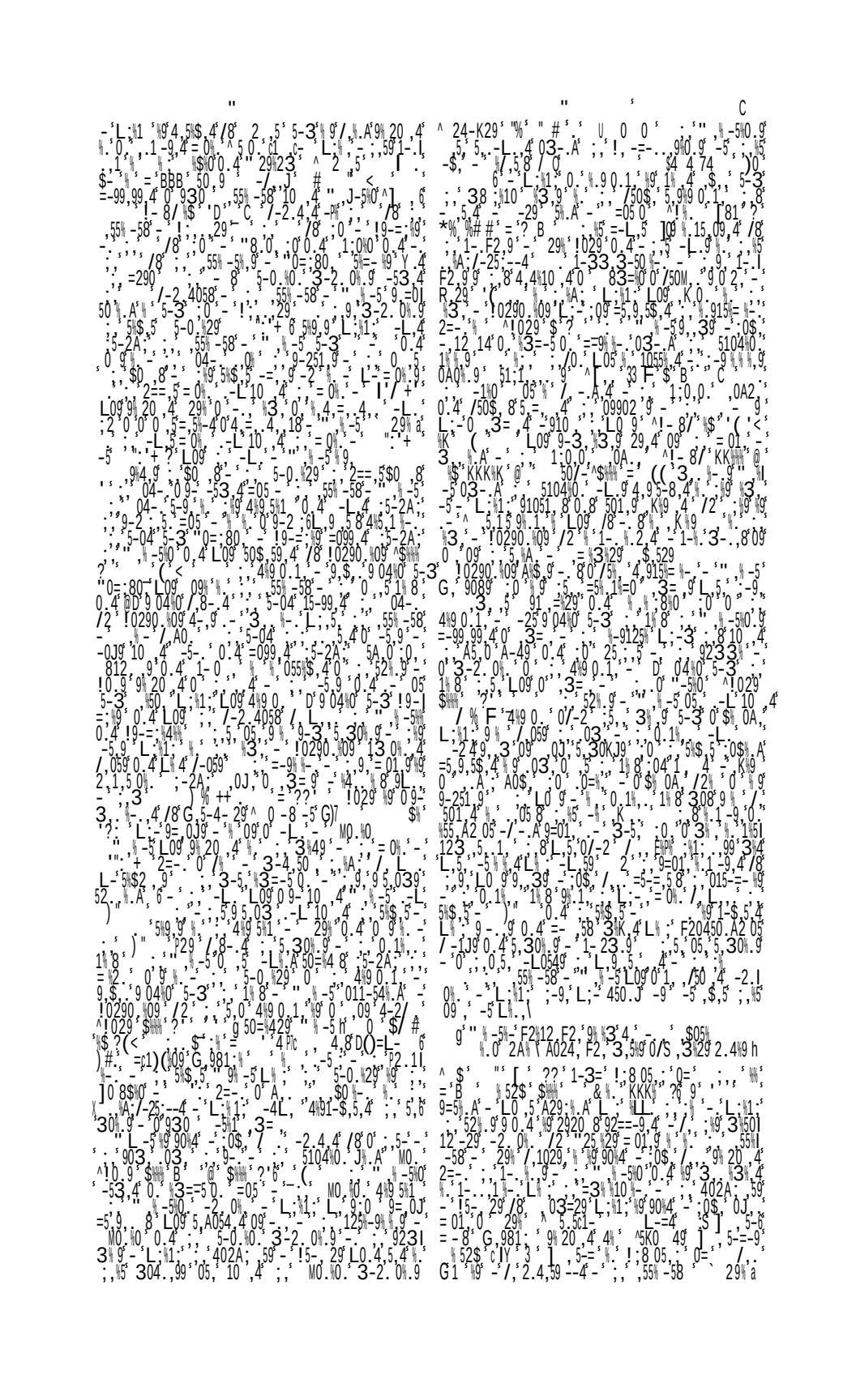


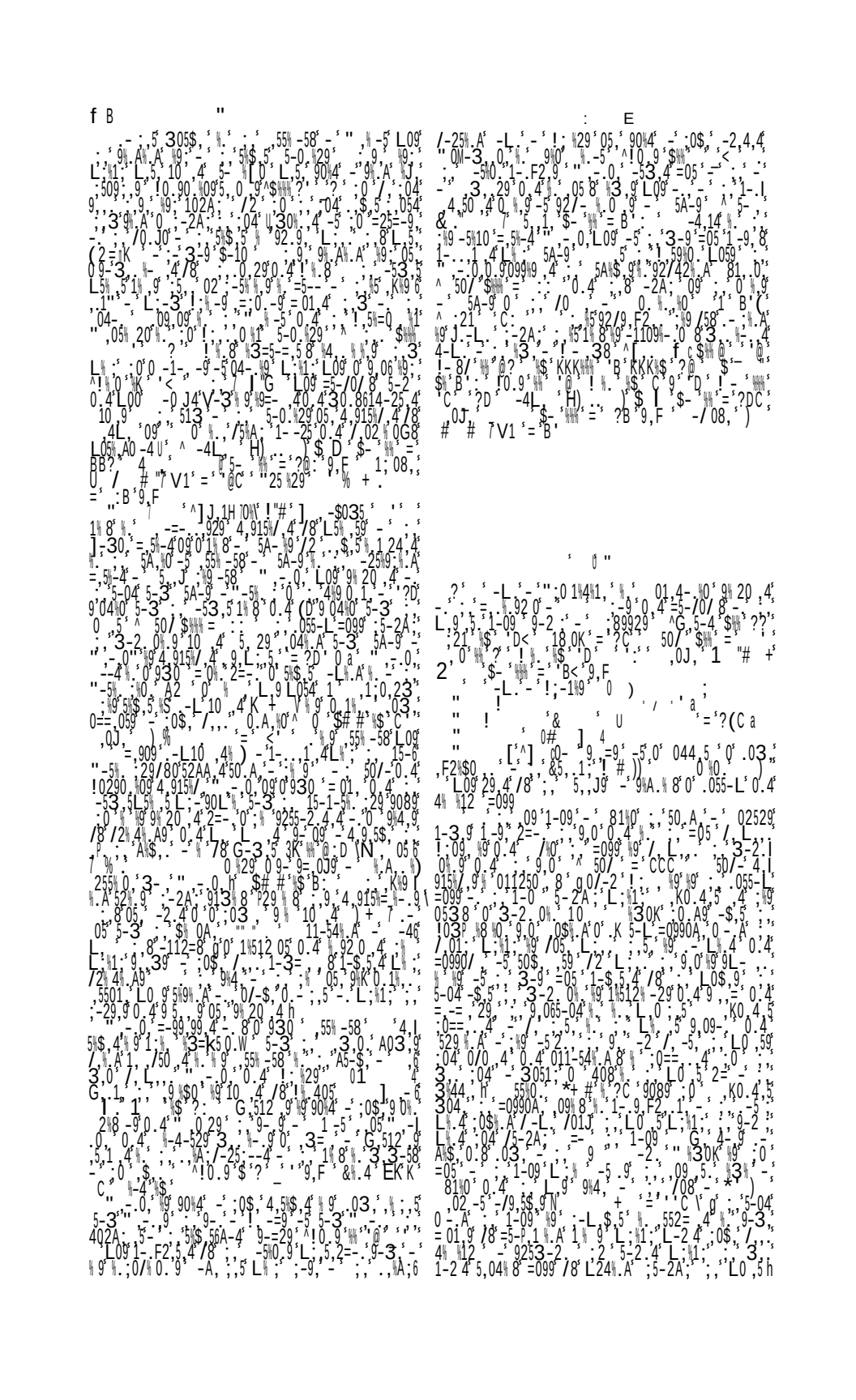


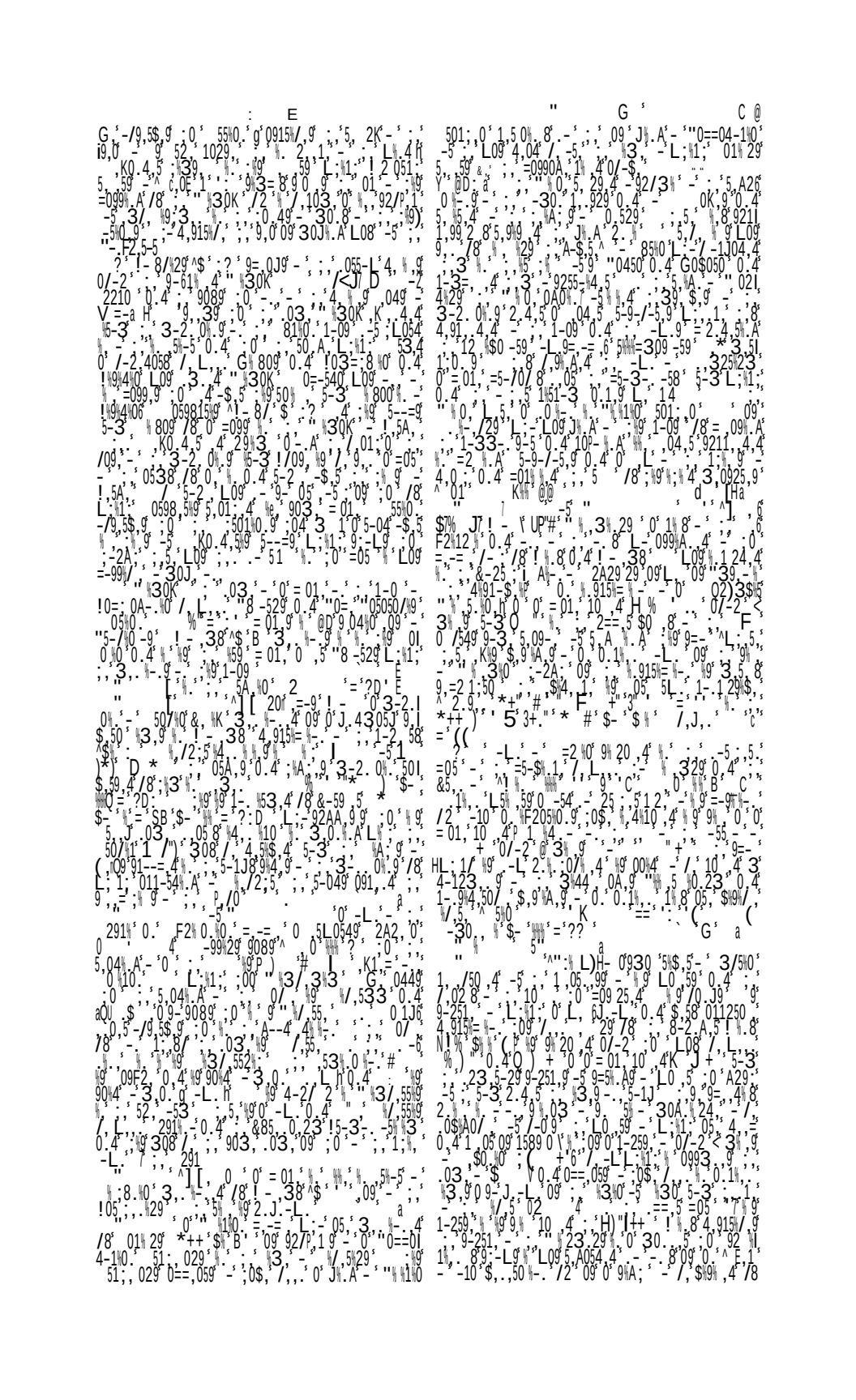


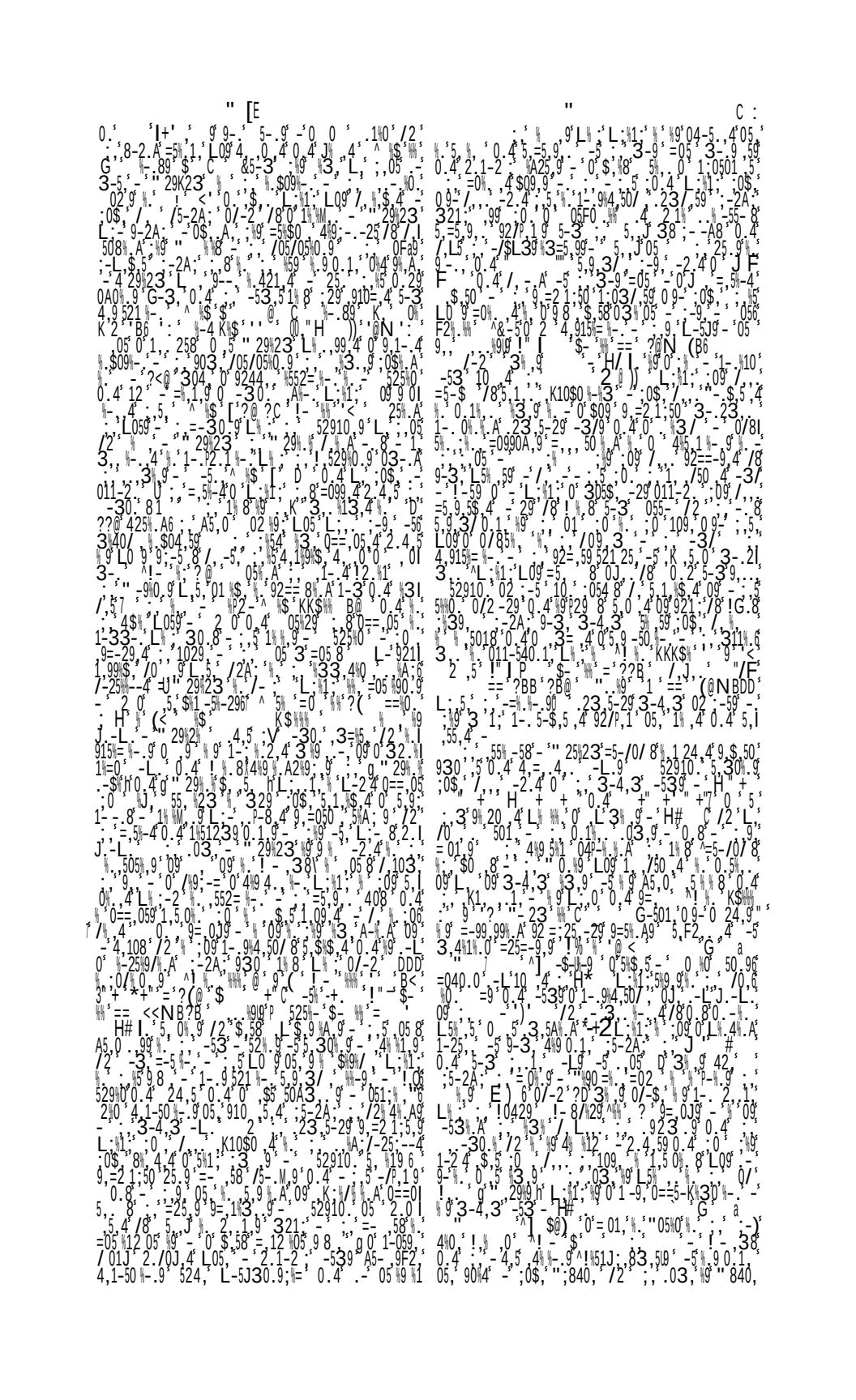


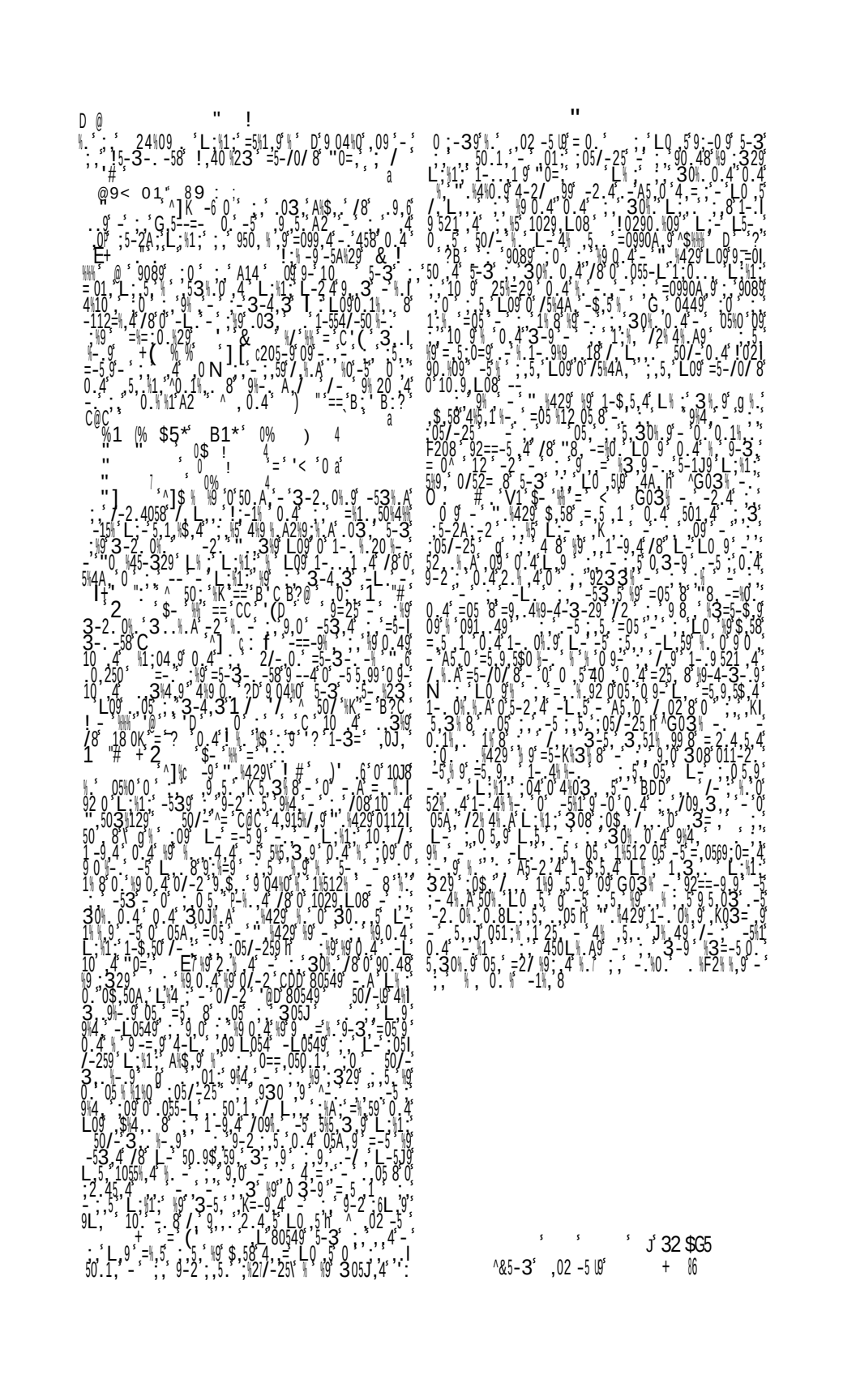


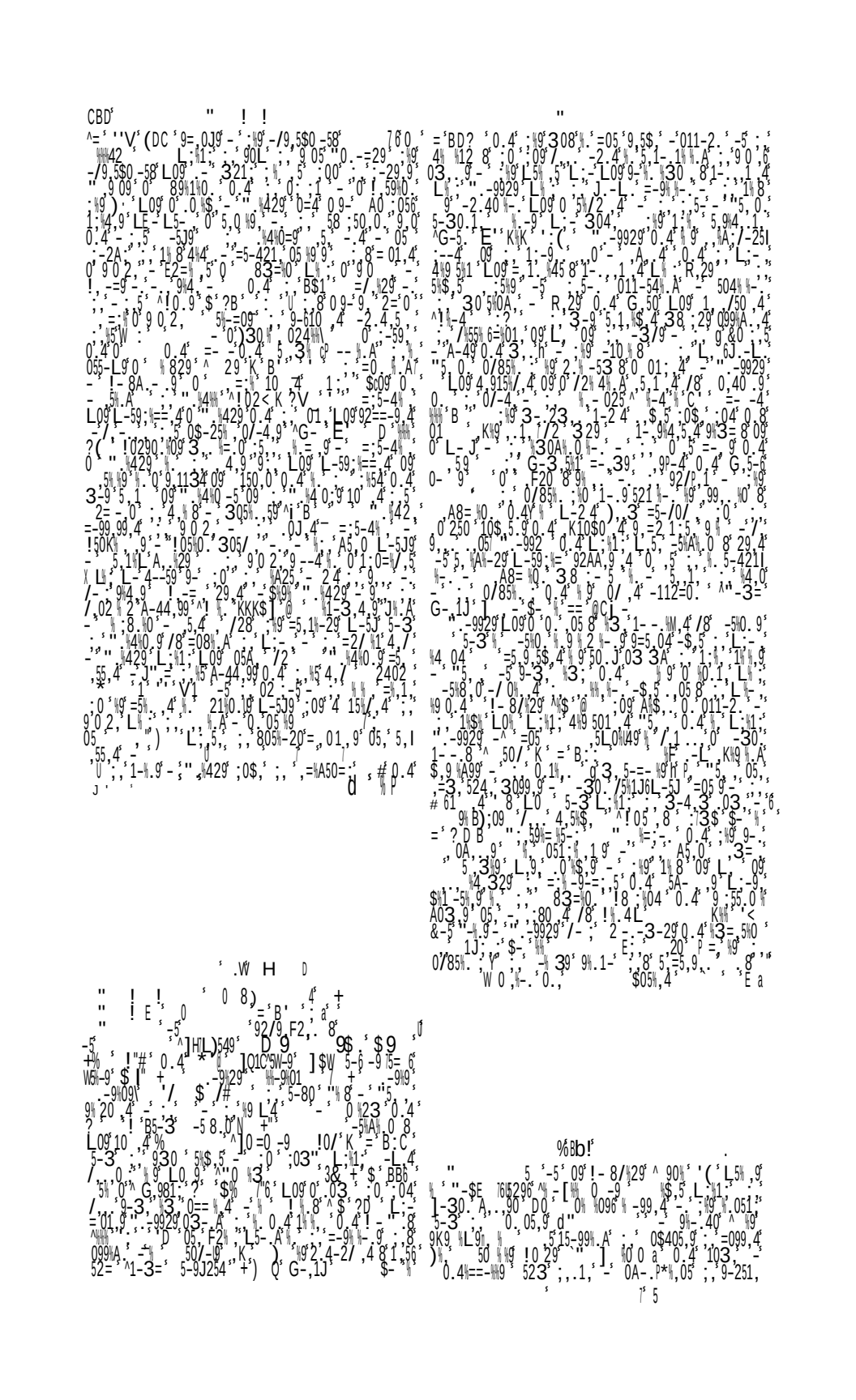


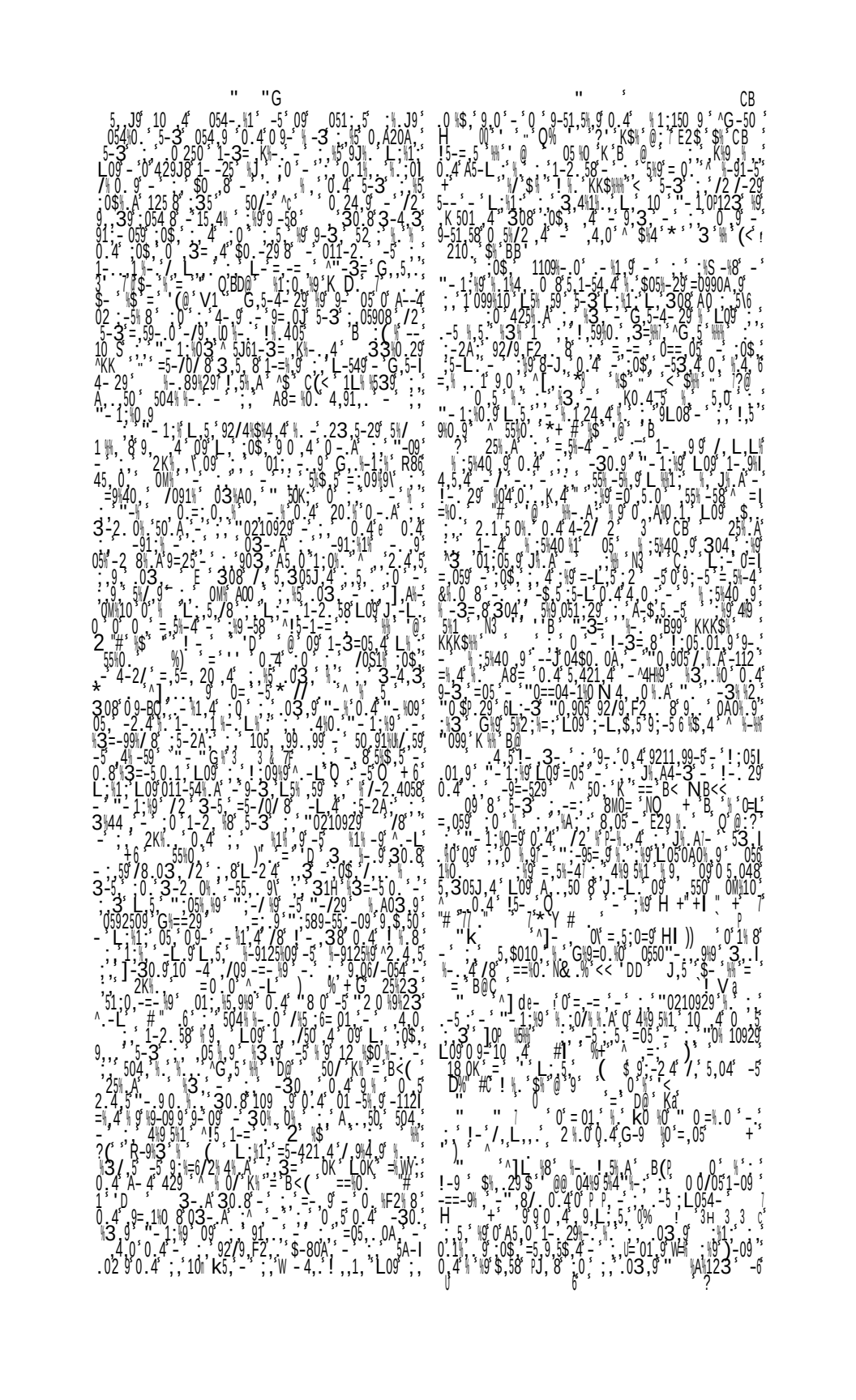


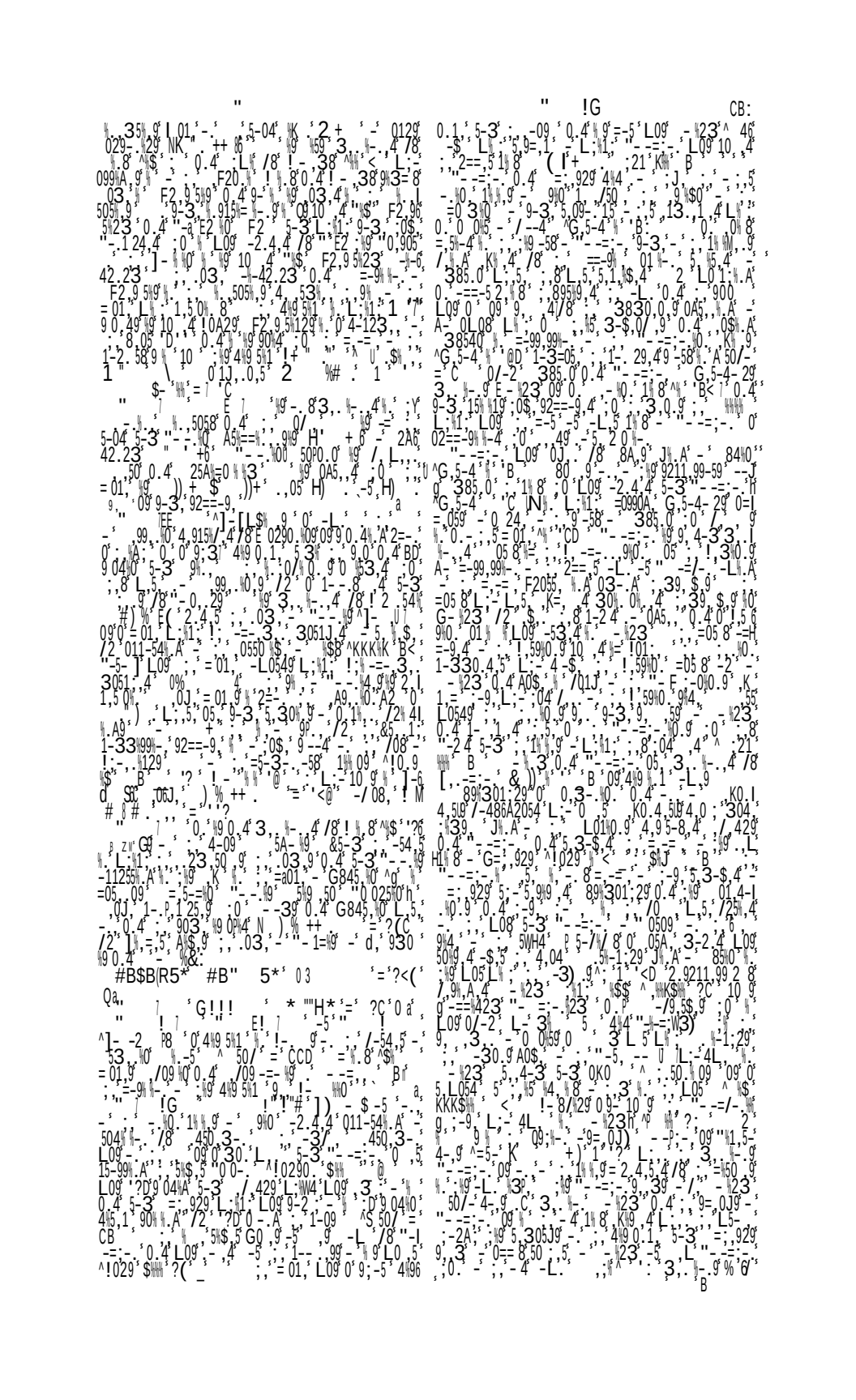


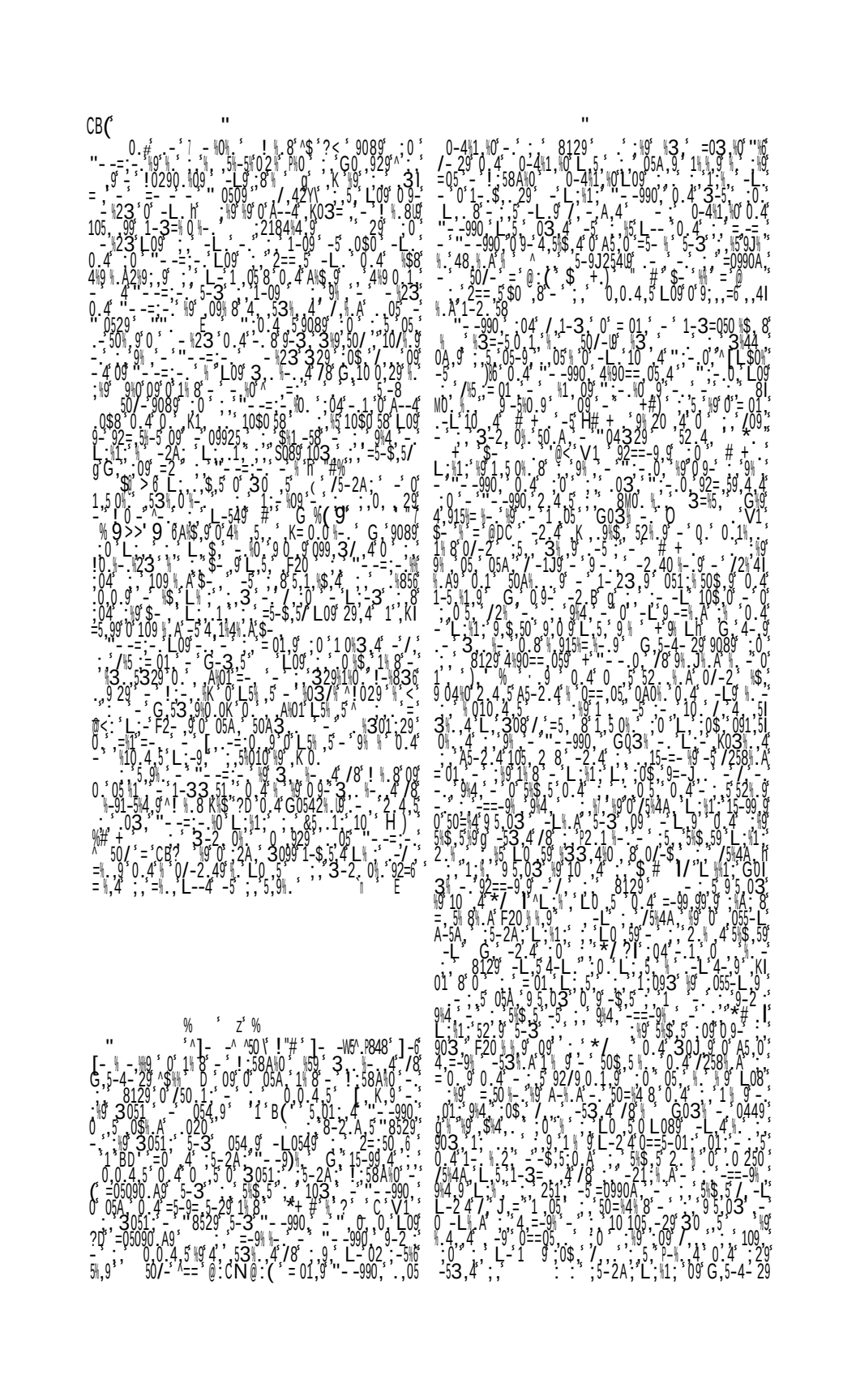


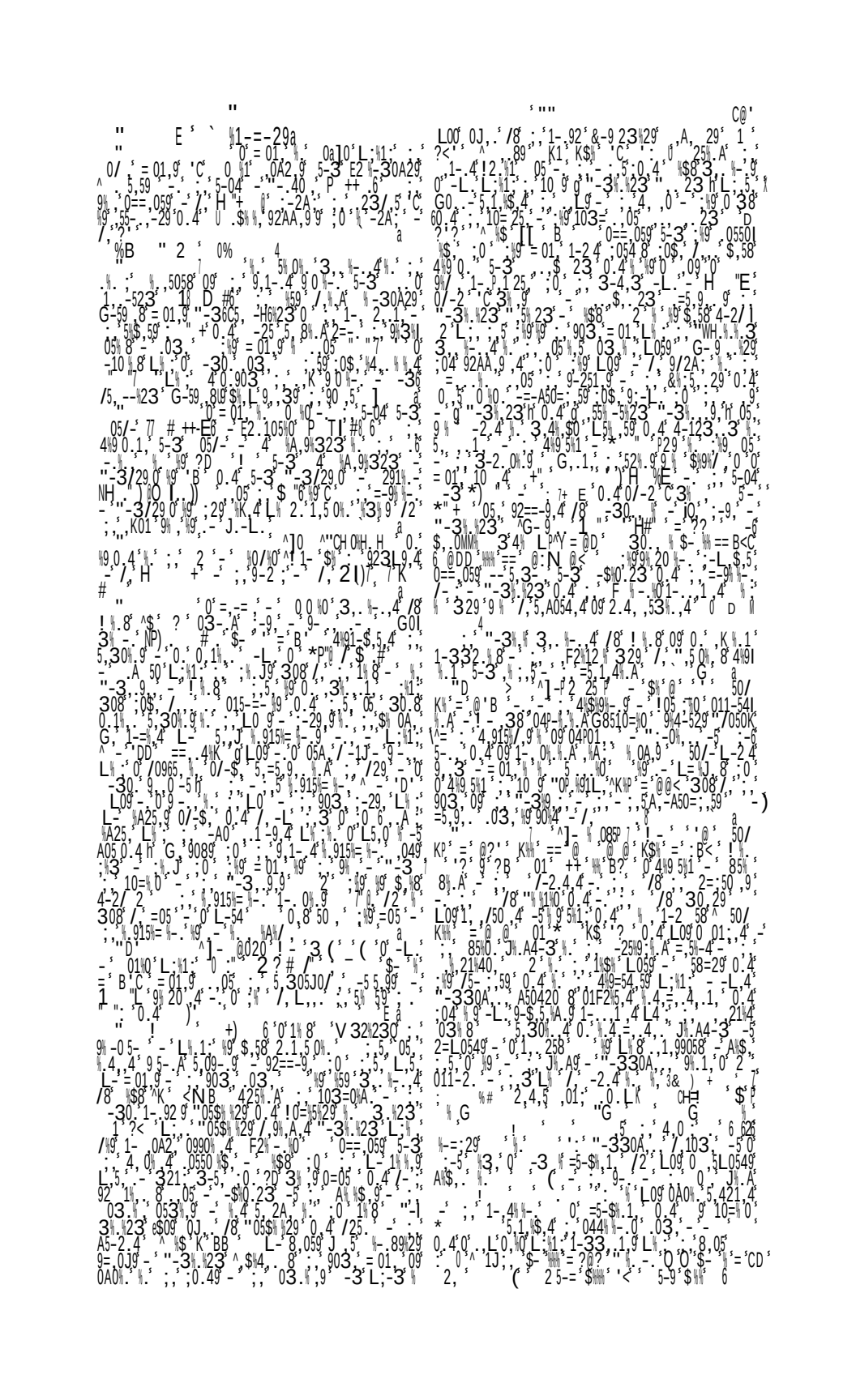


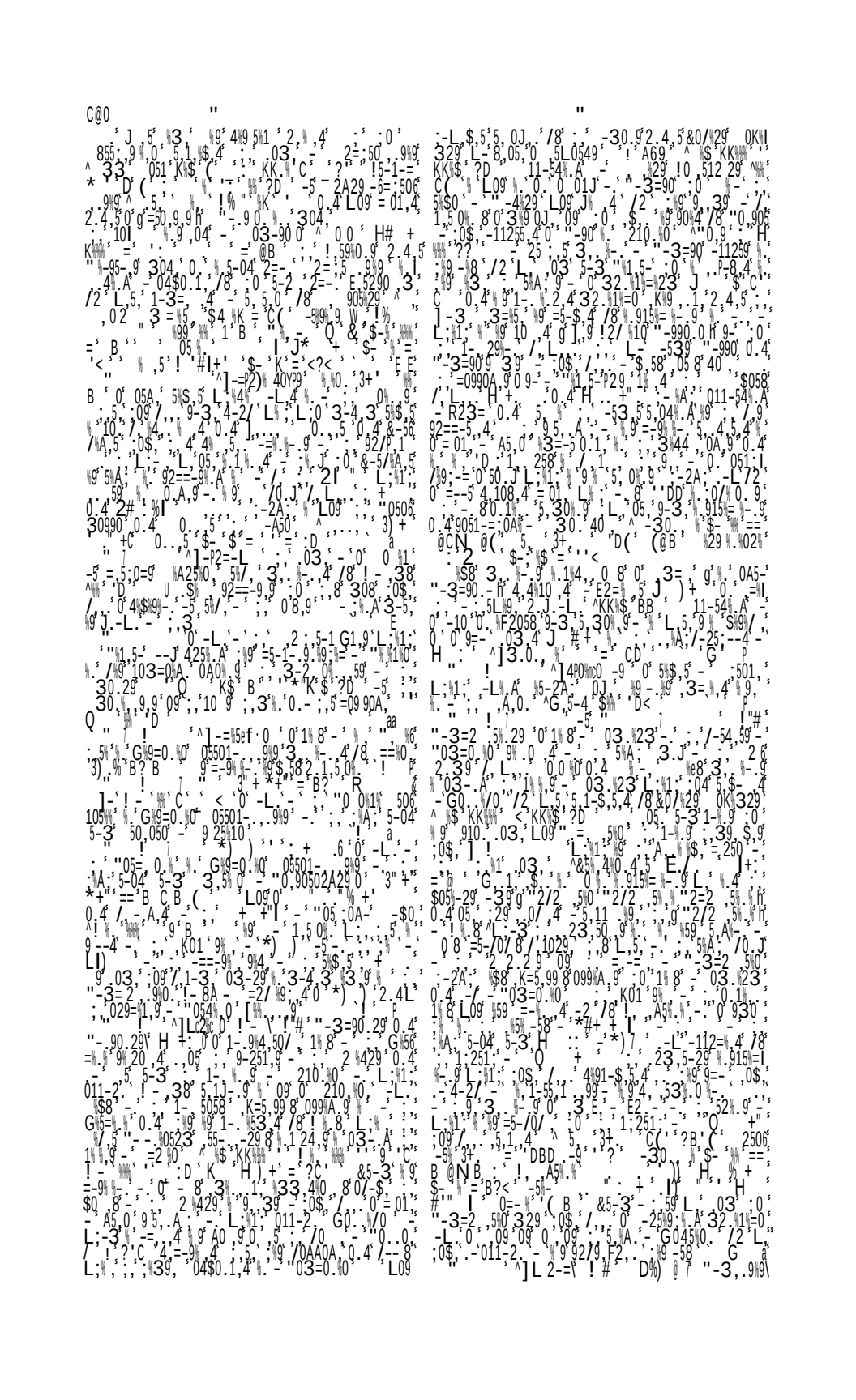


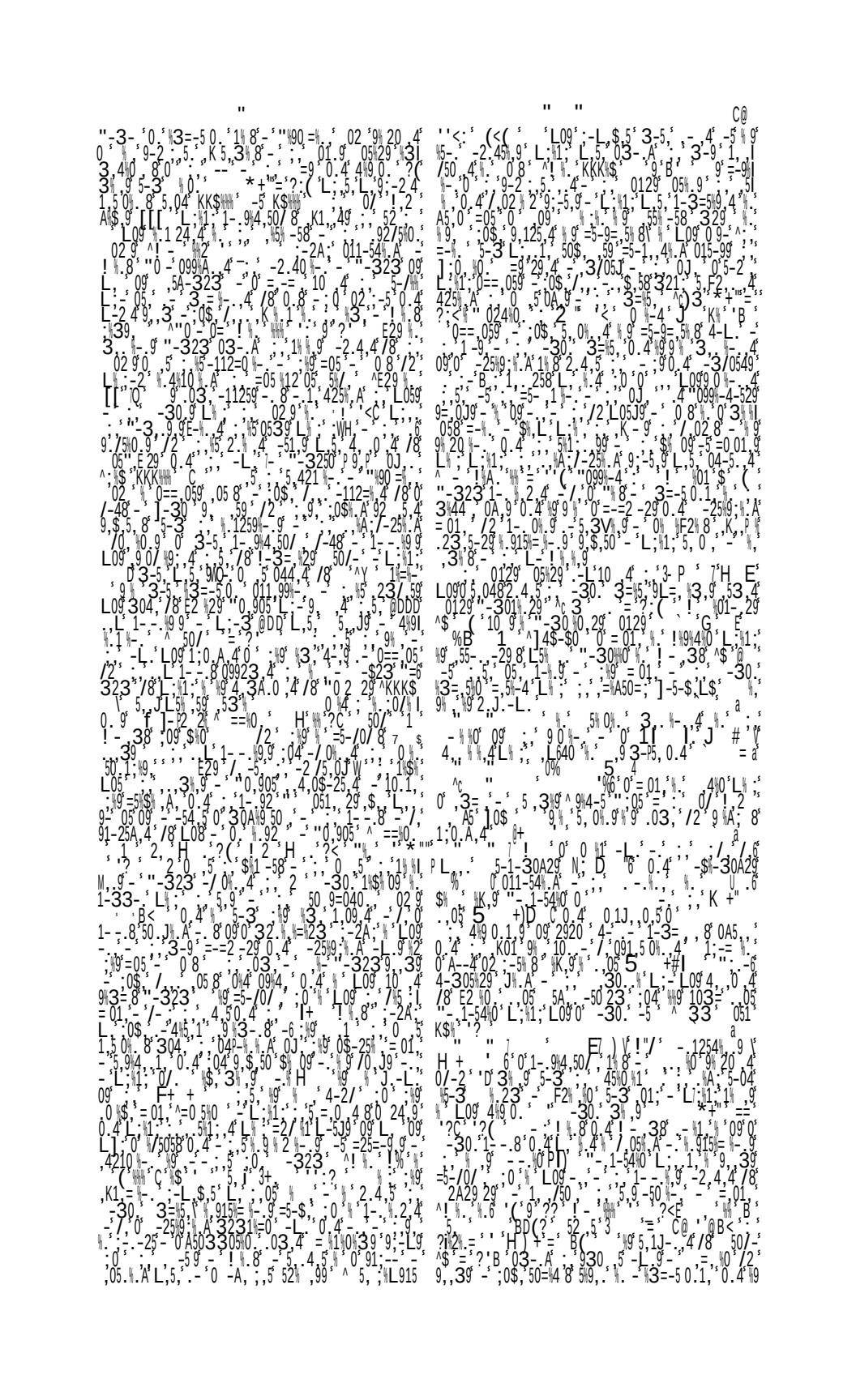


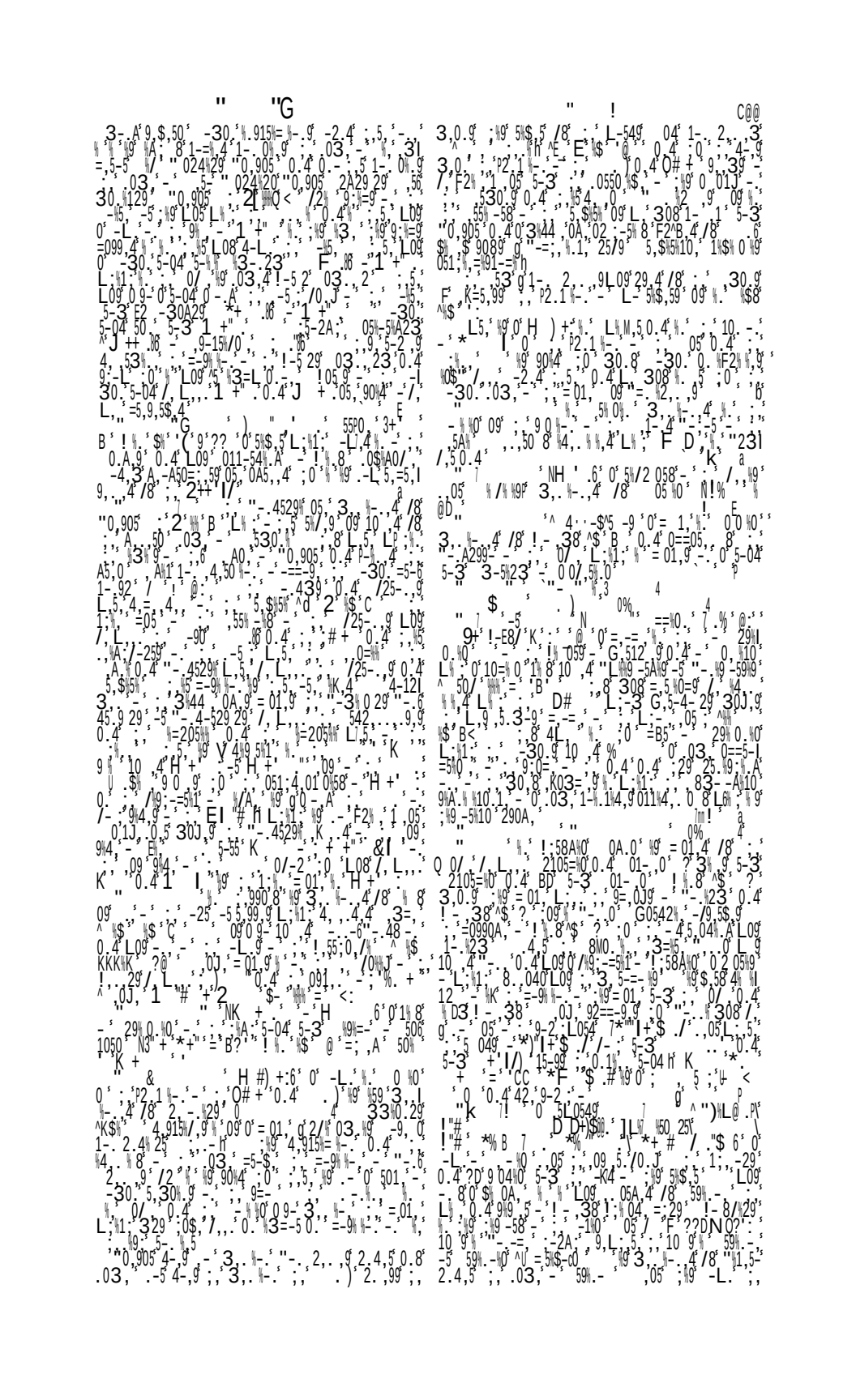


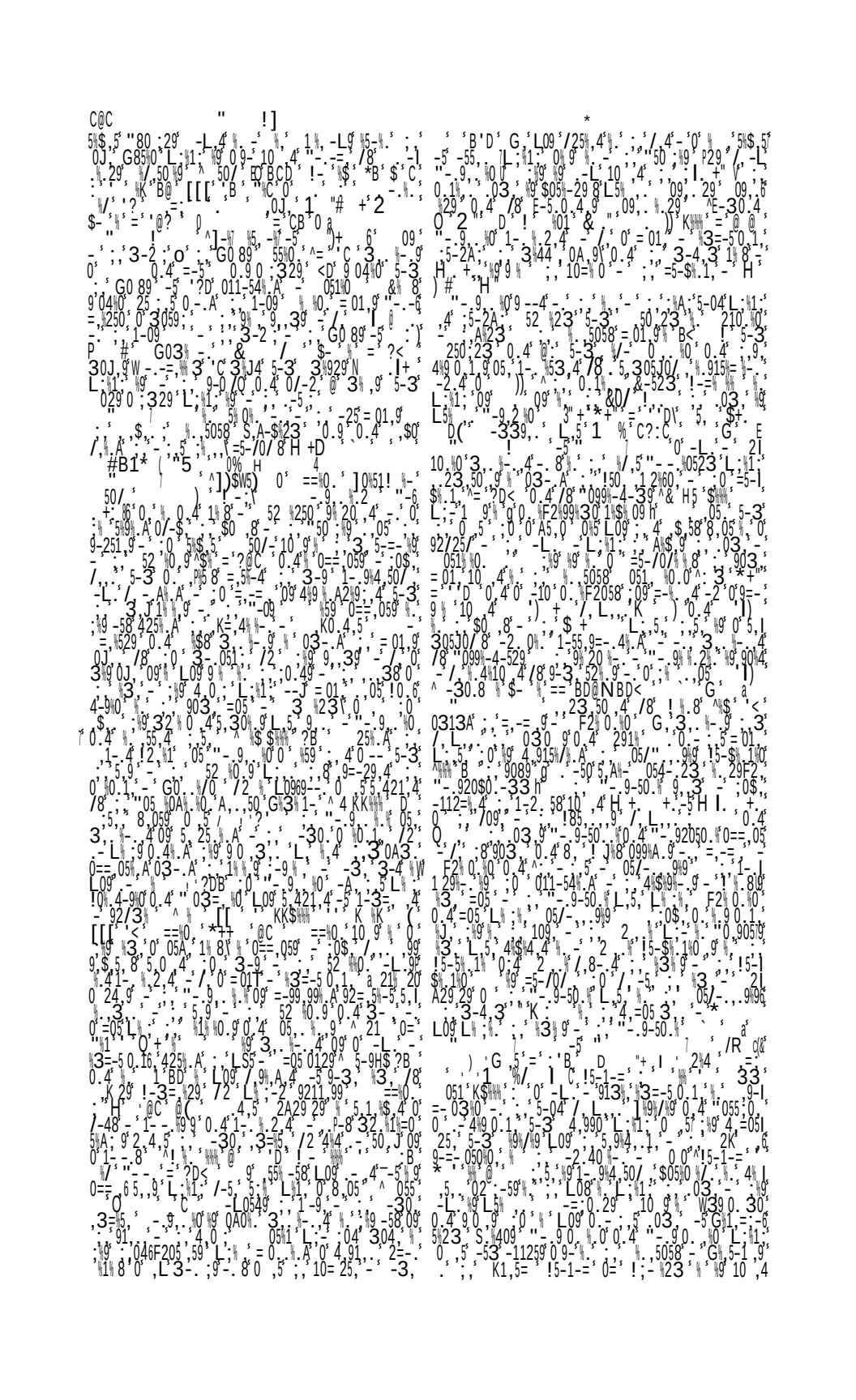


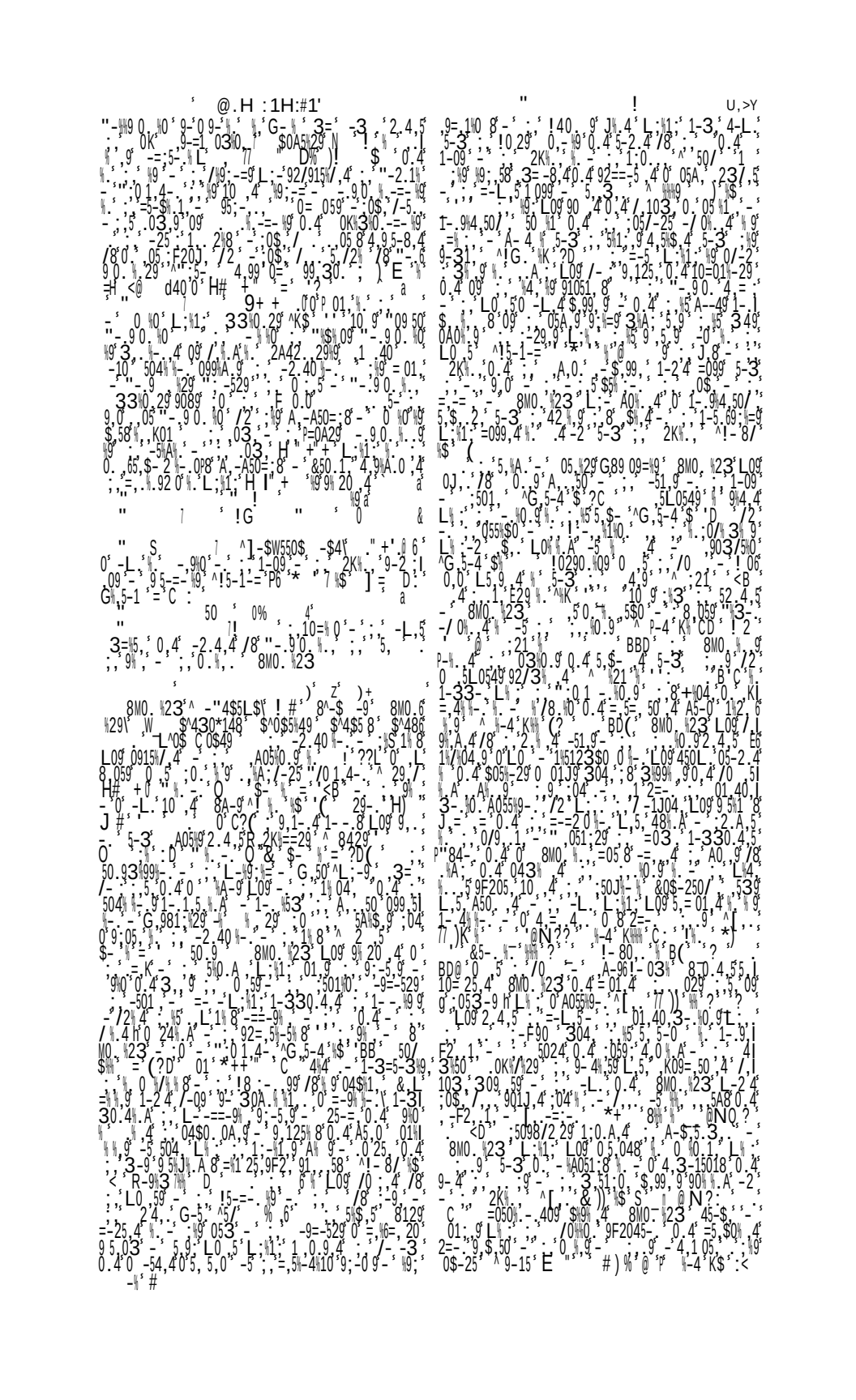


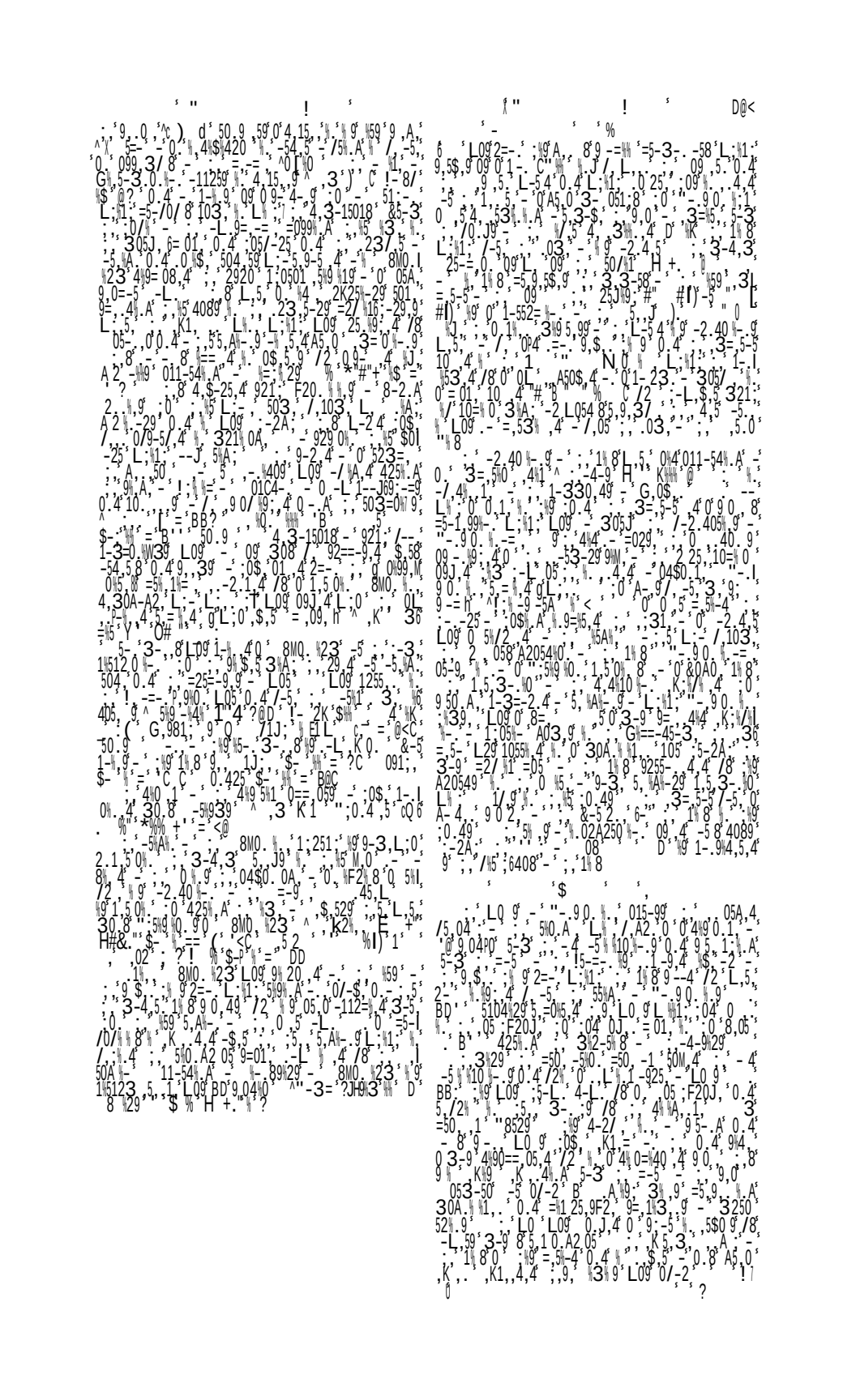


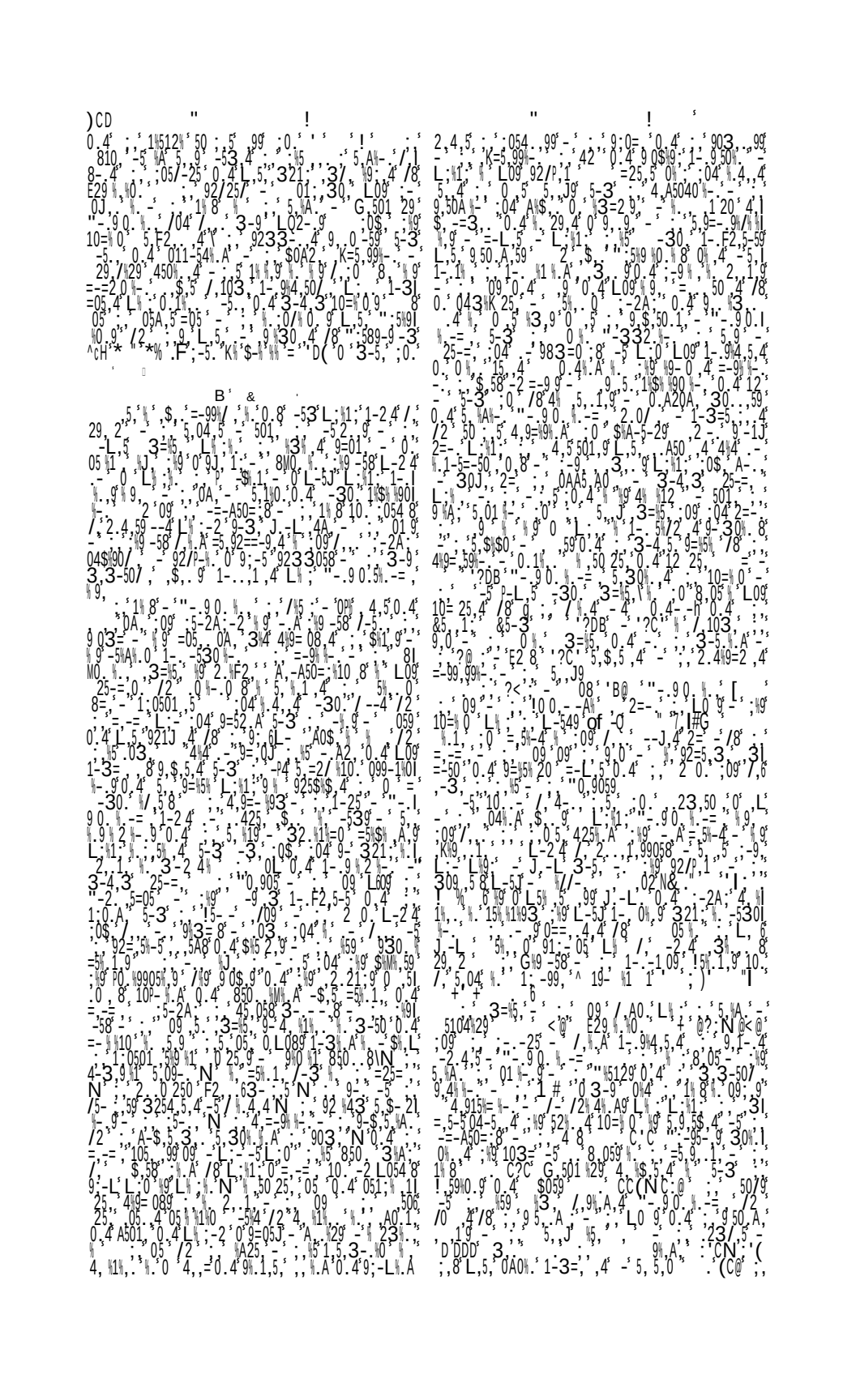


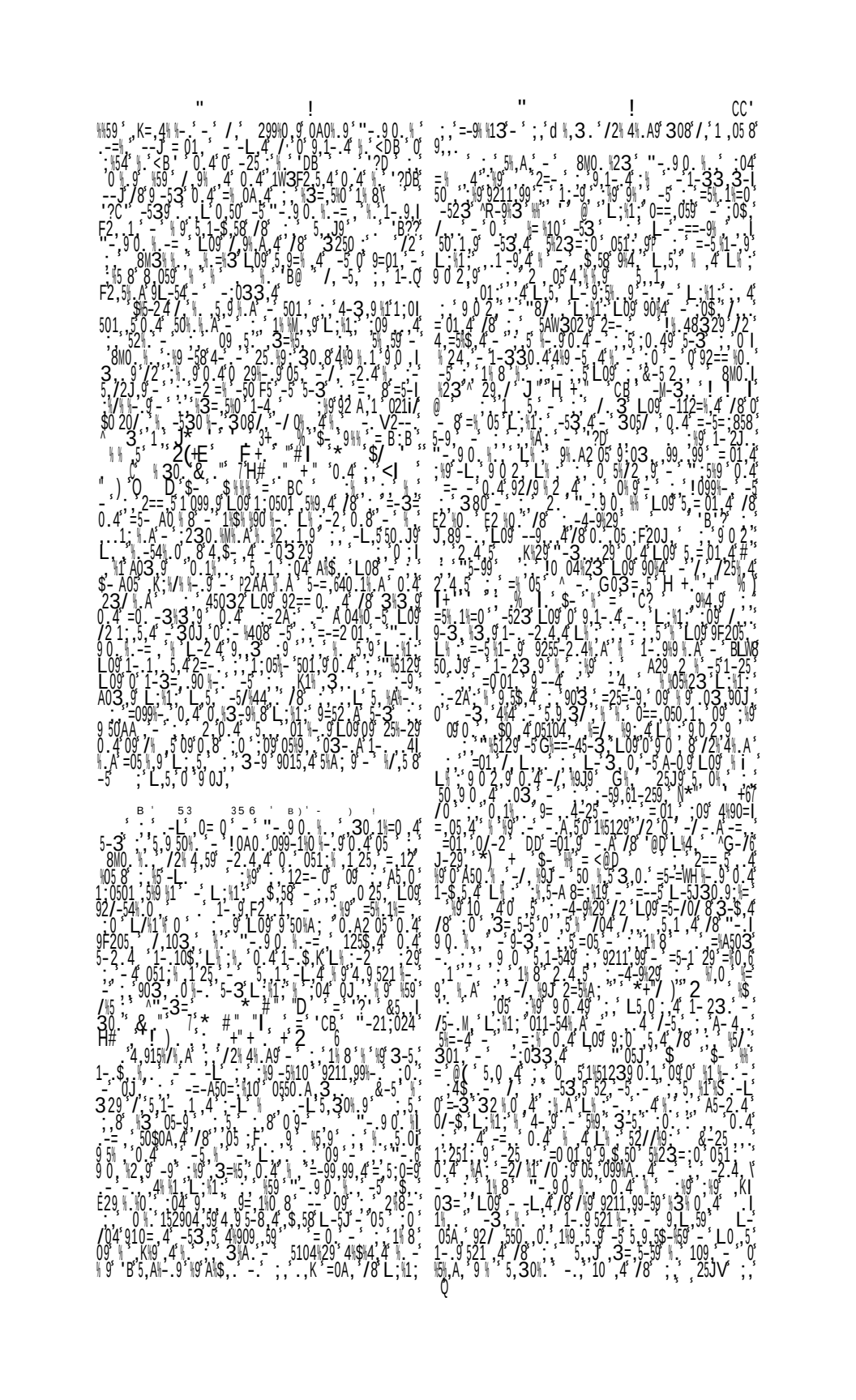












PLAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE. (AA, Chrysoceras, Golden Horn.)

I. Region.

House of Placidia Augusta.
House of Marina.
Baths of Arcadius.
29 streets, 118 houses, 2 porticoes of great length.

II. Region.

Church of S. Sophia.
The old Church.
Senate House.
Tribunal with porphyry steps.
Baths of Zeuxippus.
A Theatre.
An Amphitheatre.
34 streets, 98 large houses, 4 great porticoes.

III. Region.

The Circus Maximus.
House of Pulcheria Augusta.
The New Port.
The Sigma Portico.
Tribunal of the Forum of Constantine.
94 great houses, 5 large porticoes.

IV. Region.

Miliarium Aureum.
Augusteum.
Basilica.
Nymphaeum.
Portico of Phanio.
Marble Galley.
Church of S. Menna.
A Stadium.
Stairs of Timasius.
32 streets, 375 great houses, 4 large porticoes.

V. Region.

Baths of Honorius.
Cistern of Theodosius.
Theban Obelisk.
Storehouses.
Nymphaeum.
Granaries of Troas.
Prytaneum.
Baths of Eudocia.
The Strategium.
The Forum of Theodosius.
Granaries of Valens and Constantius.
The Bosporian Ports.
23 streets, 181 great houses, 7 large porticoes.

VI. Region.

Porphyry pillar of Constantine.
Senate House.
Neorian Port.
Stairs of Sycoena.
22 streets, 484 great houses, 1 large portico.

VII. Region.

S. Irene.
S. Anastasia.
S. Paul.
Pillar of Theodosius.
Two large Equestrian Statues.
Part of the Forum of Theodosius.
Baths of Corosia.
85 streets, 711 great houses, 6 large porticoes.

VIII. Region.

Forum of Constantine.
Portico on left side of Forum.
Basilica of Theodosius.
The Capital.
22 streets, 108 great houses, 5 large porticoes.

IX. Region.

Church of Caenopolis.
Church of Omonaea.
Granaries of Alexandria.
Granaries of Theodosius.
Baths of Anastasia.
16 streets, 116 great houses, 2 large porticoes.

X. Region.

Church of S. Achatius.
Baths of Constantine.
House of Augusta Placidia.
House of Augusta Eudocia.
House of Arcadia.
Large Nymphaeum.
20 streets, 636 great houses, 6 large porticoes.

XI. Region.

Church of the Apostles.
Palace of Flacilla.
House of Augusta Pulcheria.
The Brazen Bull.
Cistern of Arcadius.
Cistern of Modestus.
8 streets, 503 great houses, 4 large porticoes.

XII. Region.

Porta Aurea.
Portico of Troas.
Forum of Theodosius.
Column with winding stairs.
Mint or Treasury.
Port of Theodosius.
11 streets, 363 great houses, 3 large porticoes.

XIII. Region.

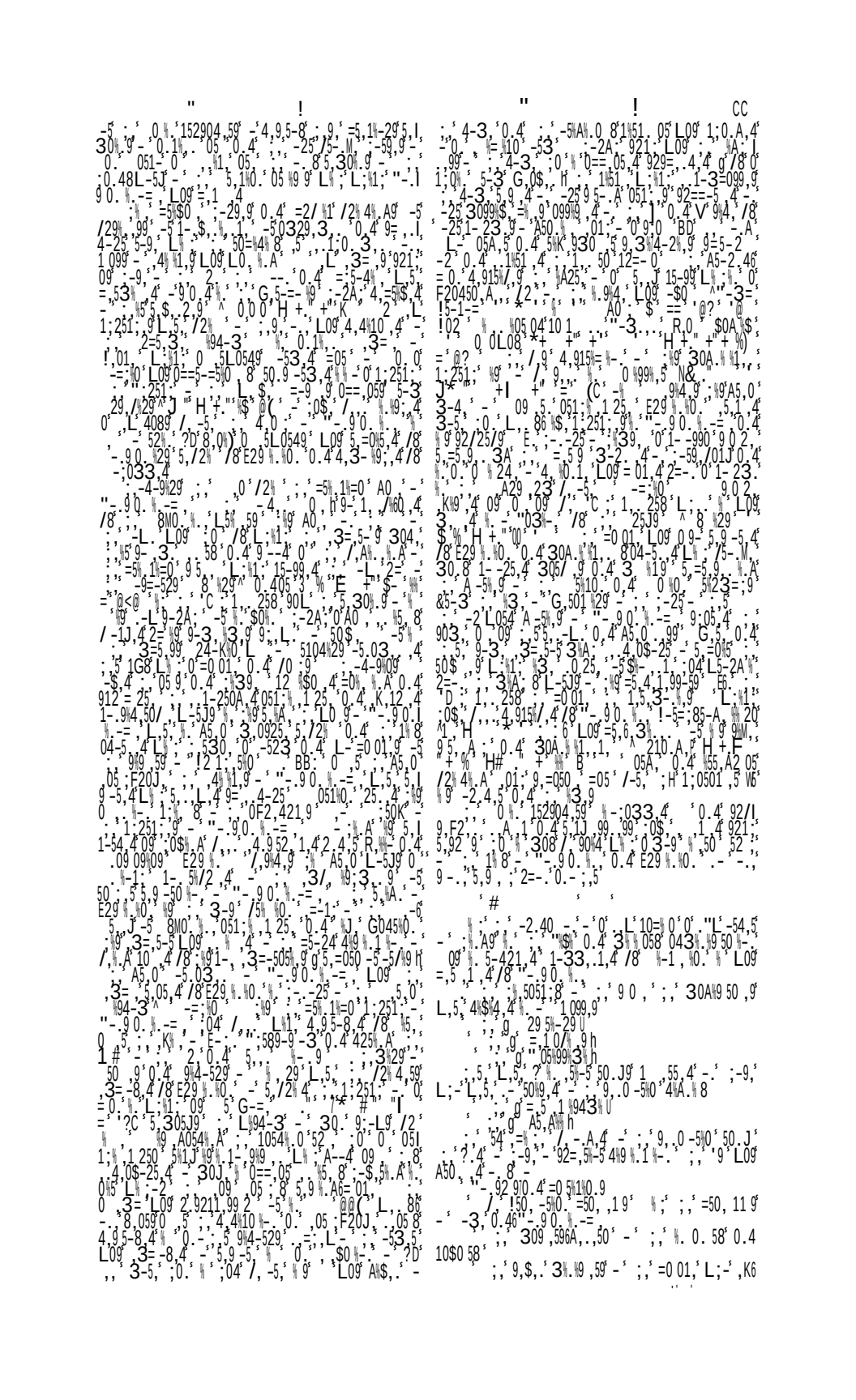
Church.
Baths and Forum of Honorius.
Theatre.
Dock for ship-building.
431 great houses, 1 large portico.

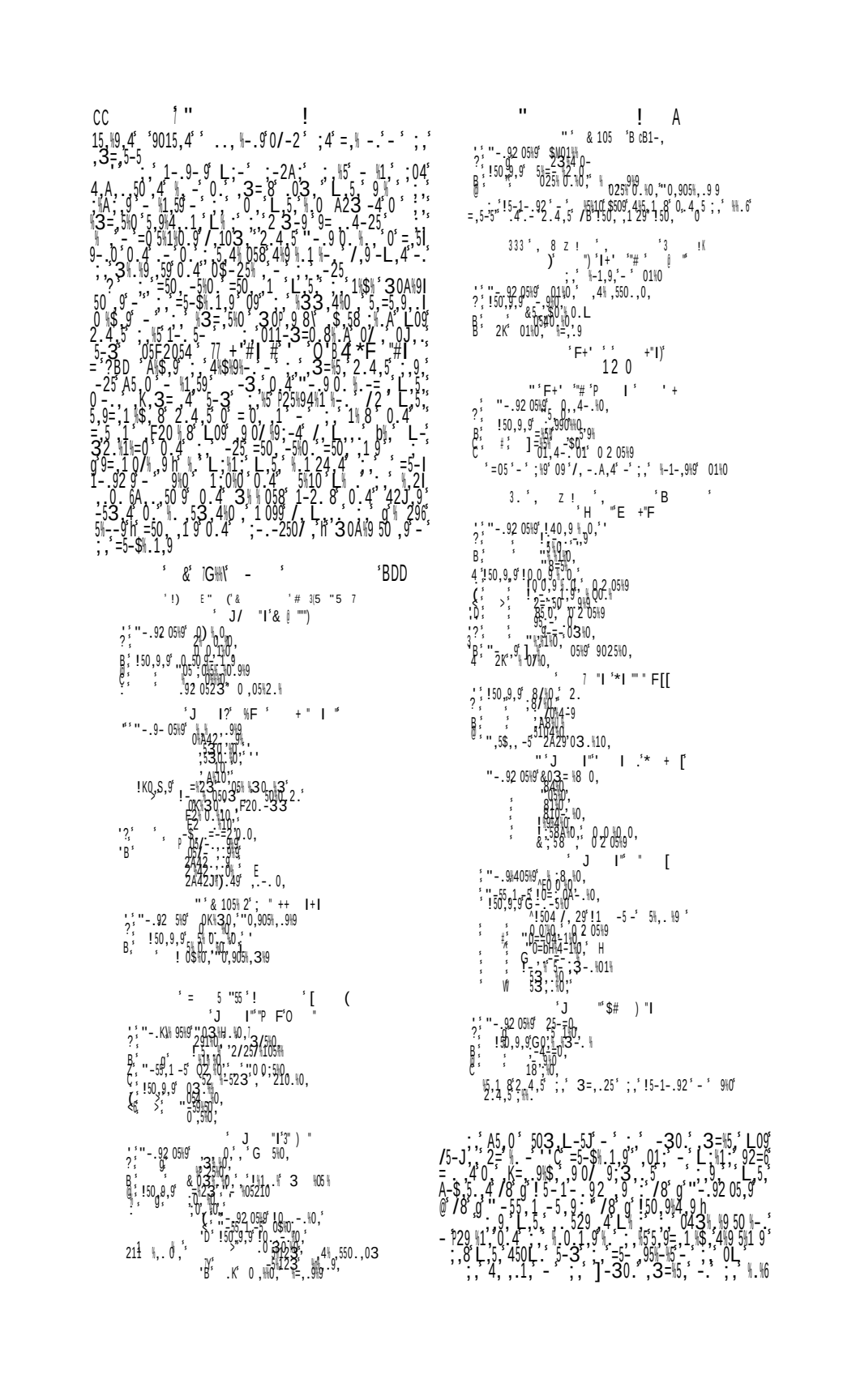
XIV. Region.

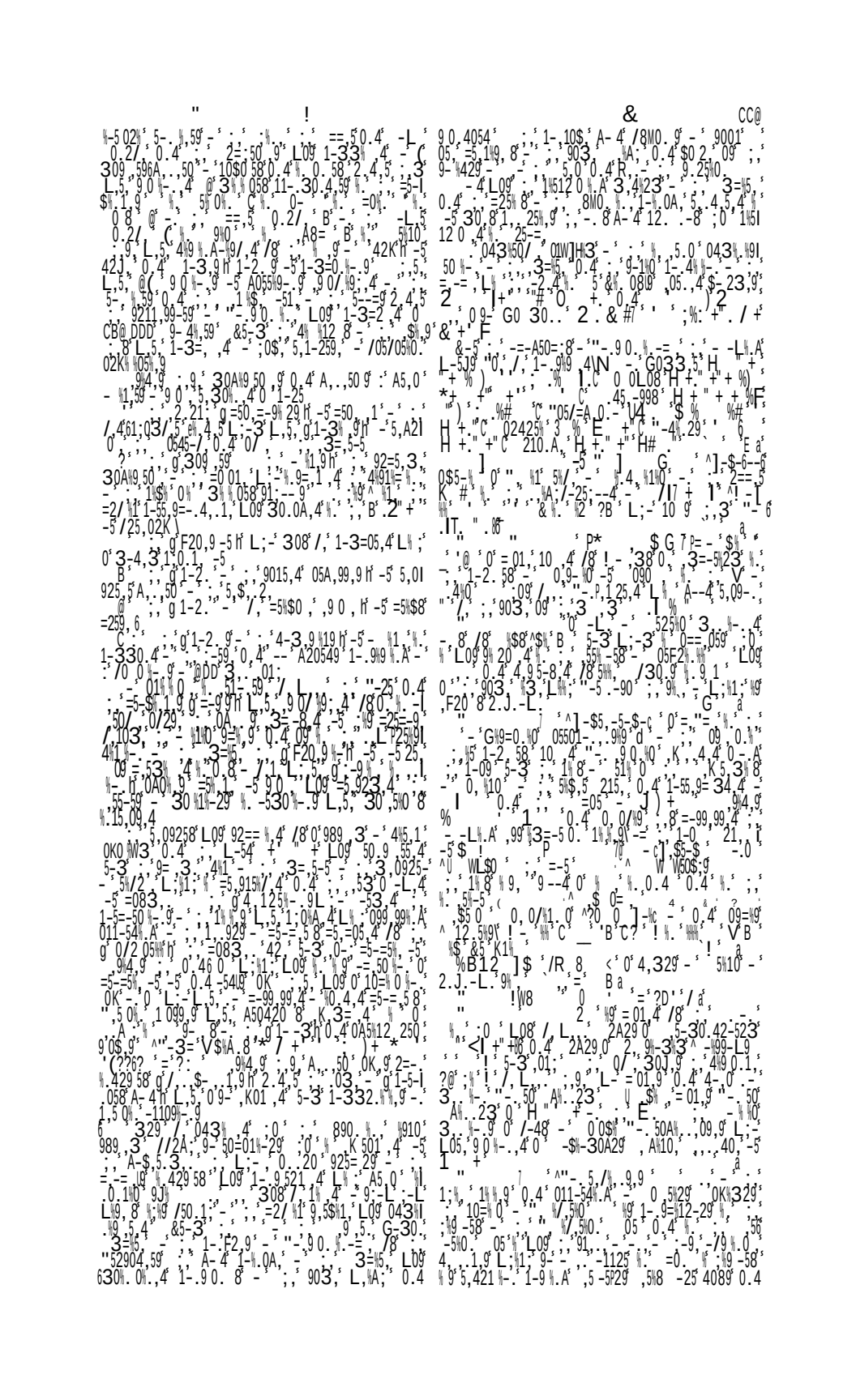
Church.
Palace.
Nymphaeum.
Baths.
Theatre.
Lusorium.
Wooden Bridge.
11 streets, 167 great houses, 2 large porticoes.

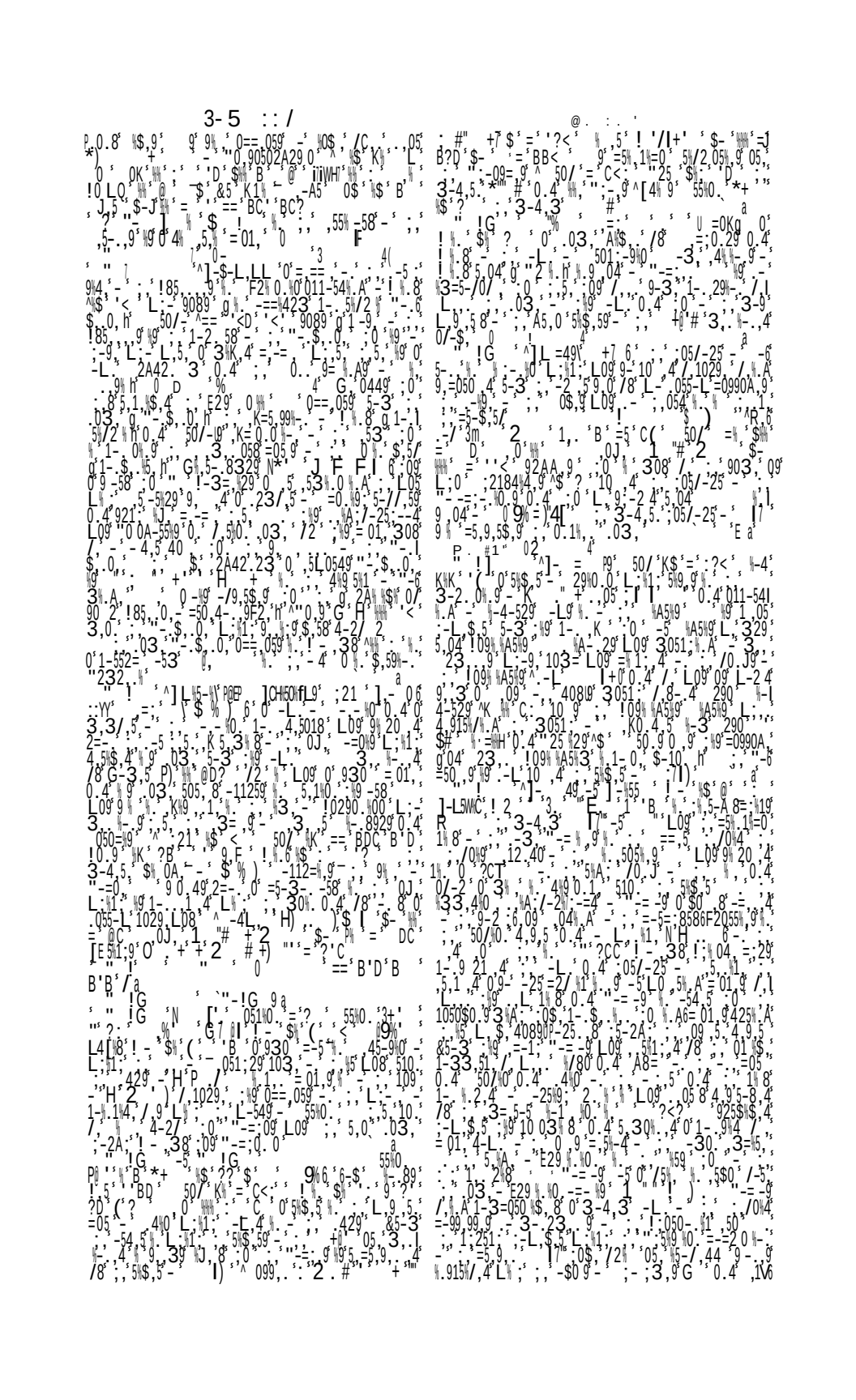
palace of the "Thousand and One Pillars," is now perfectly dry. The other still existing as a cistern, and called the "Subterranean Palace," may be described as an underground lake, with an arched roof to cover it, supported on 336 marble pillars.

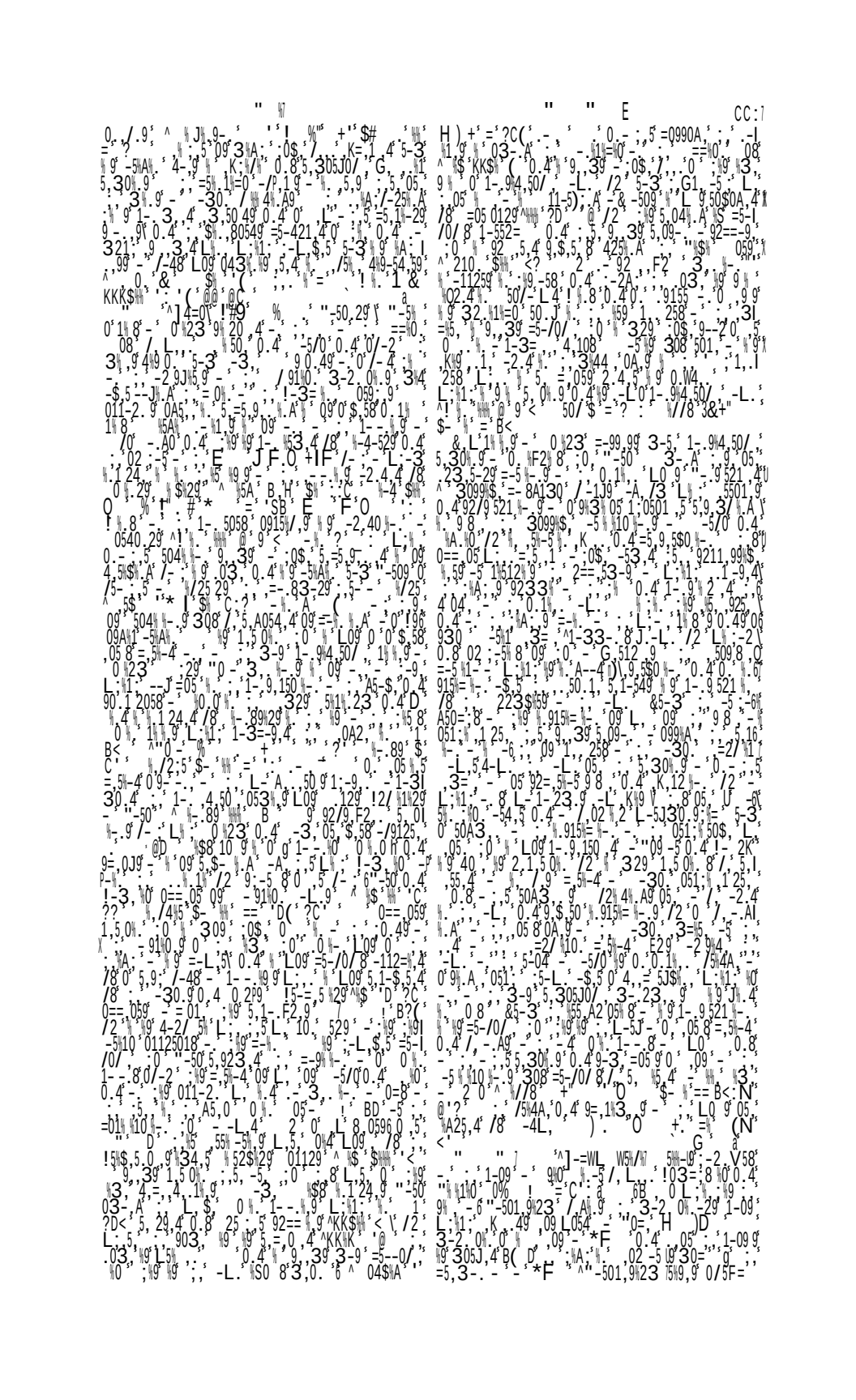
From the throne, seated upon which the emperor viewed the games of the Circus, a winding staircase called cochlea descended to the palace. This was a magnificent building, covering a great extent of ground, on the banks of the Propontis, between the Hippodrome and the church of S. Sophia, now the Seraglio. The baths of Zeuxippus, the site of which it is difficult to fix, as, while history seems to connect them with S. Sophia and the palace, the original plan places them on the other side of the city, near the harbour, were so embellished by Constantine with statues of marble and bronze, that they became famed as the most beautiful in the world. These statues were brought from their local sanctuaries to adorn the squares and baths of Constantinople,—the Athene of Lyndus, the Muses of Helicon, the Amphitrite of Rhodes, the Pan which was consecrated by the Greeks after the defeat of Xerxes. Theodosius the younger pulled down the Dioscuri, who overlooked the Hippodrome. It was reserved

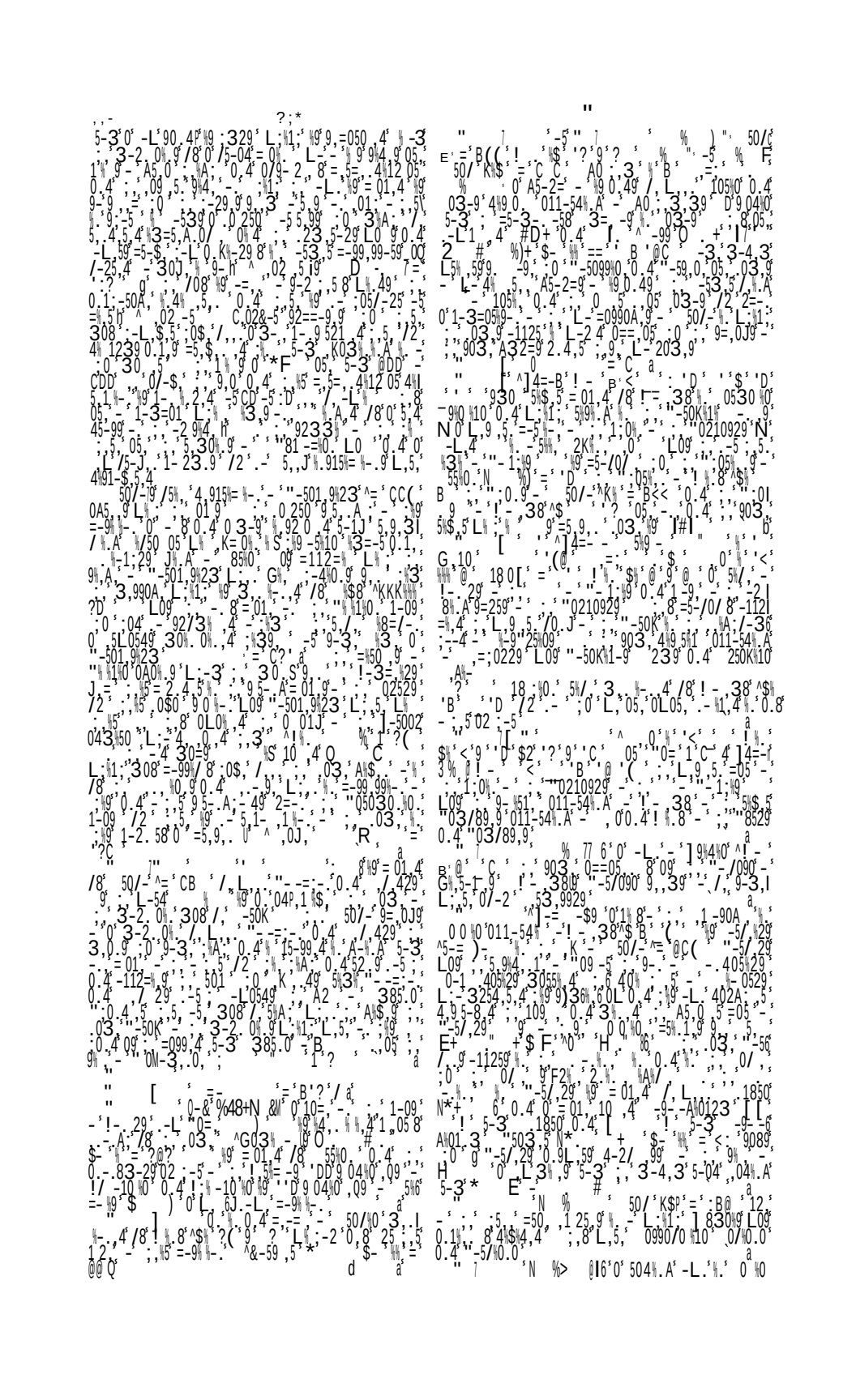


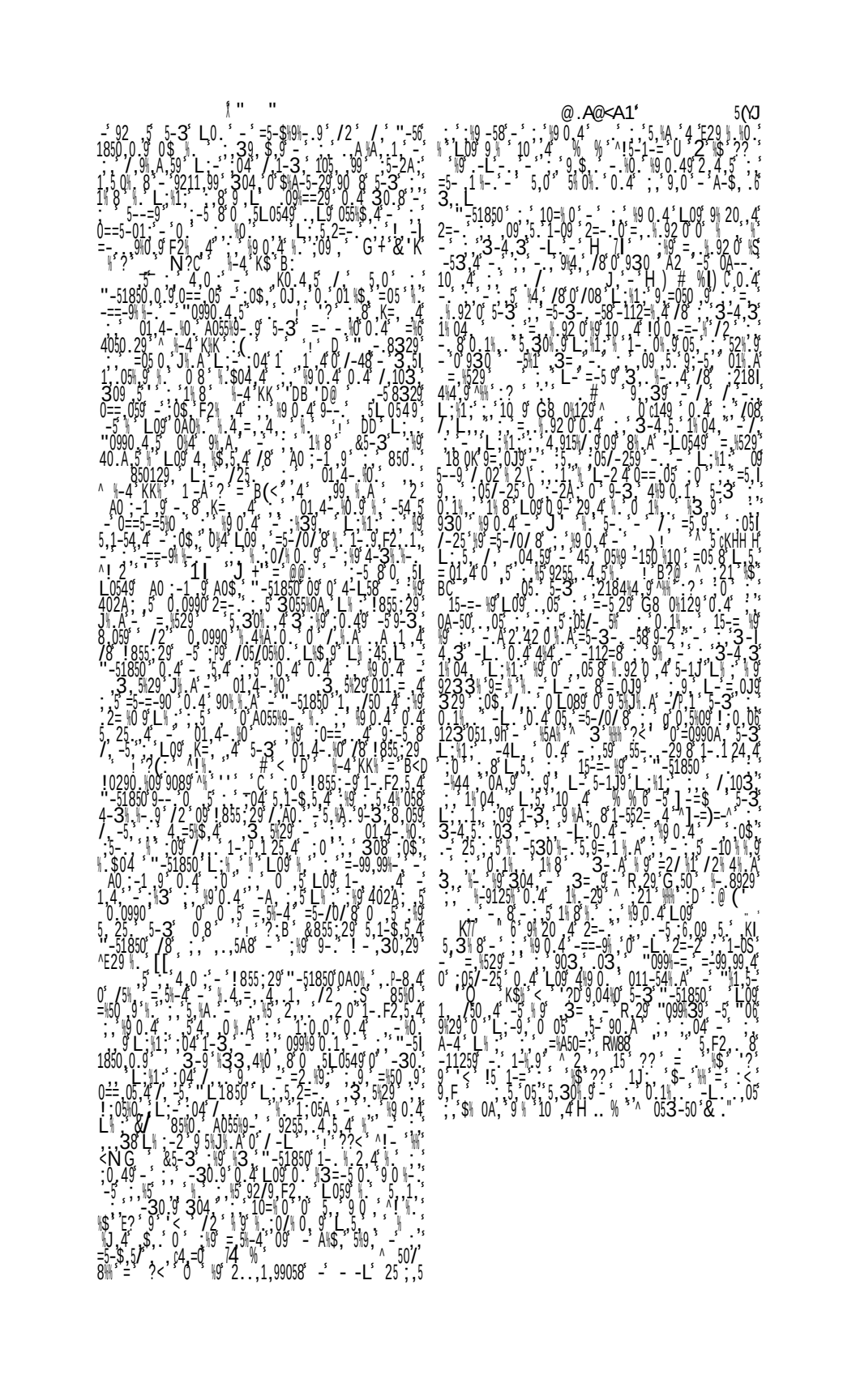


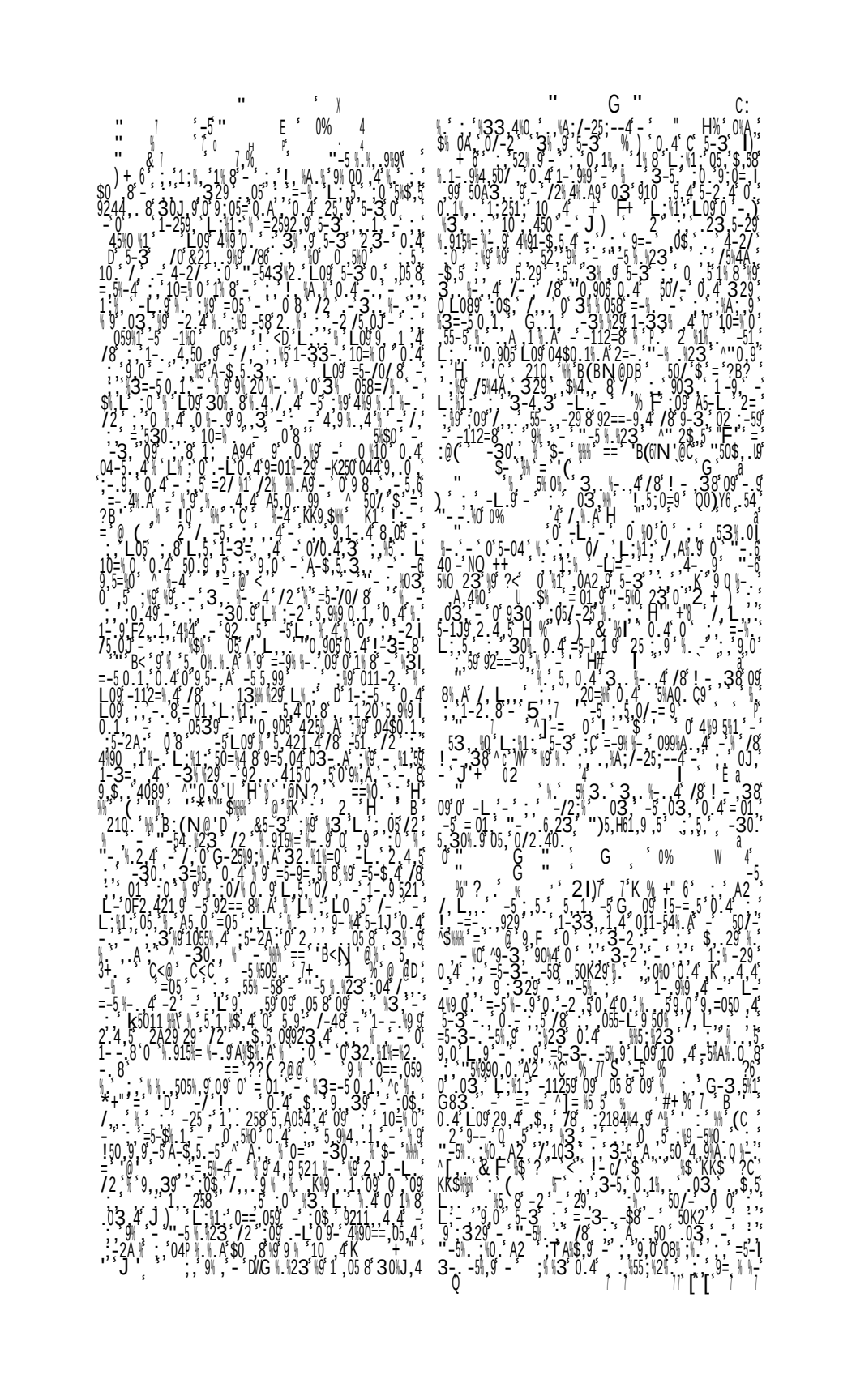


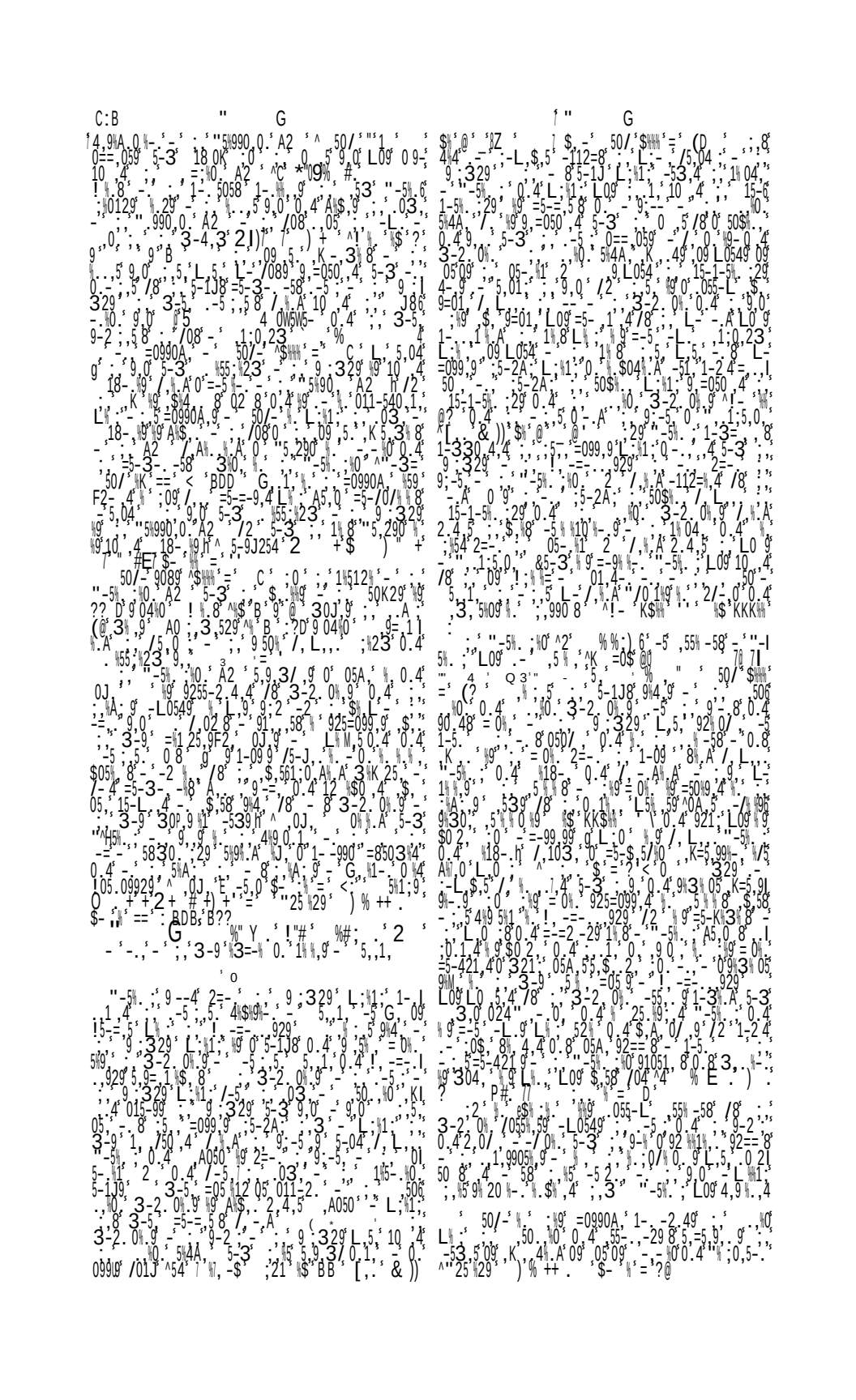


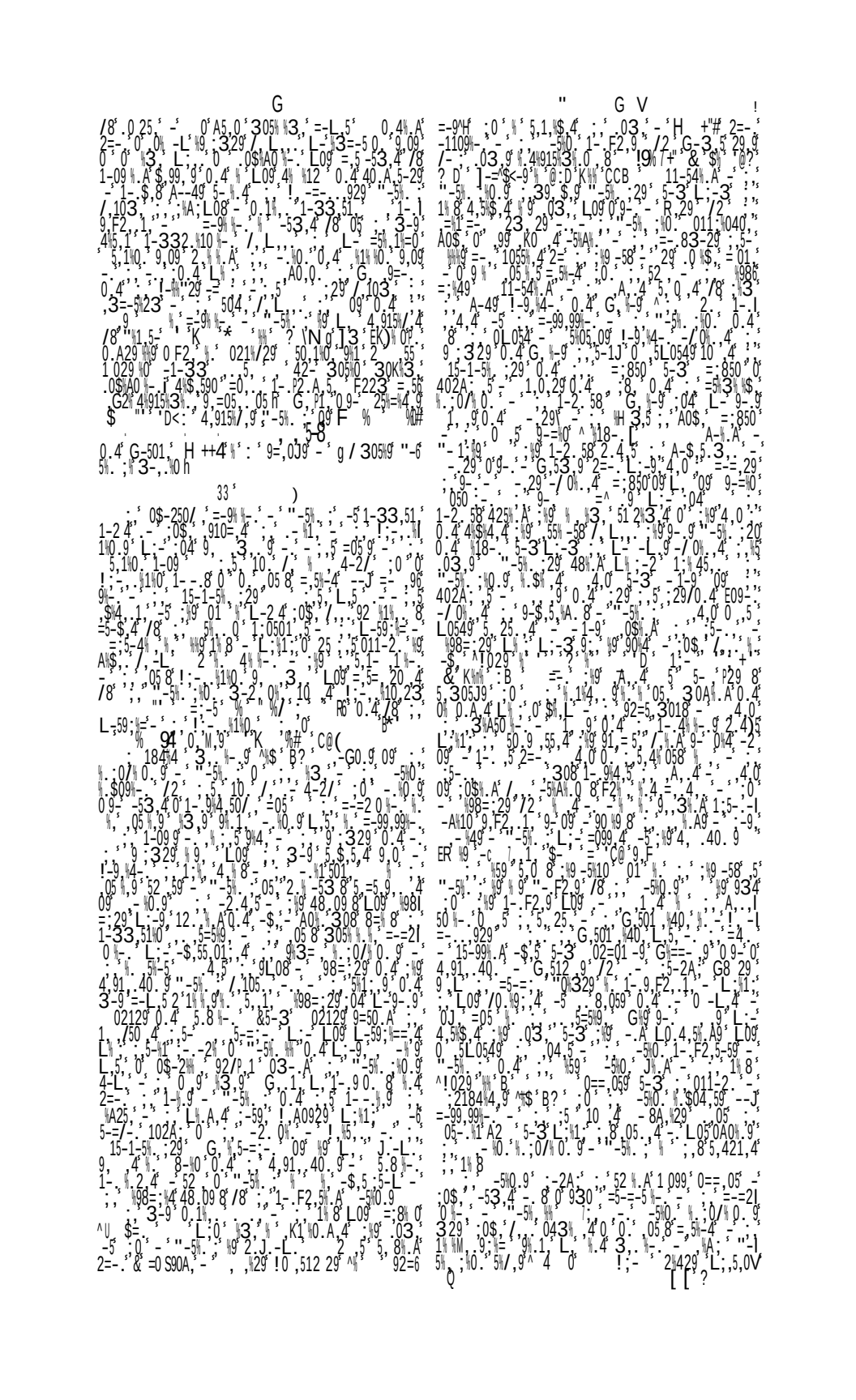


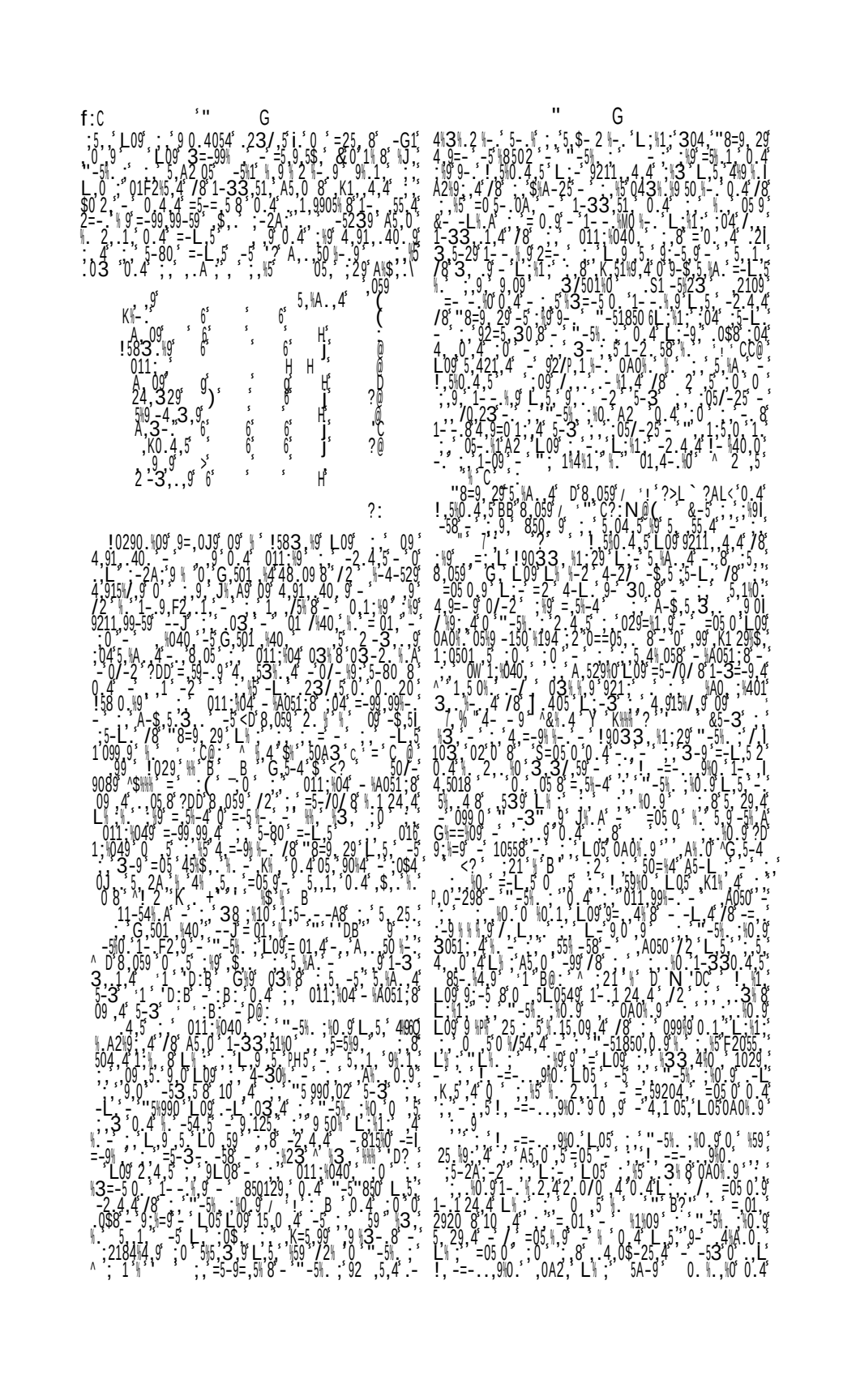


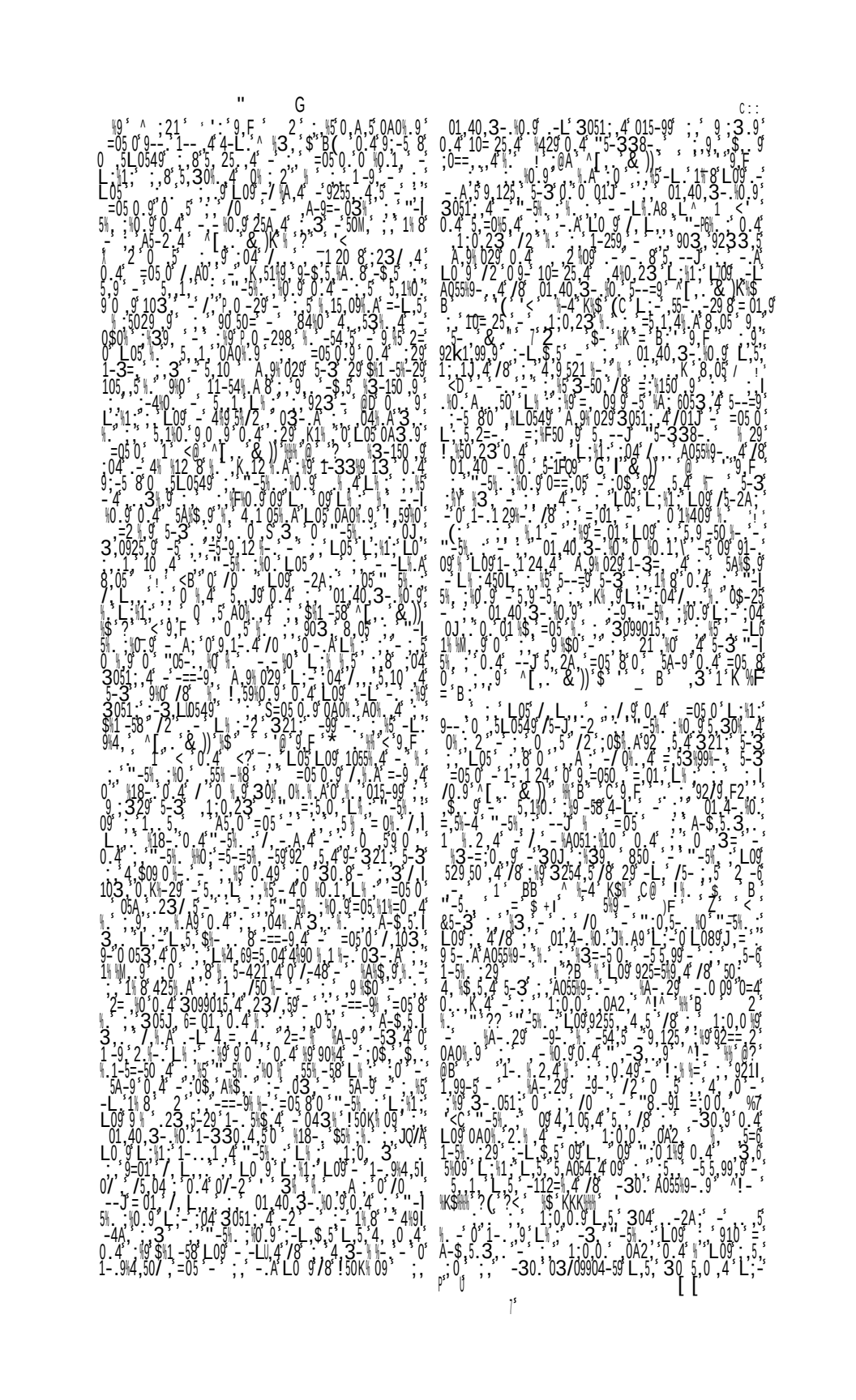


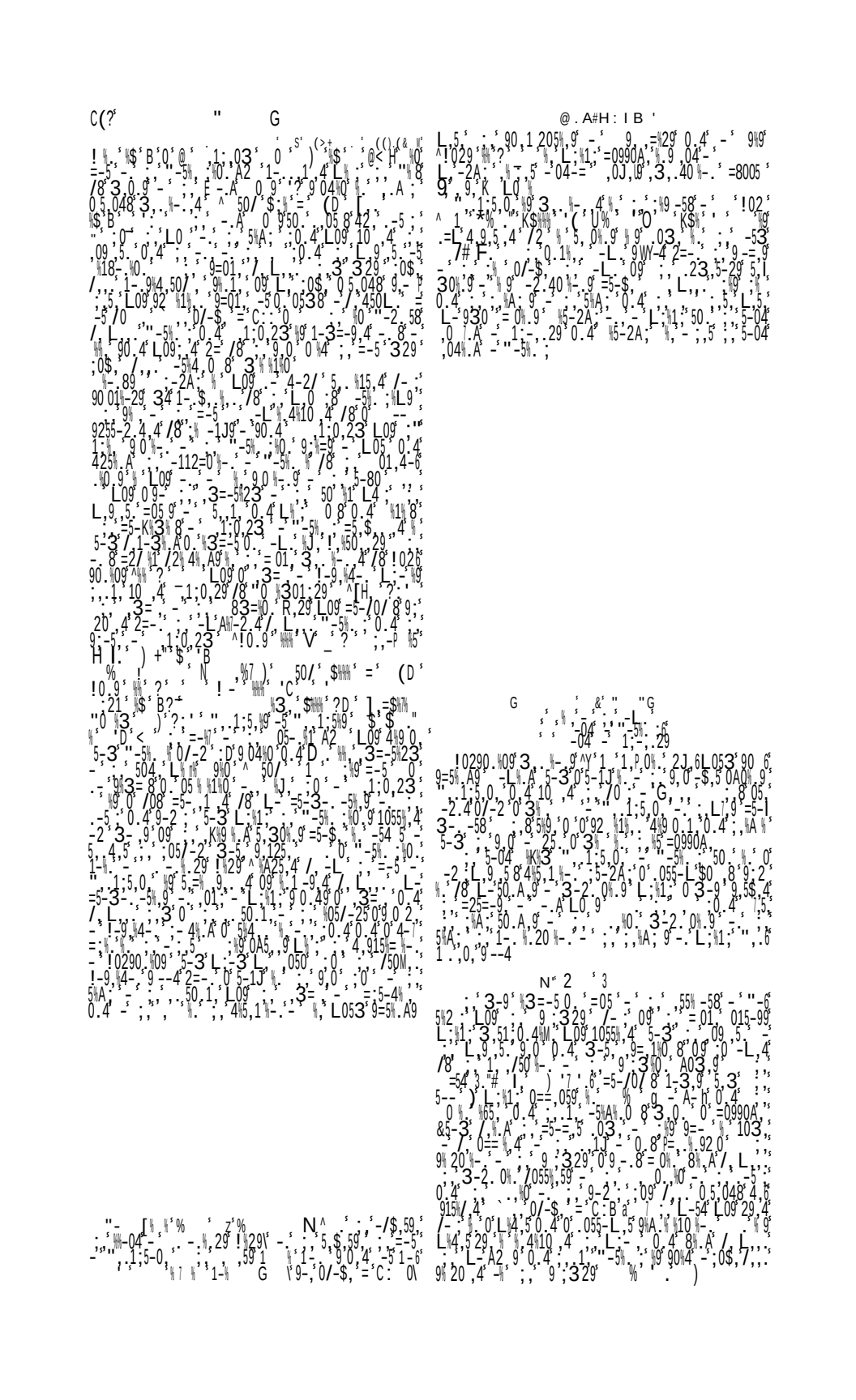


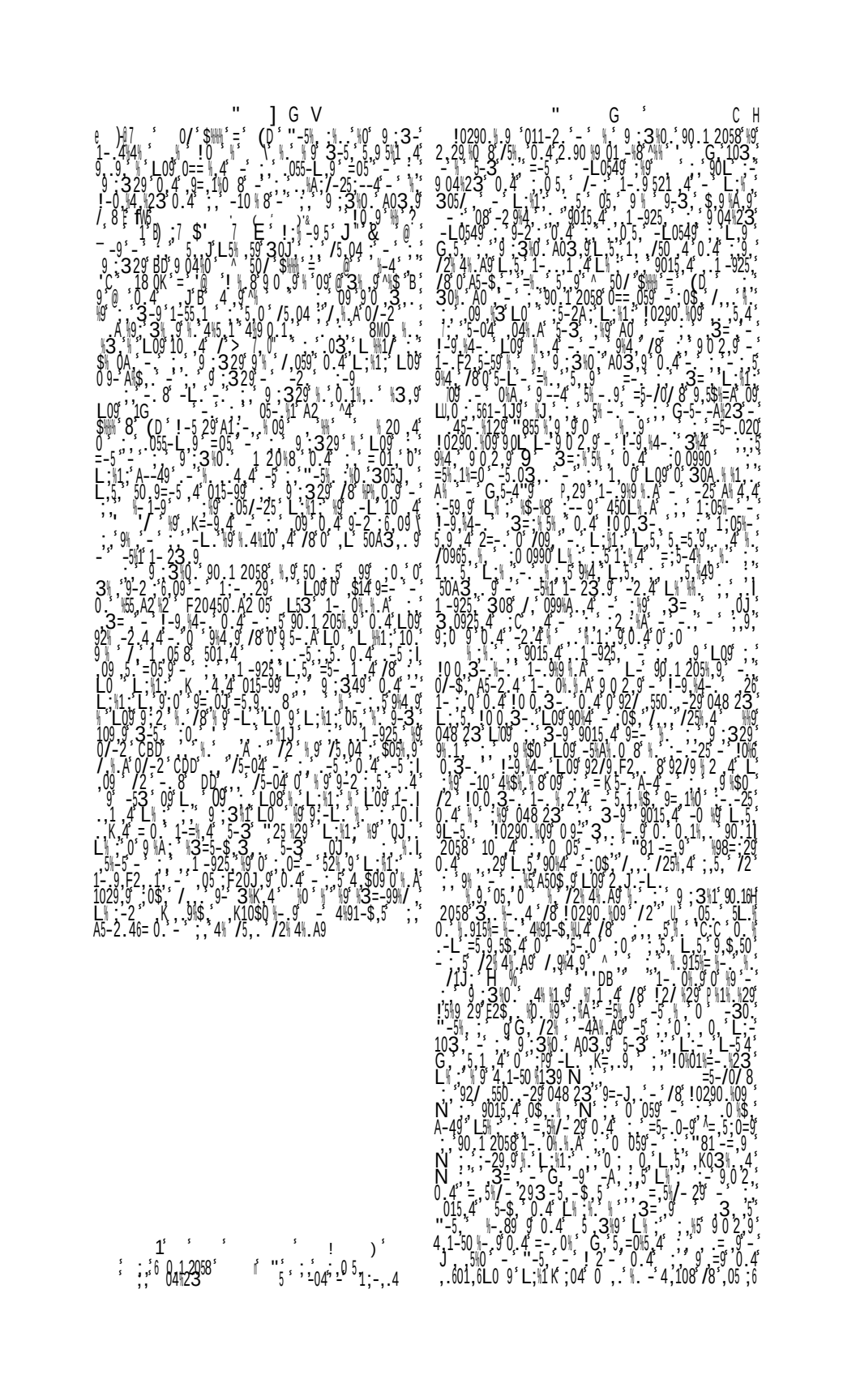


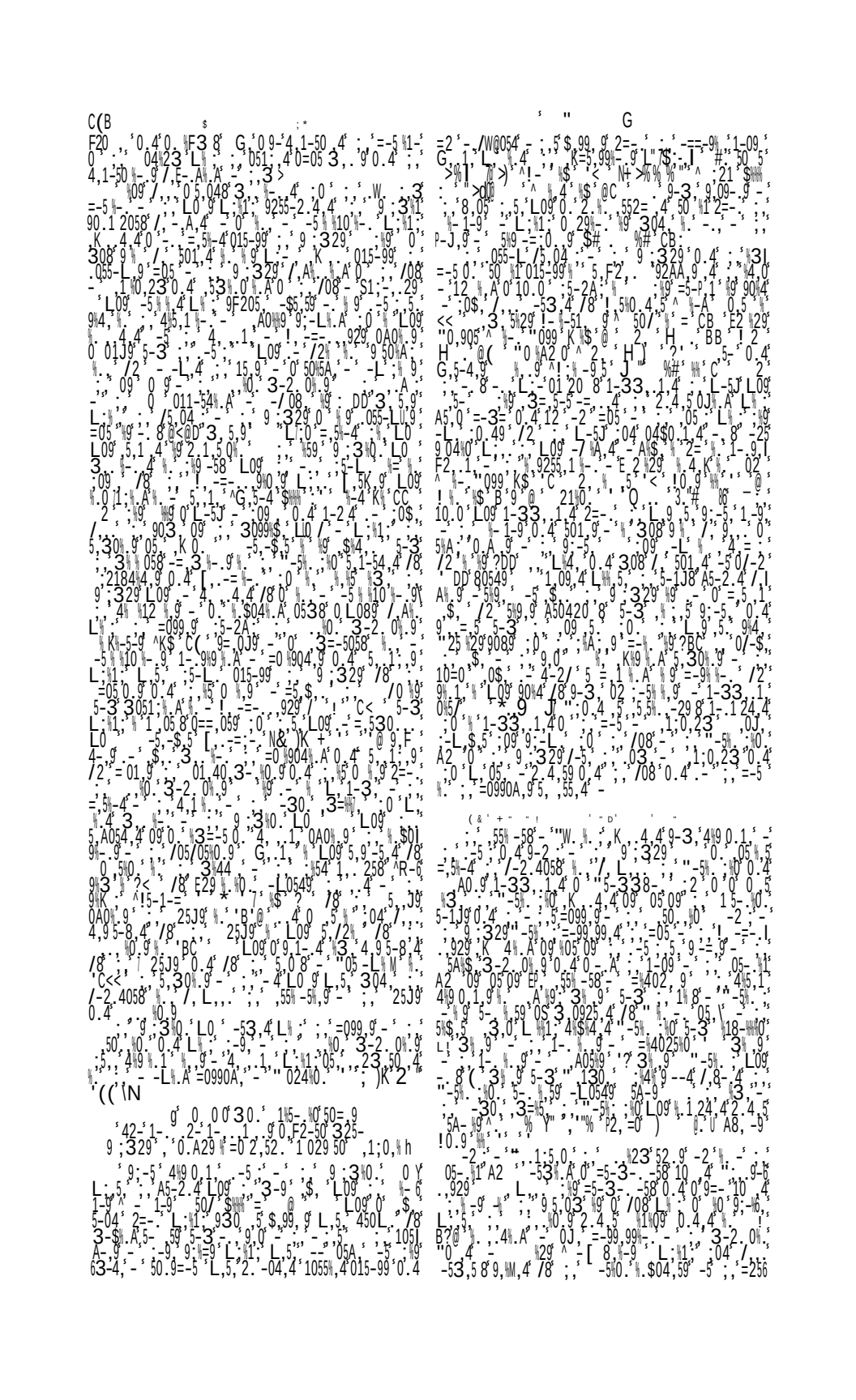


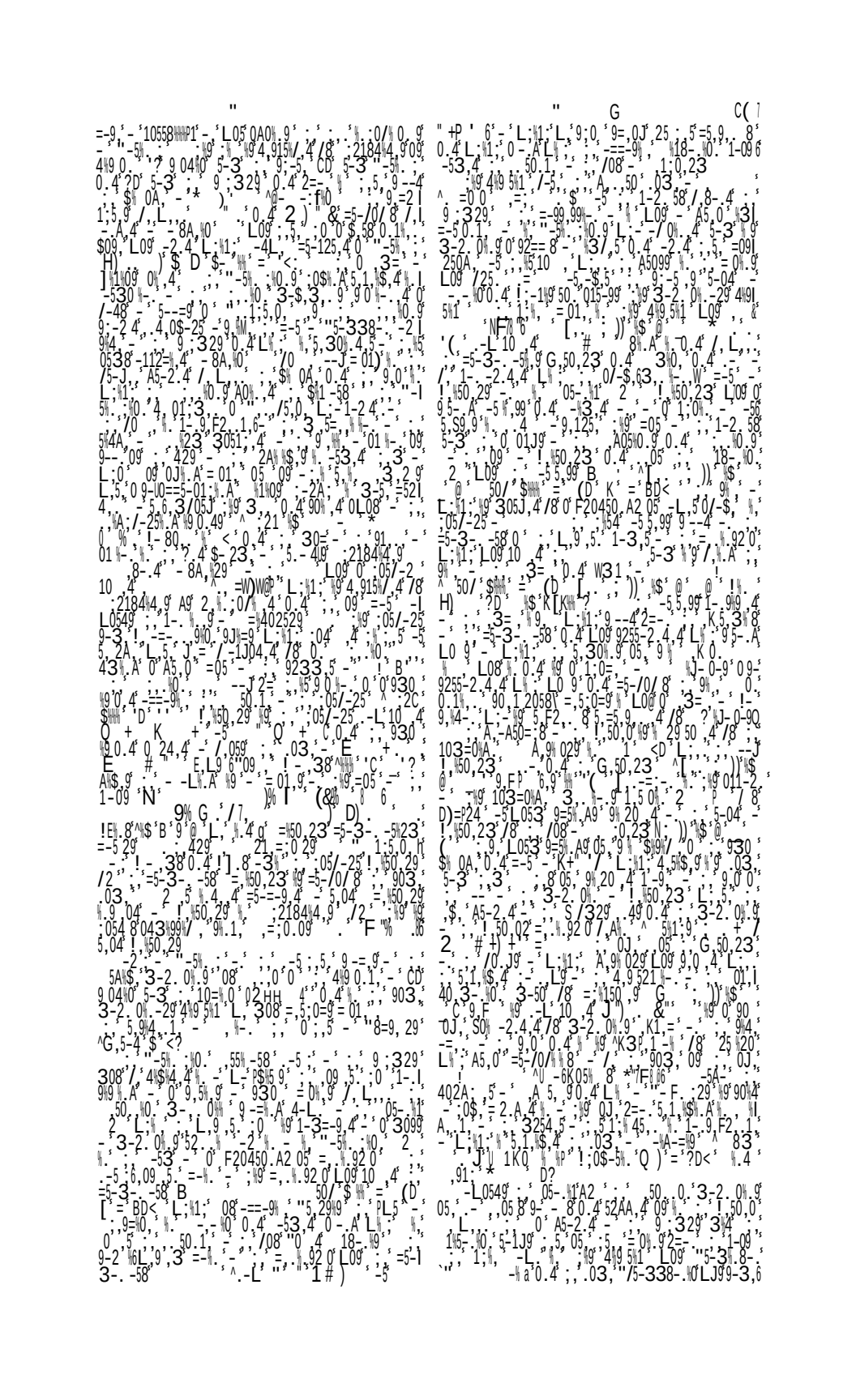


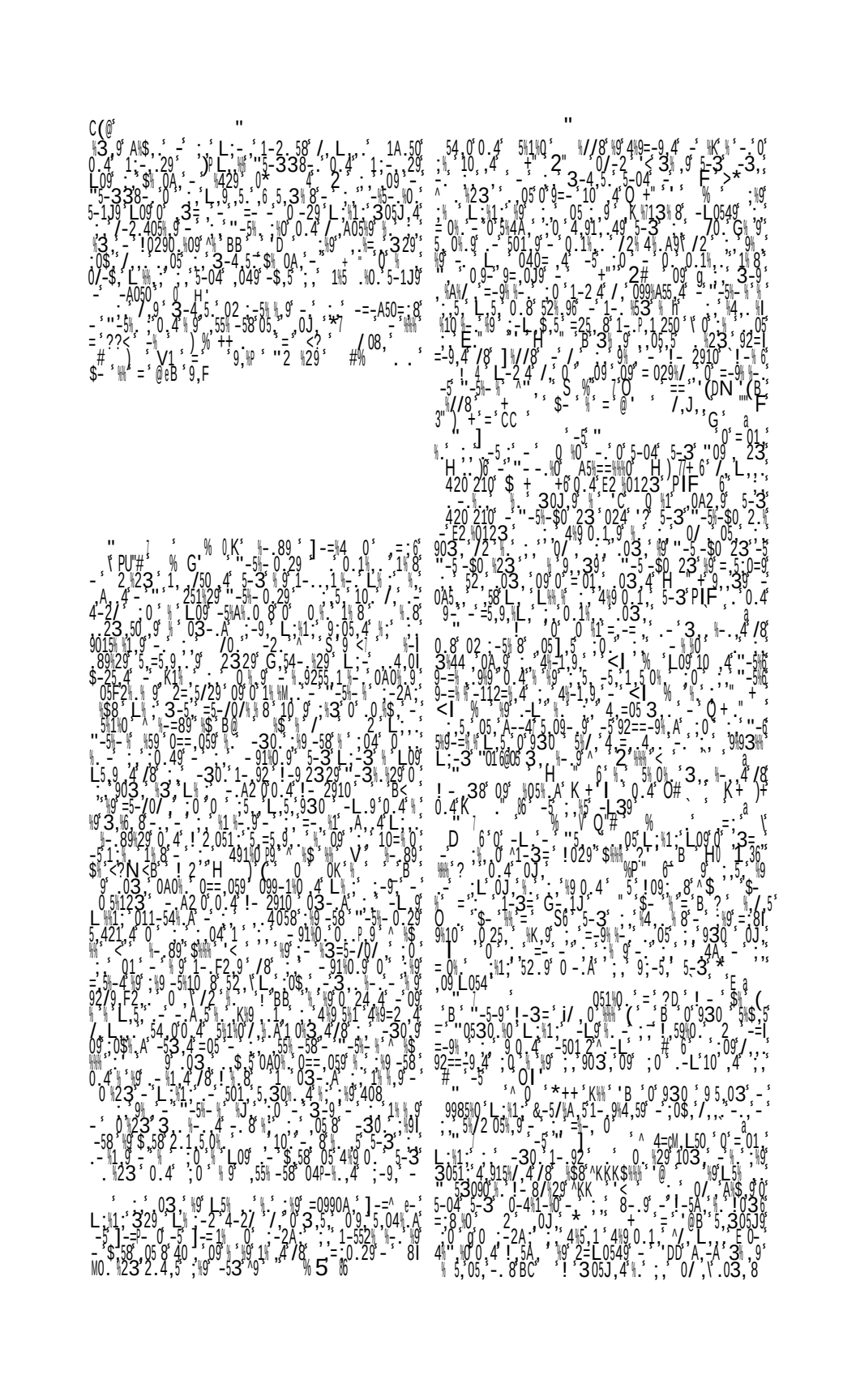


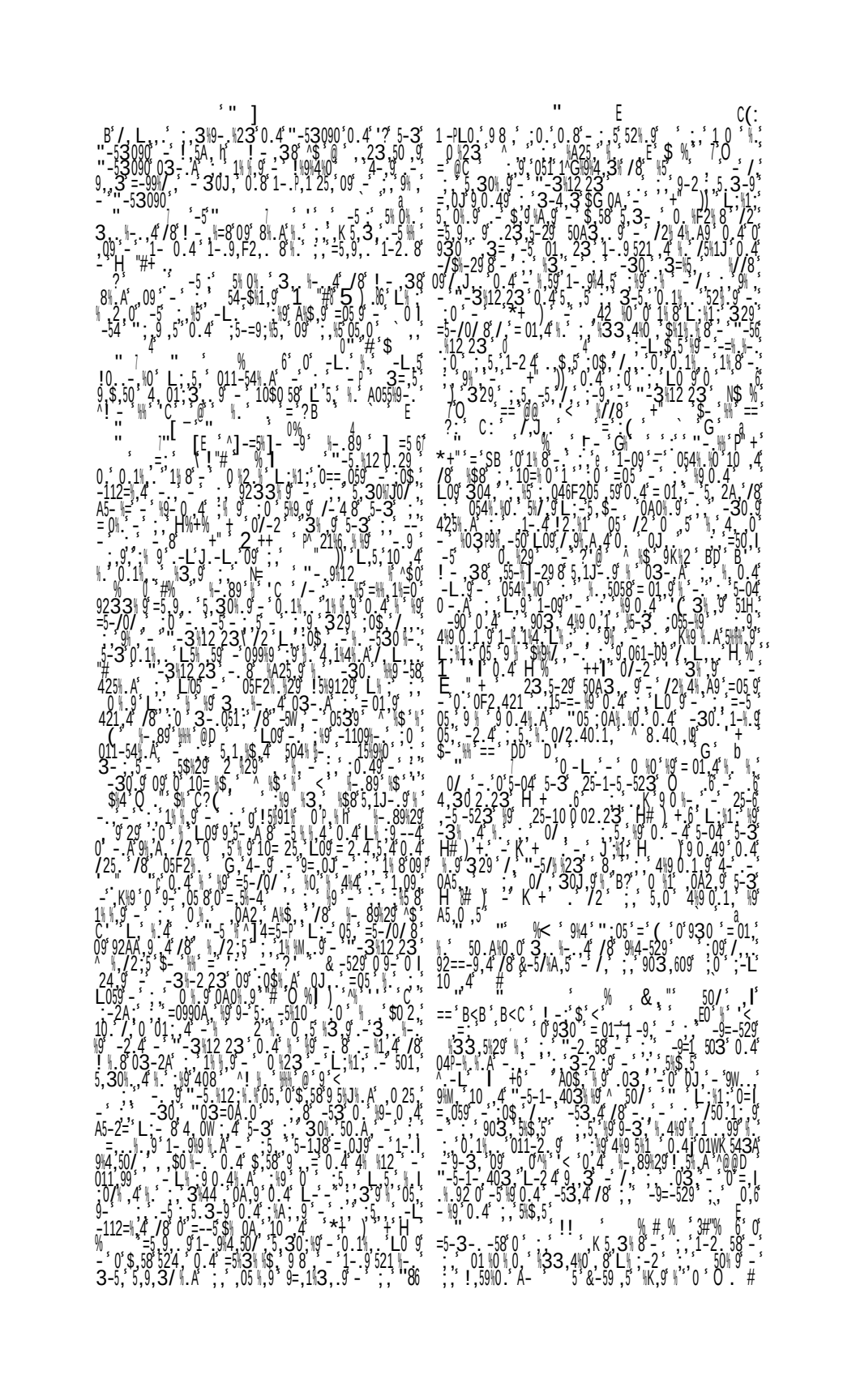


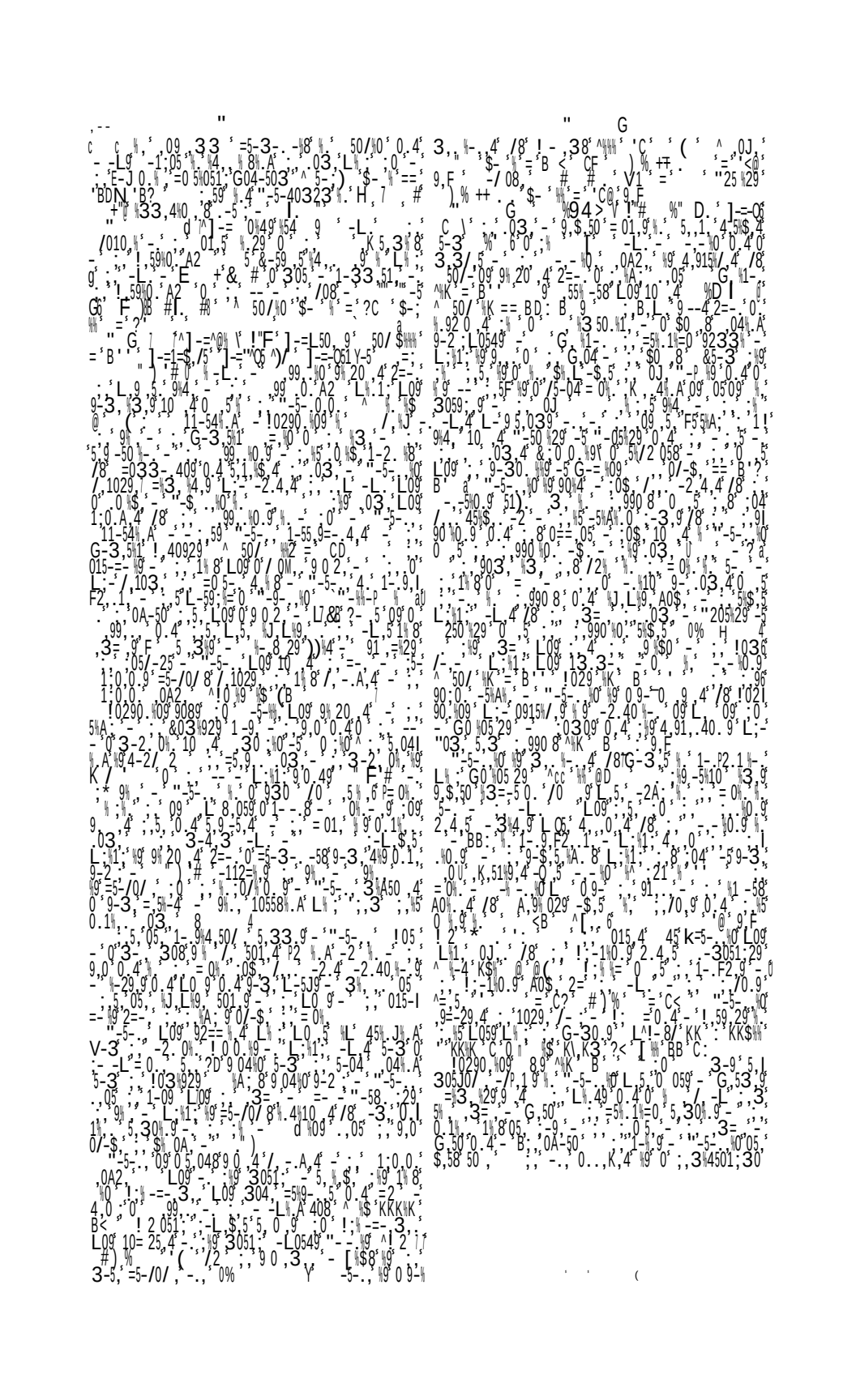


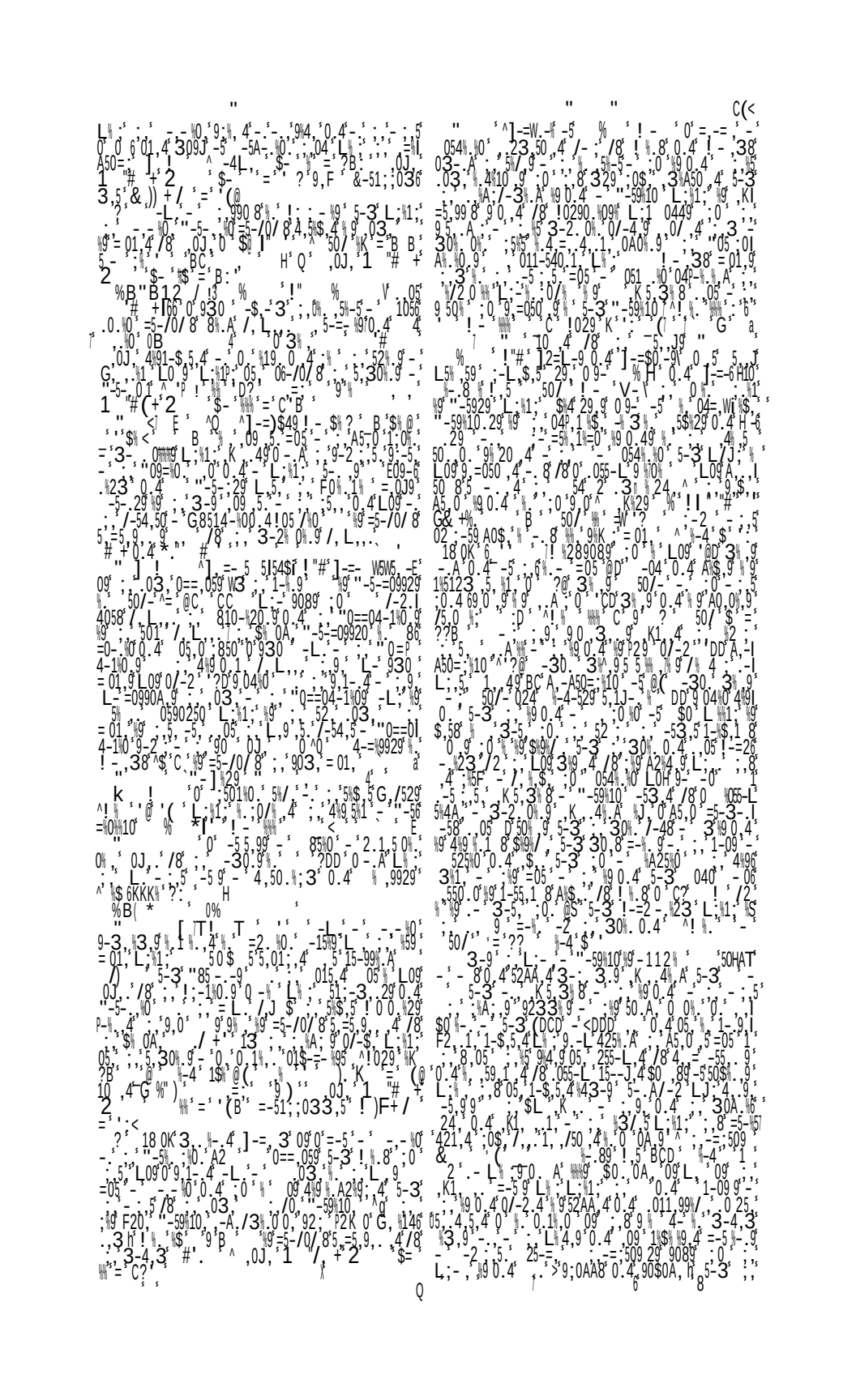












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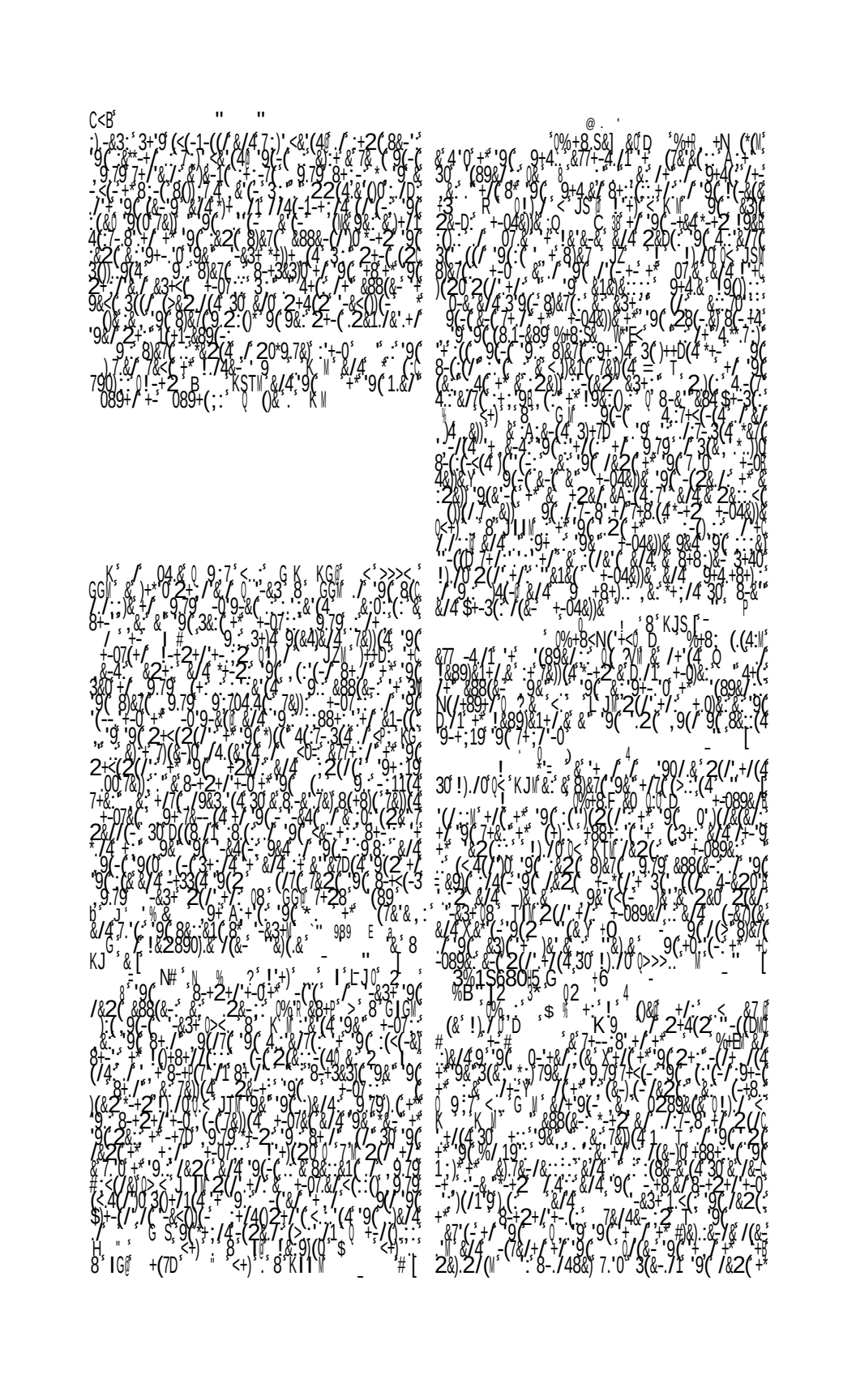

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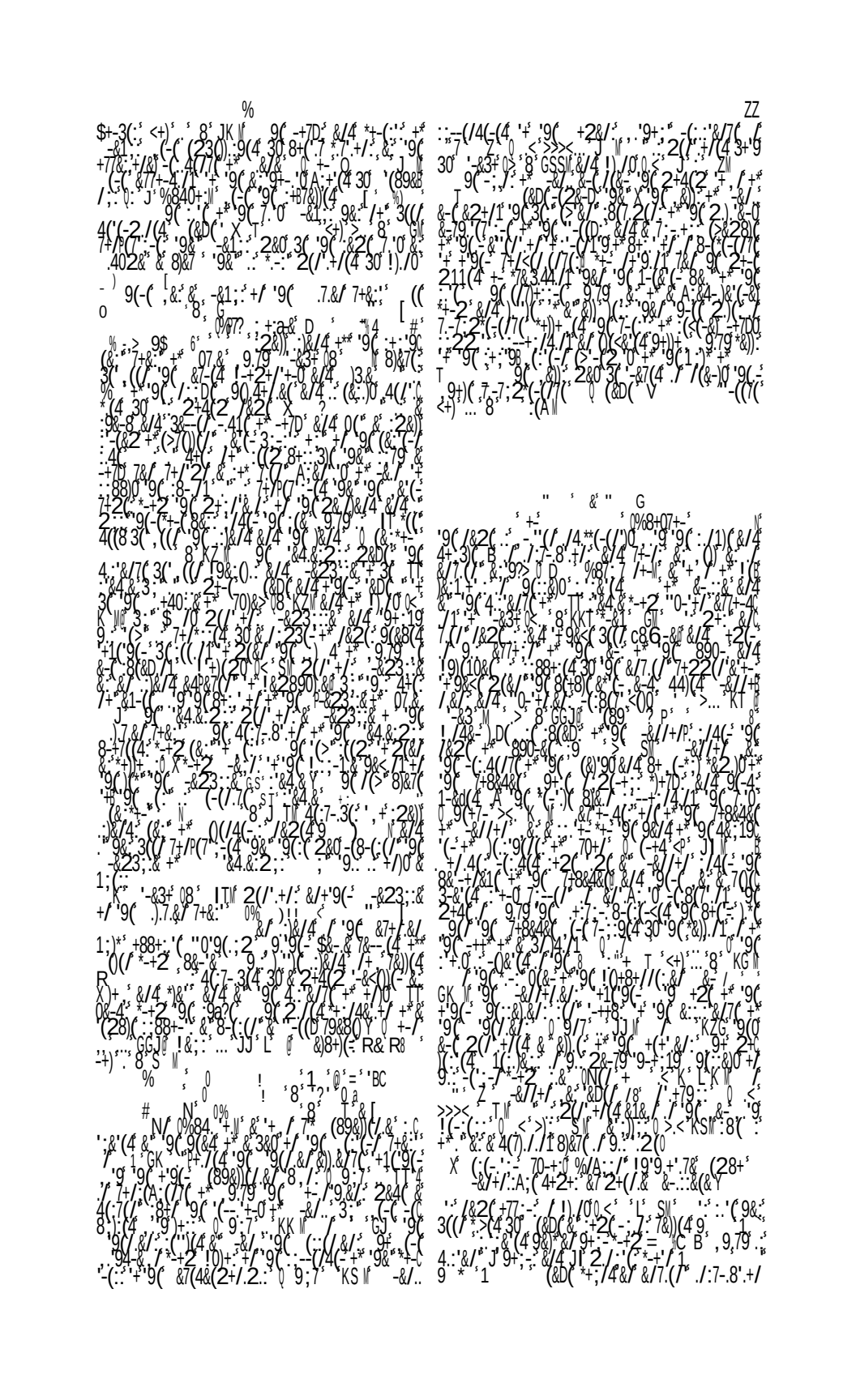

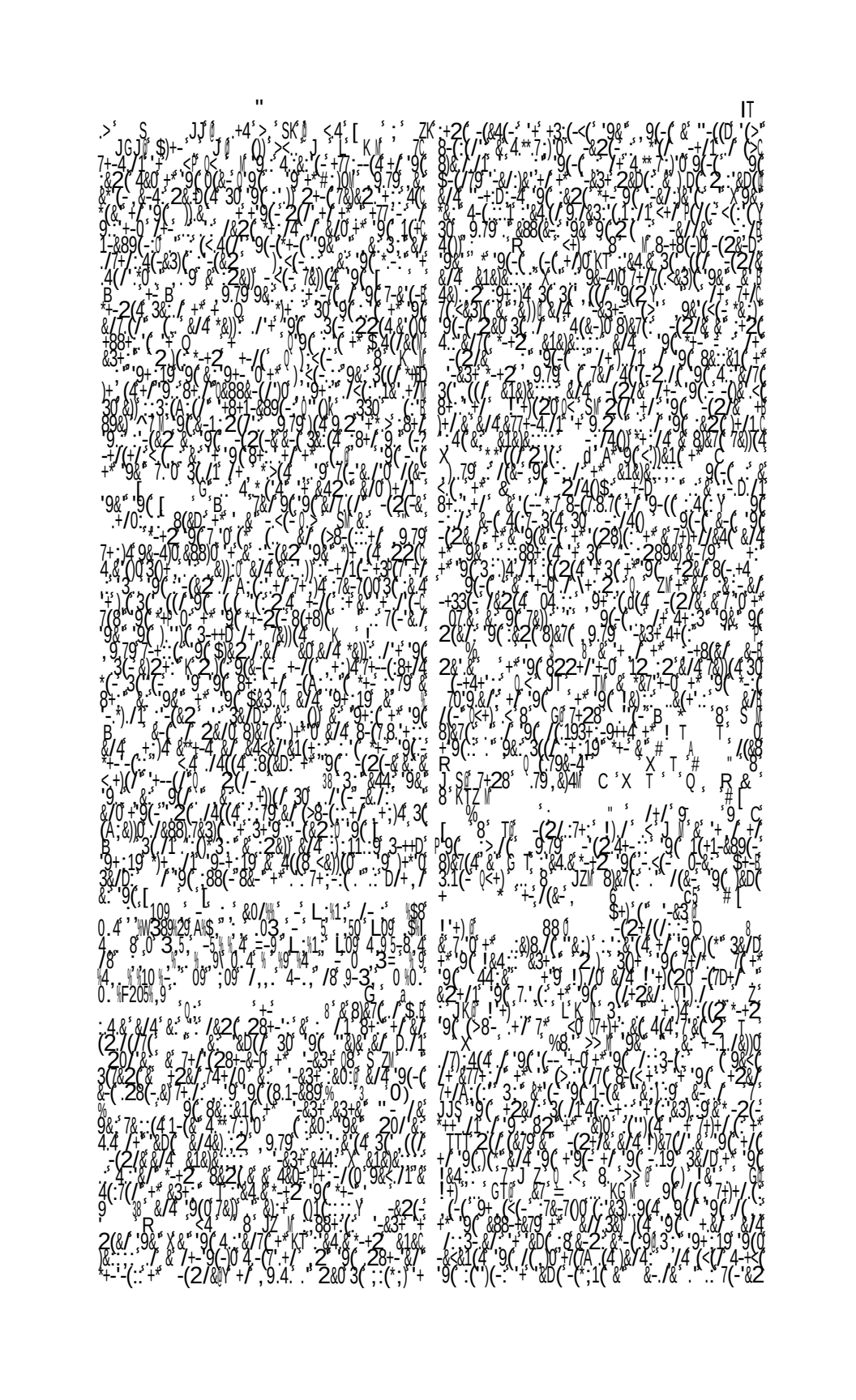

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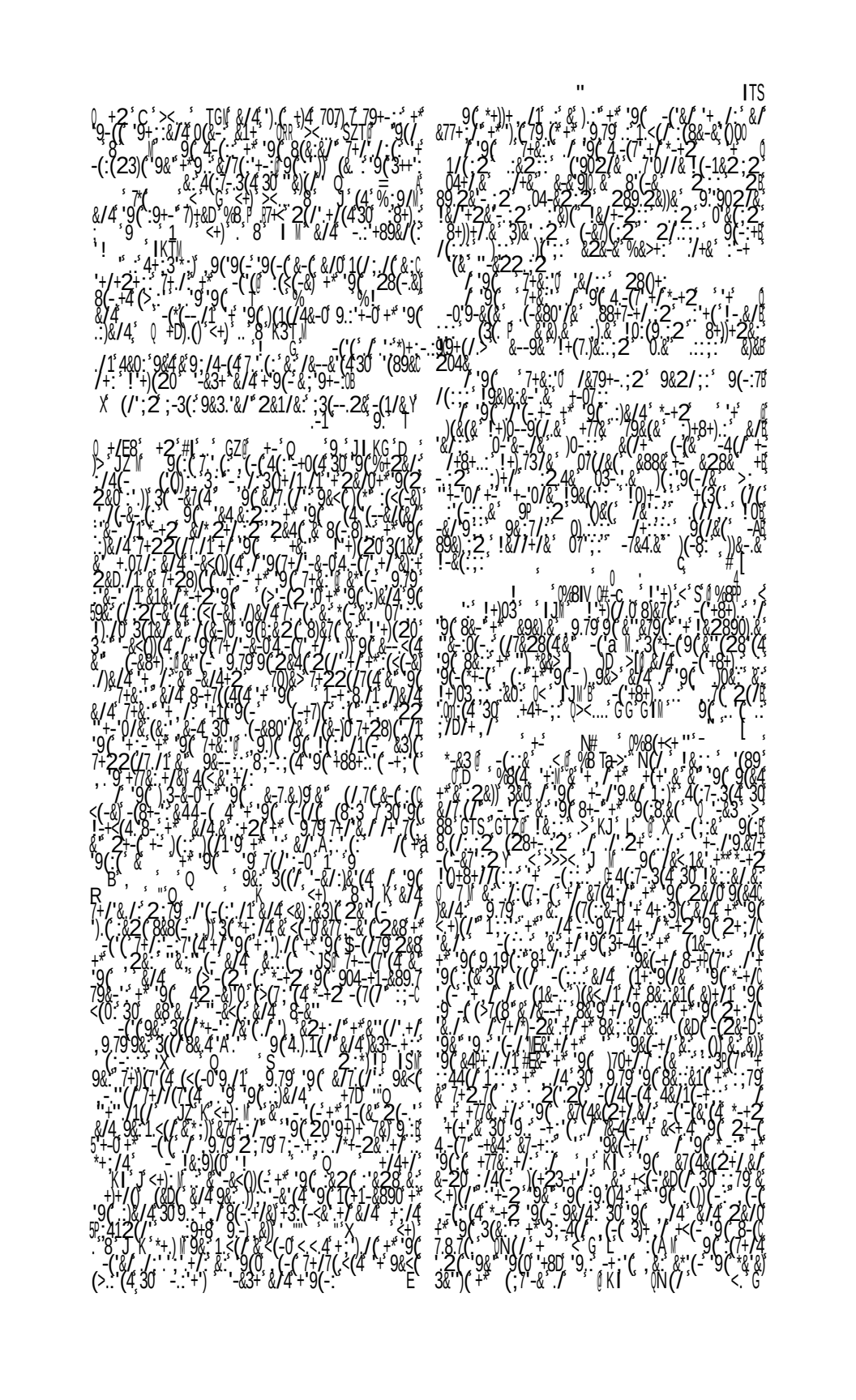

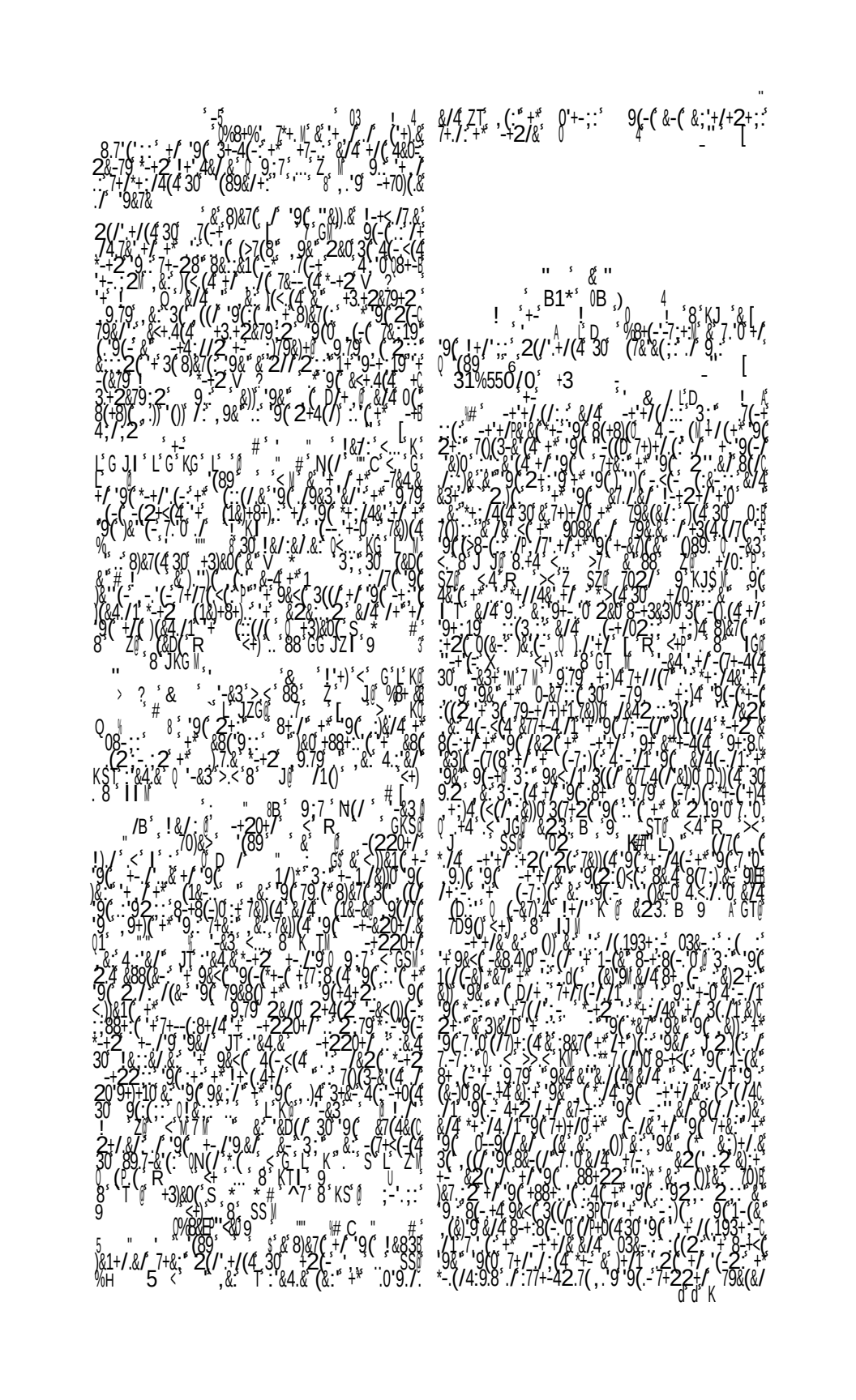

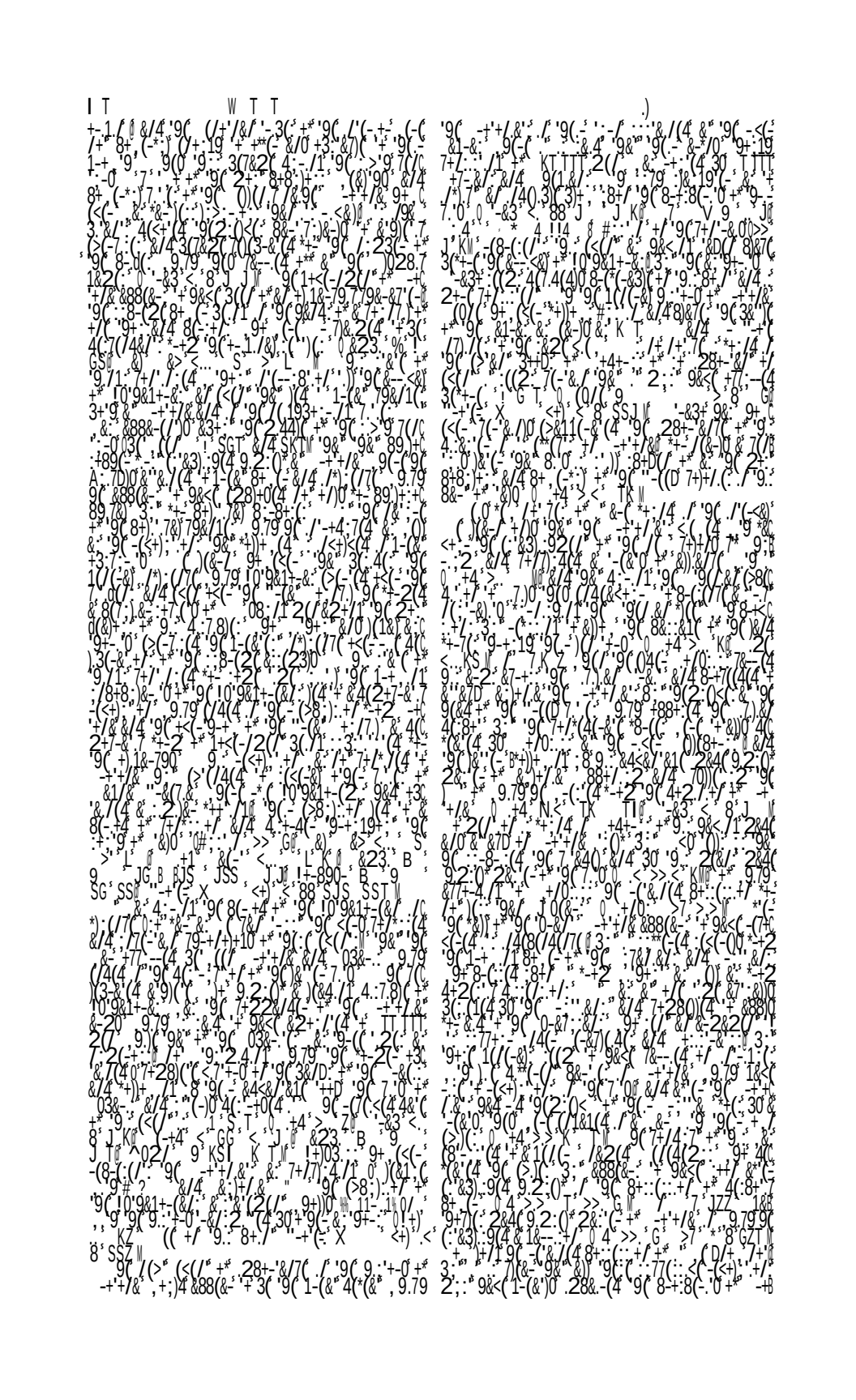

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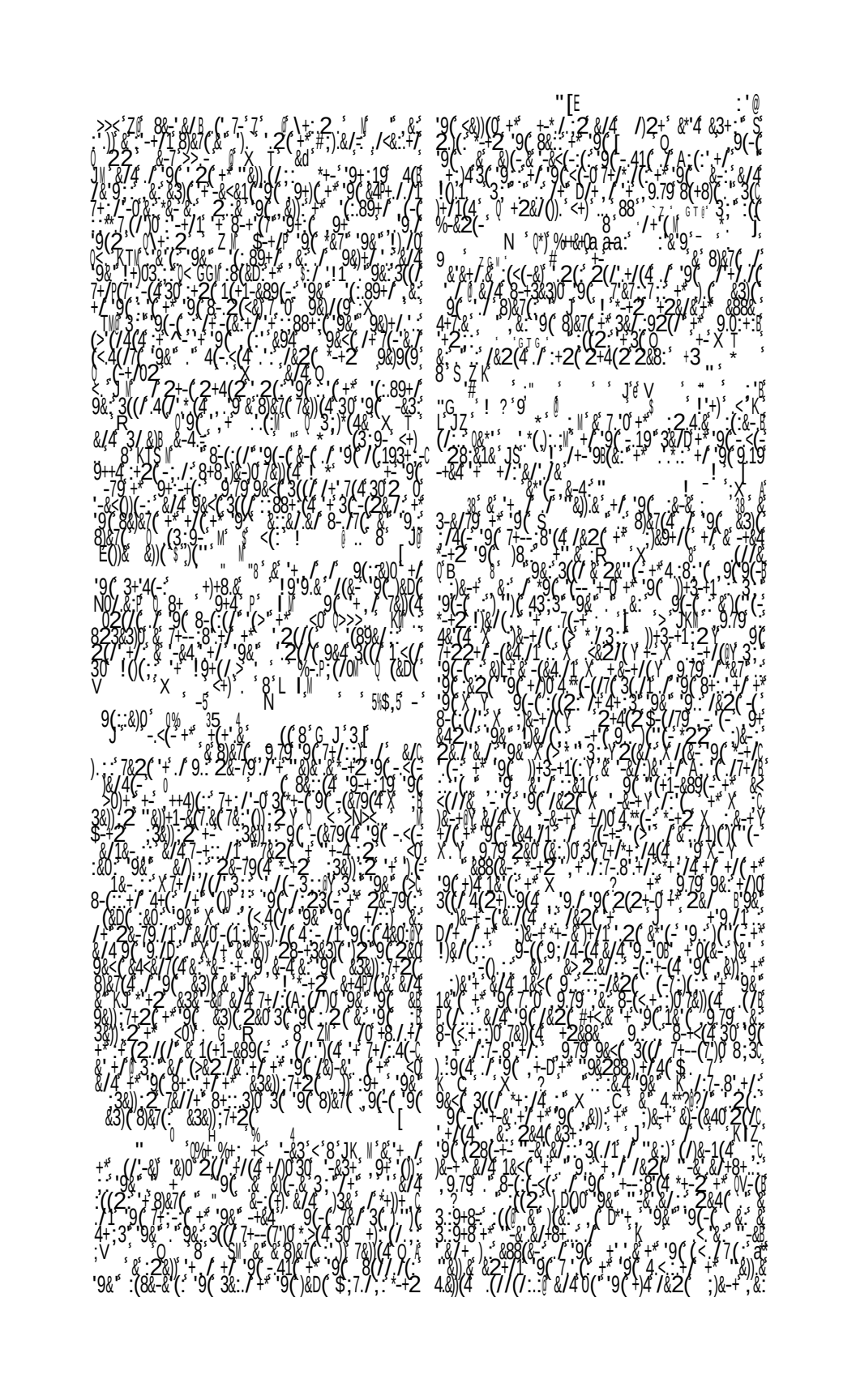

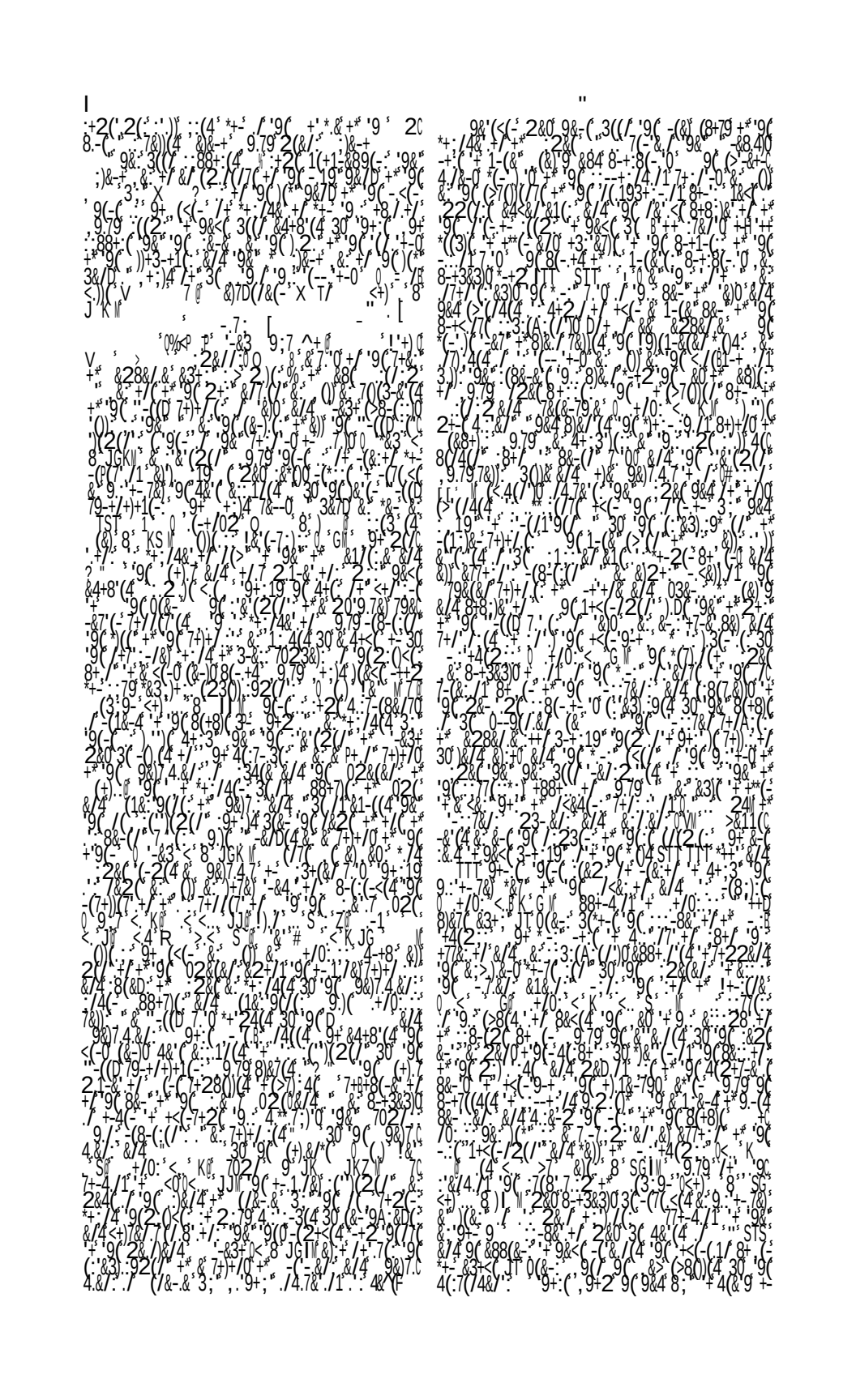

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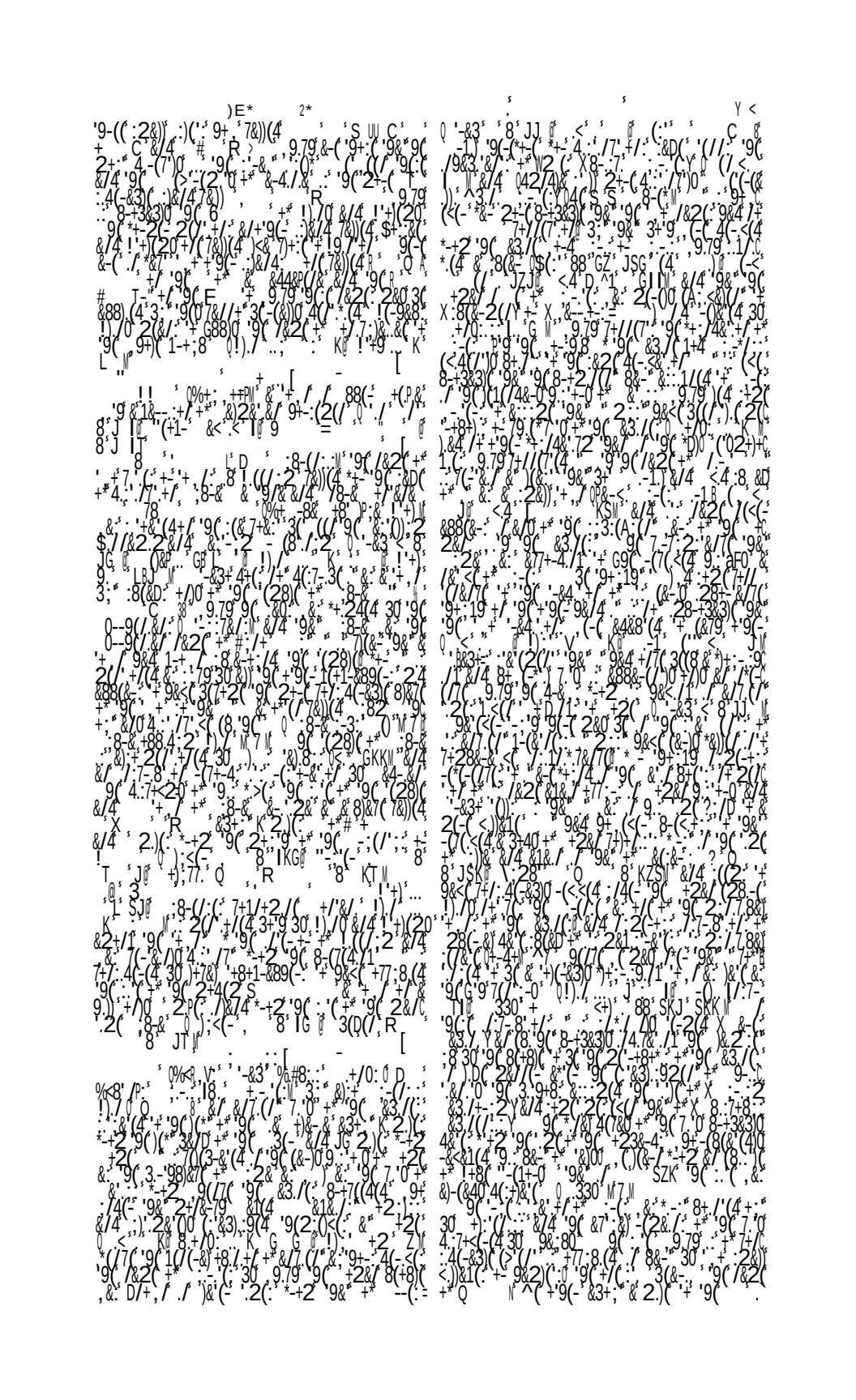

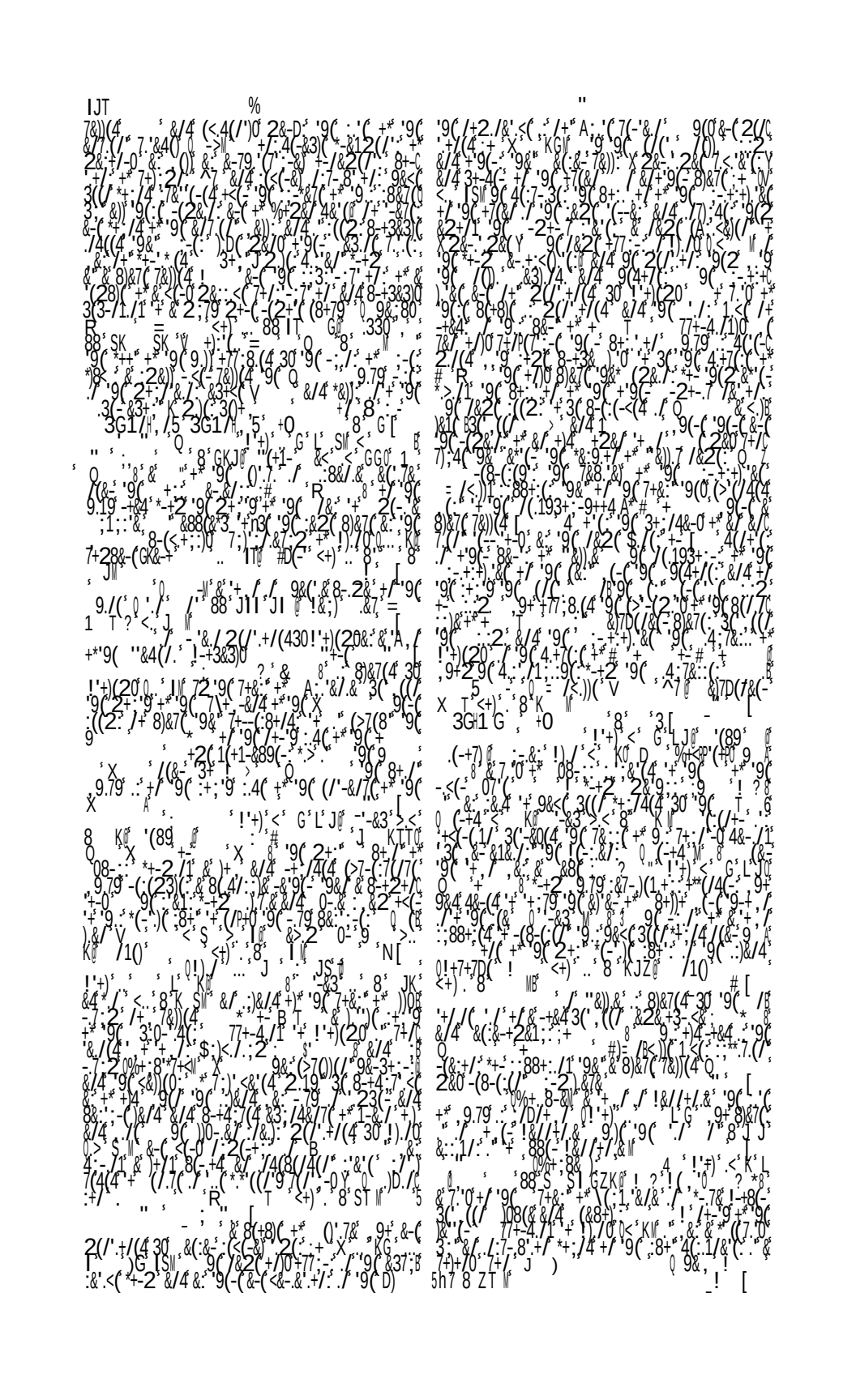

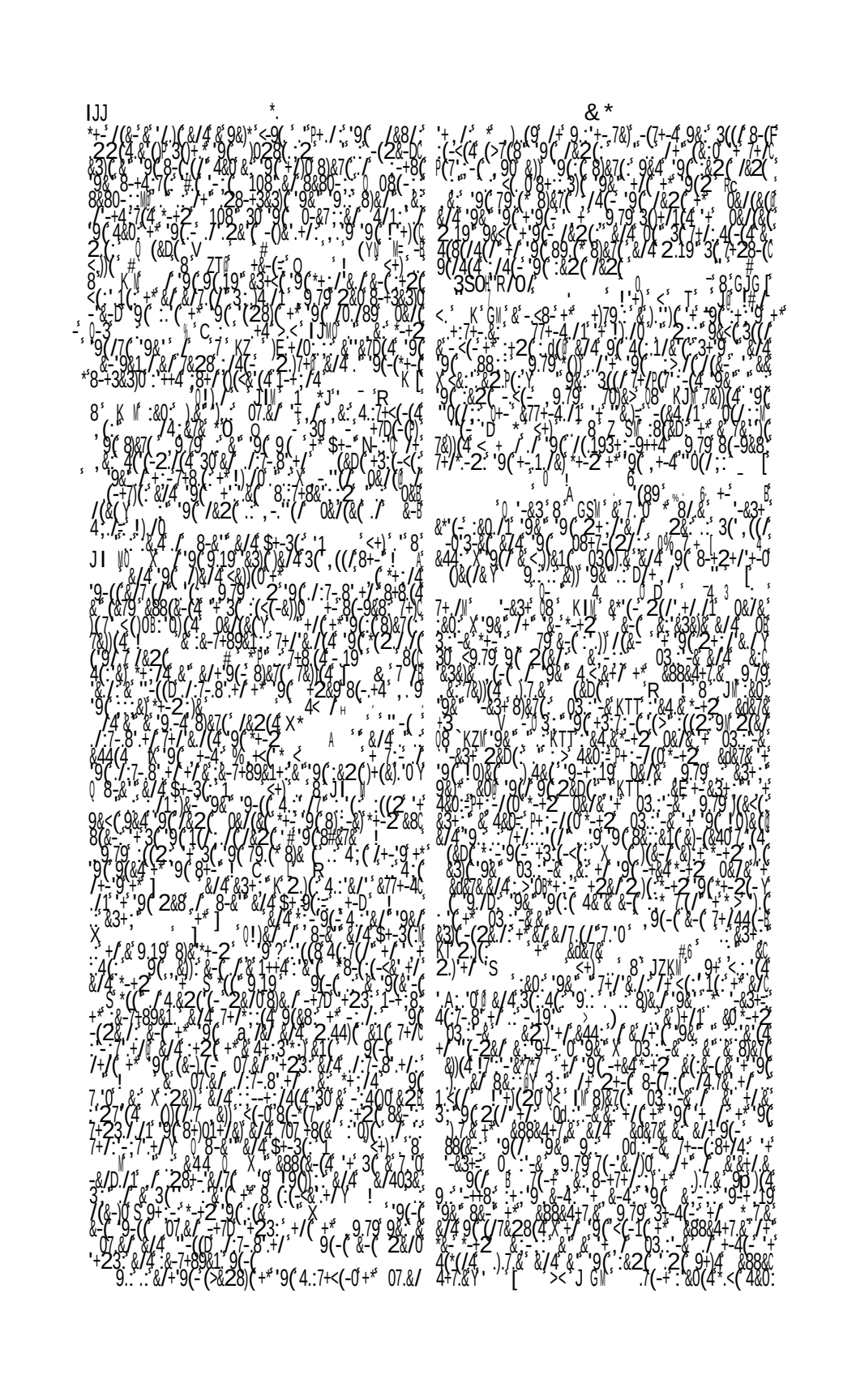

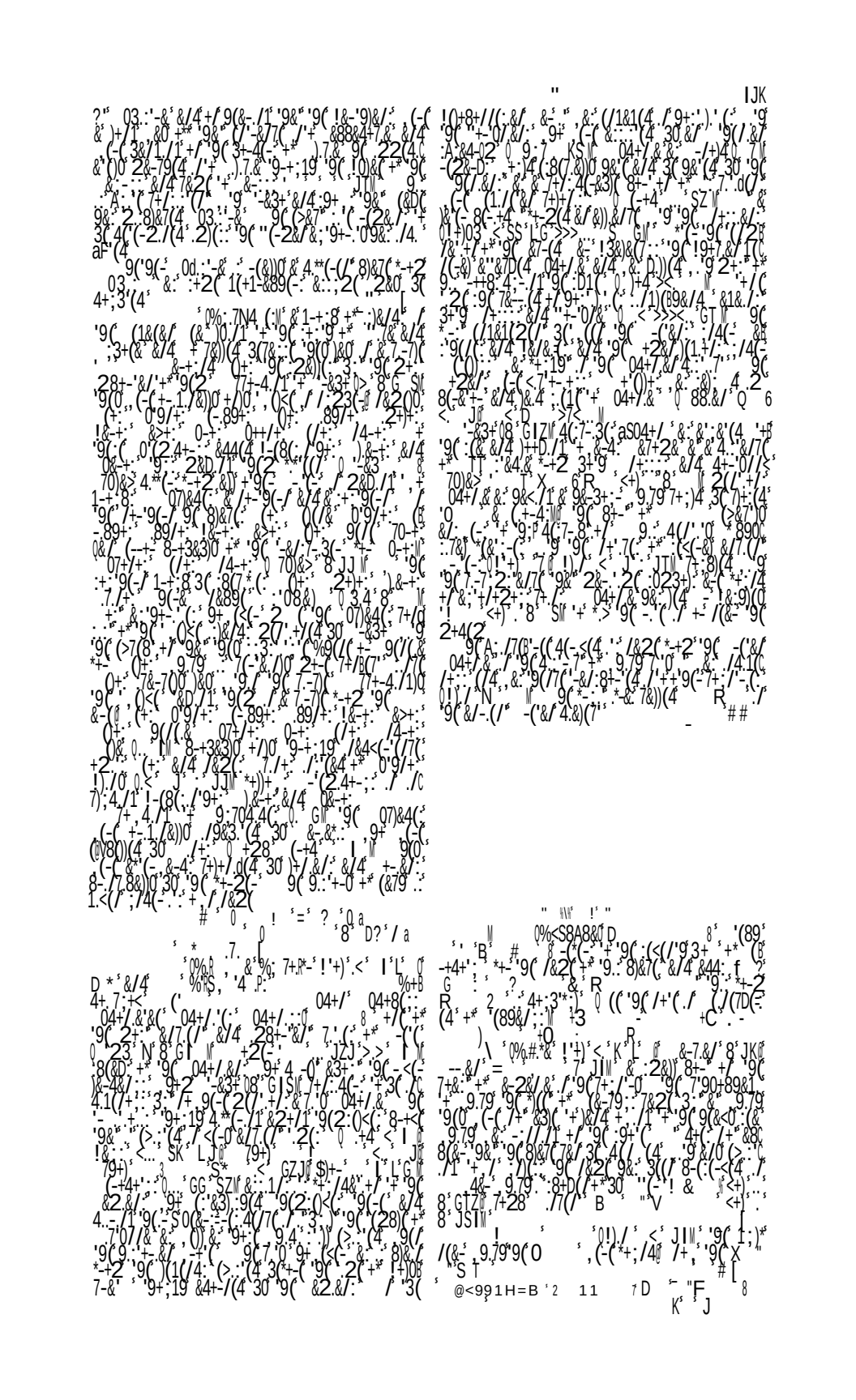

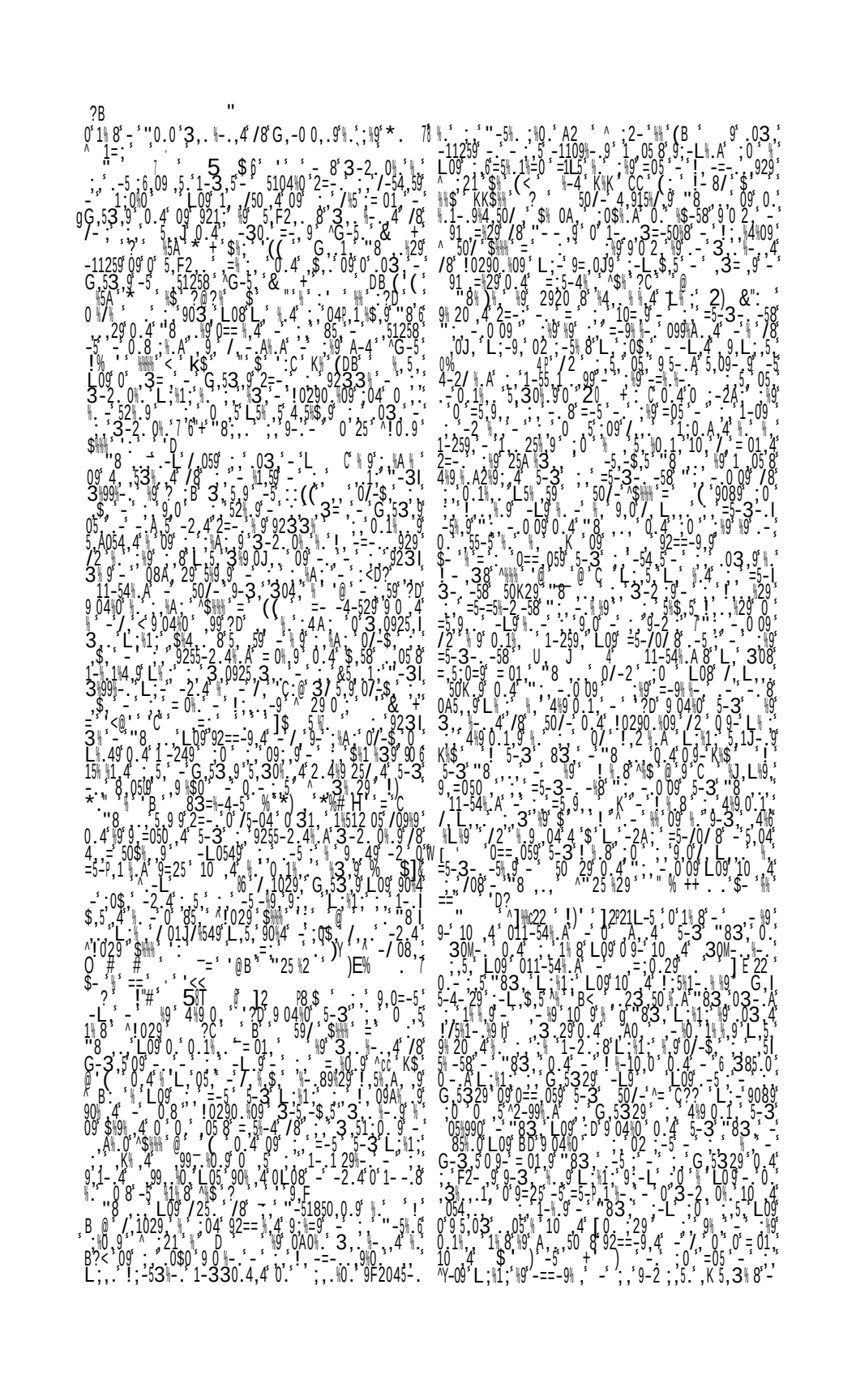

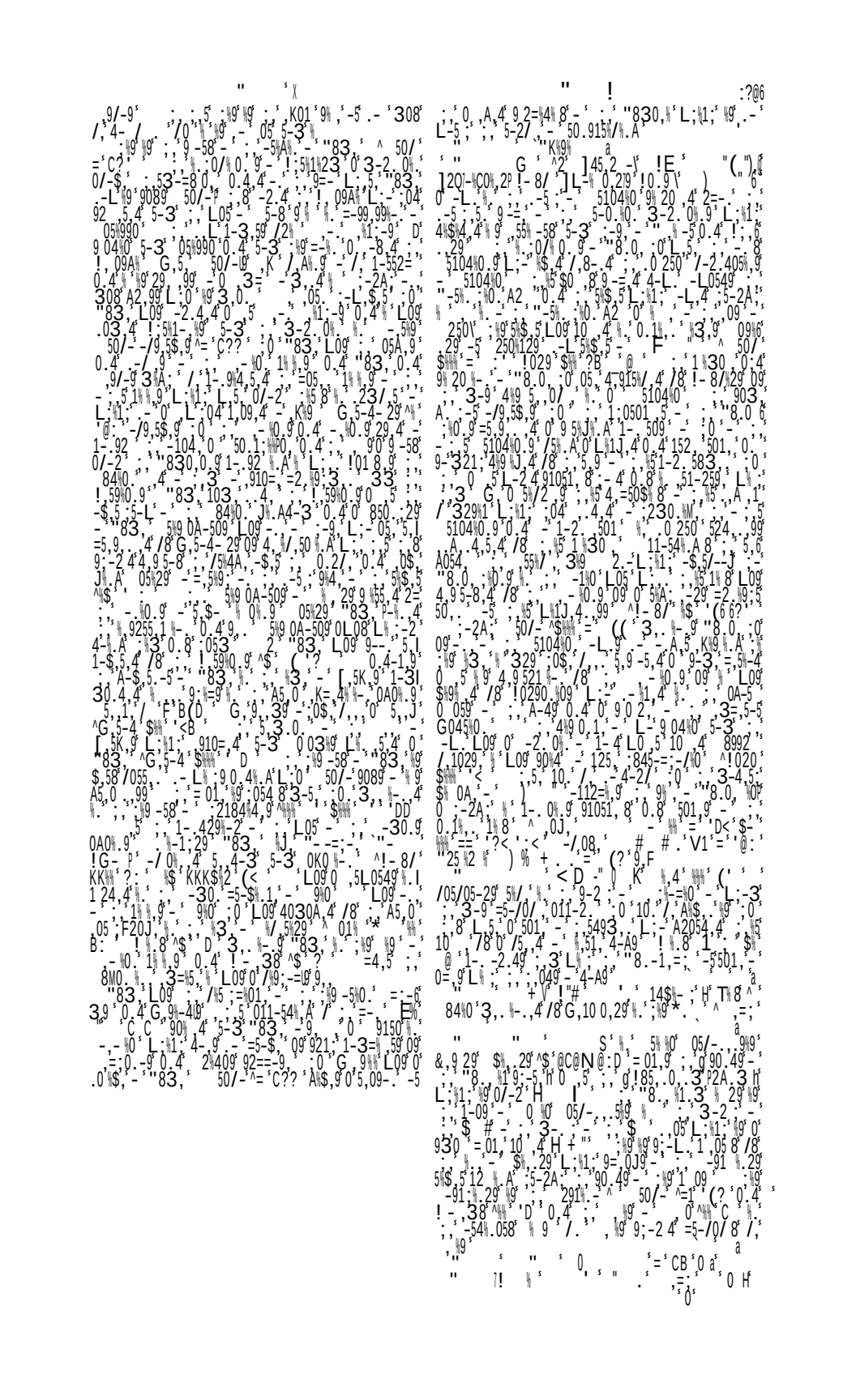

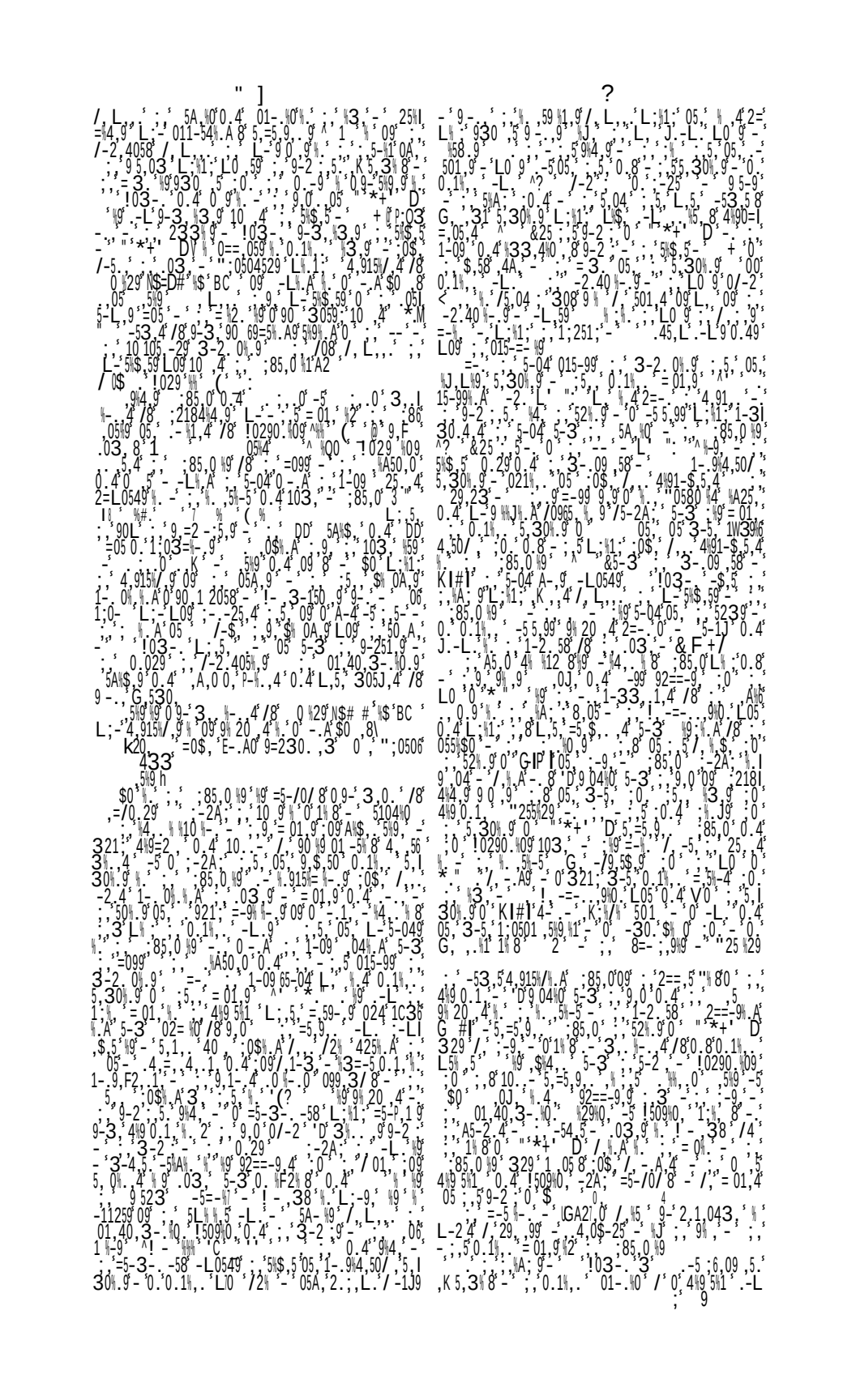

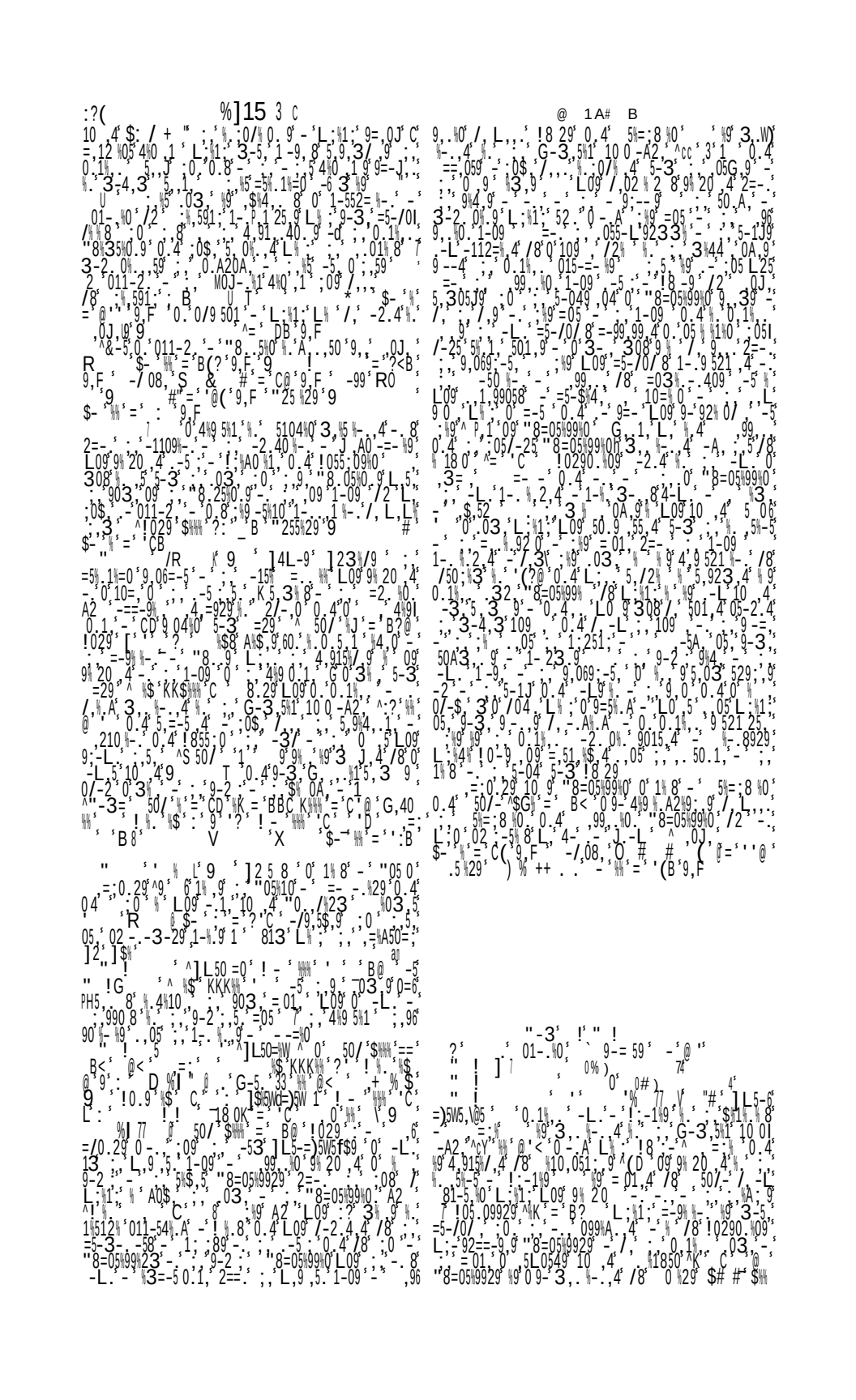

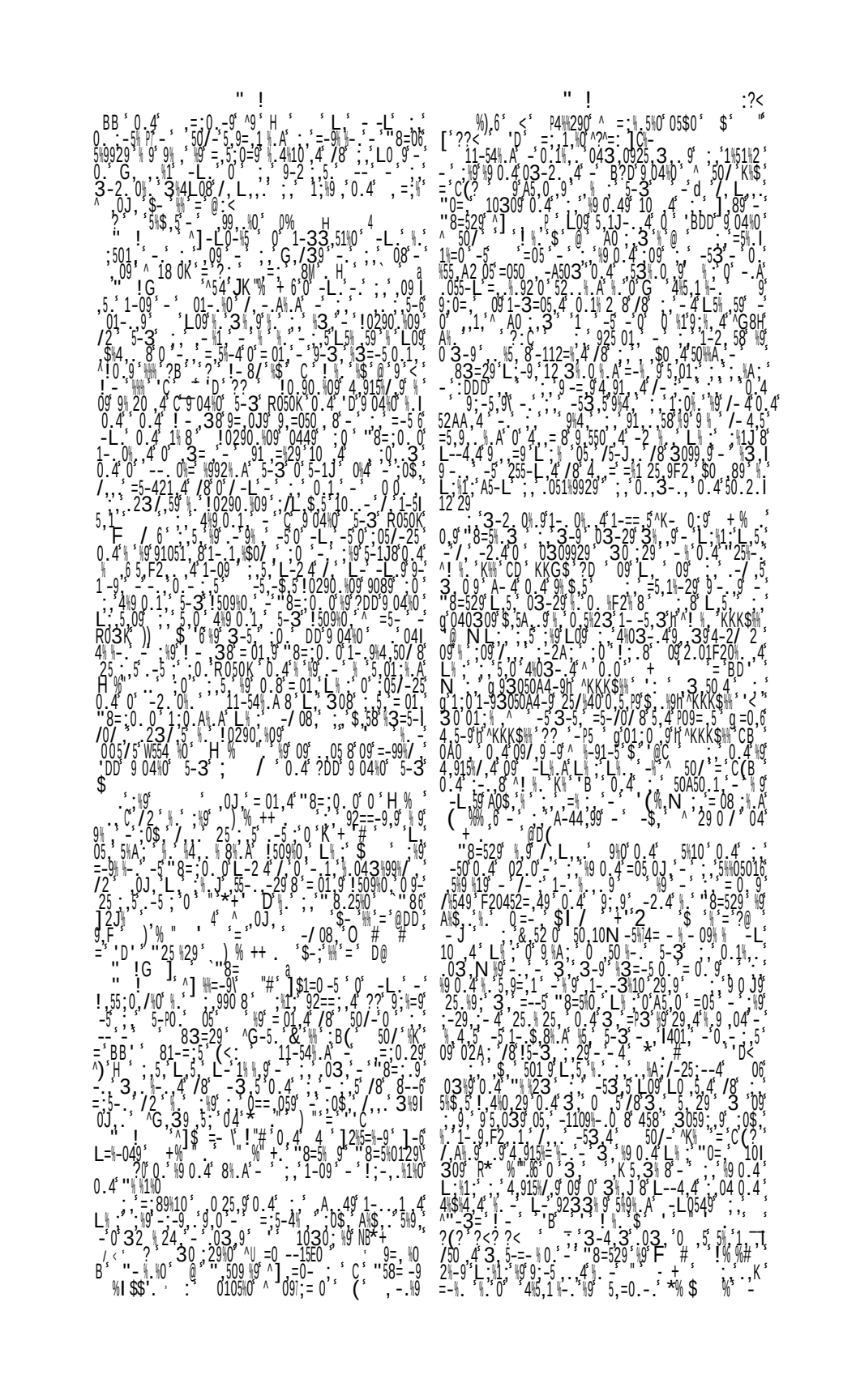

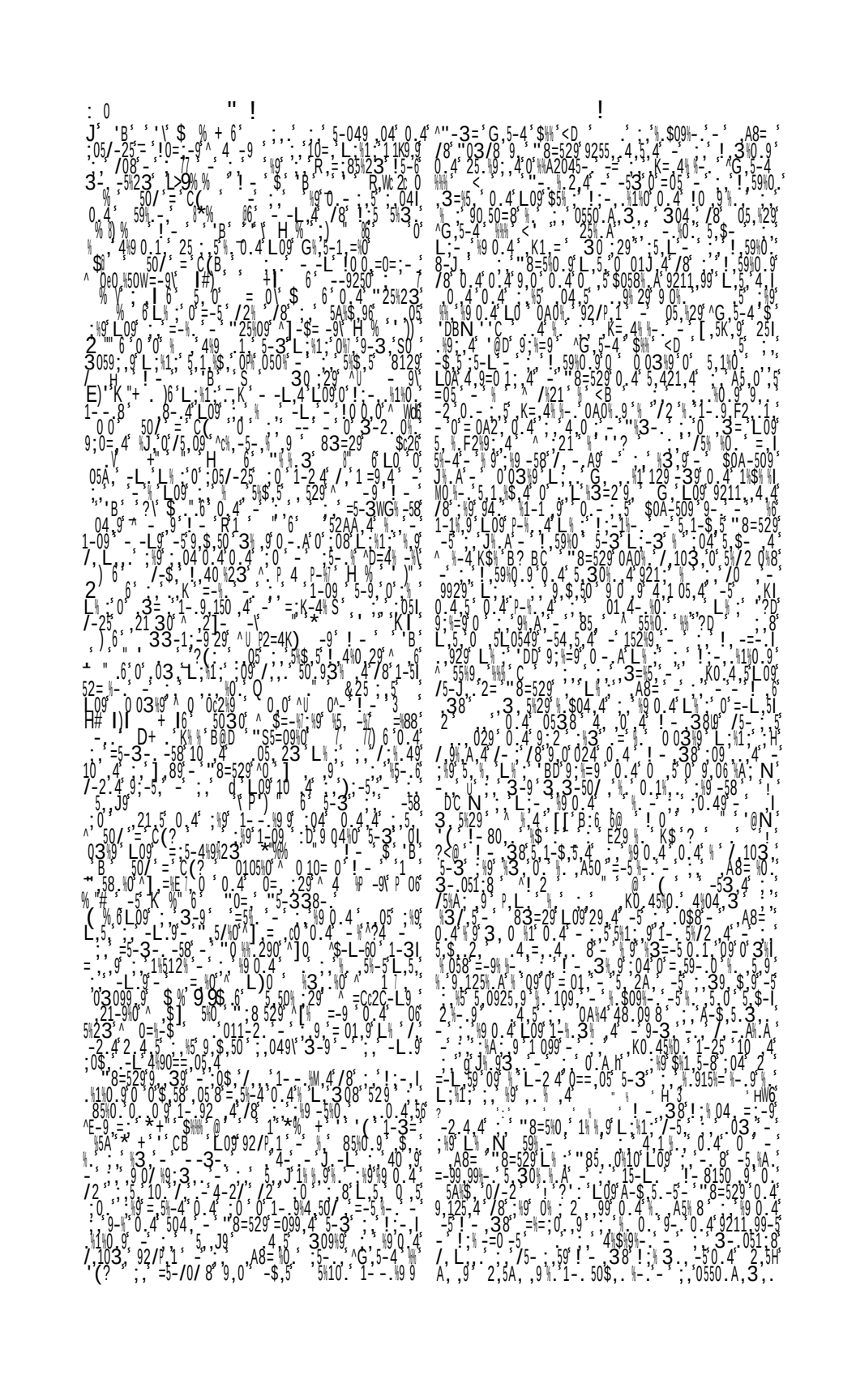

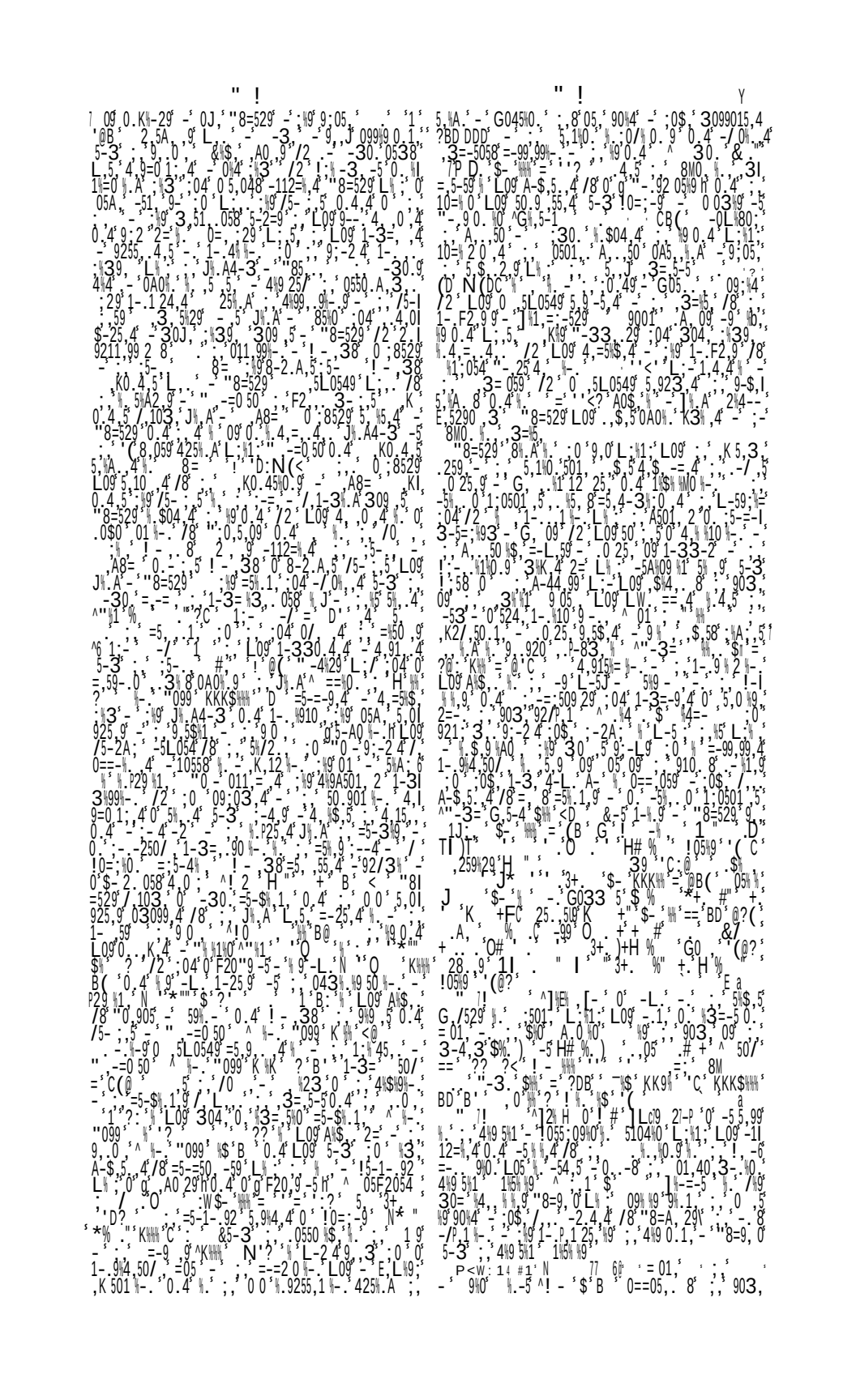

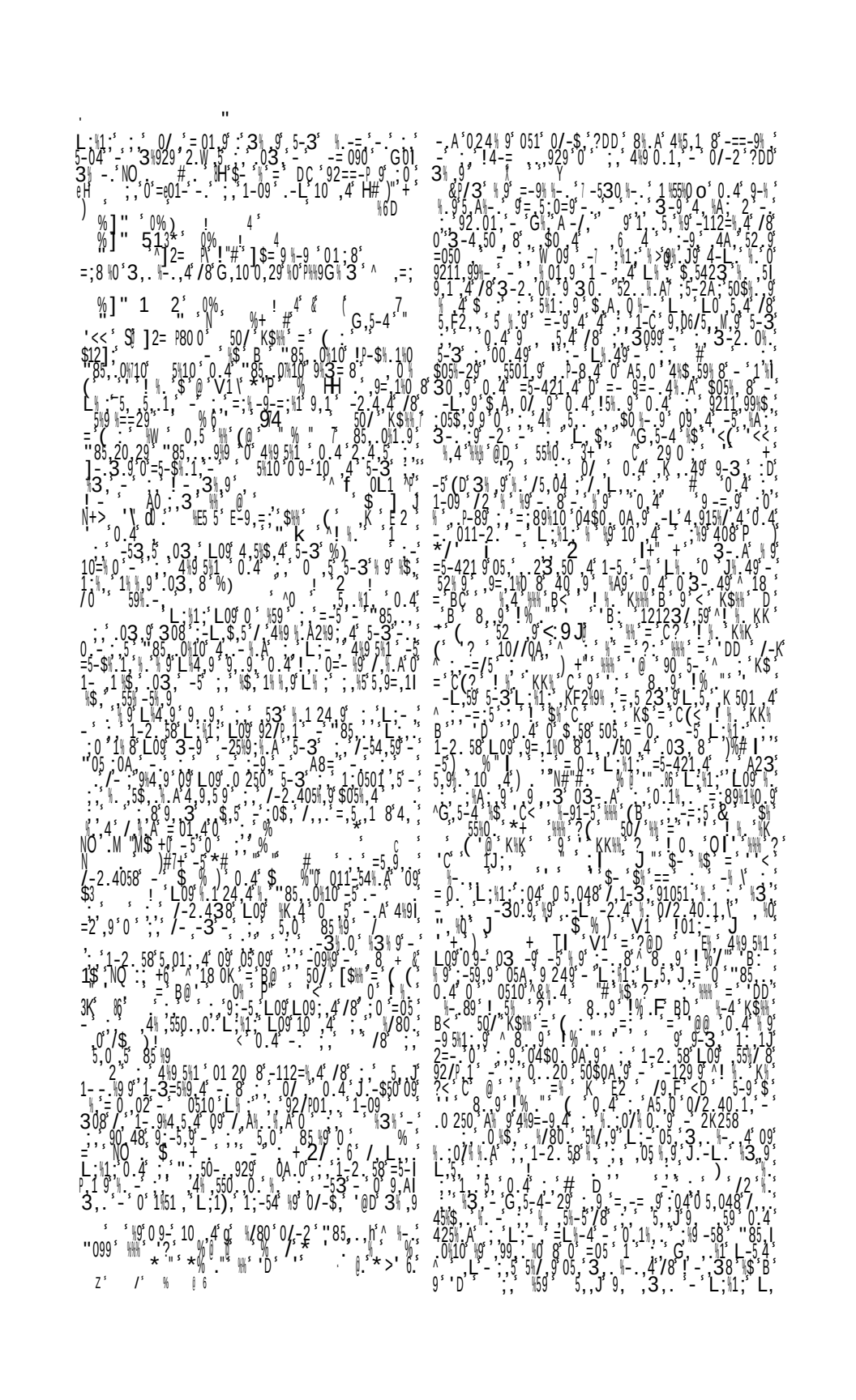

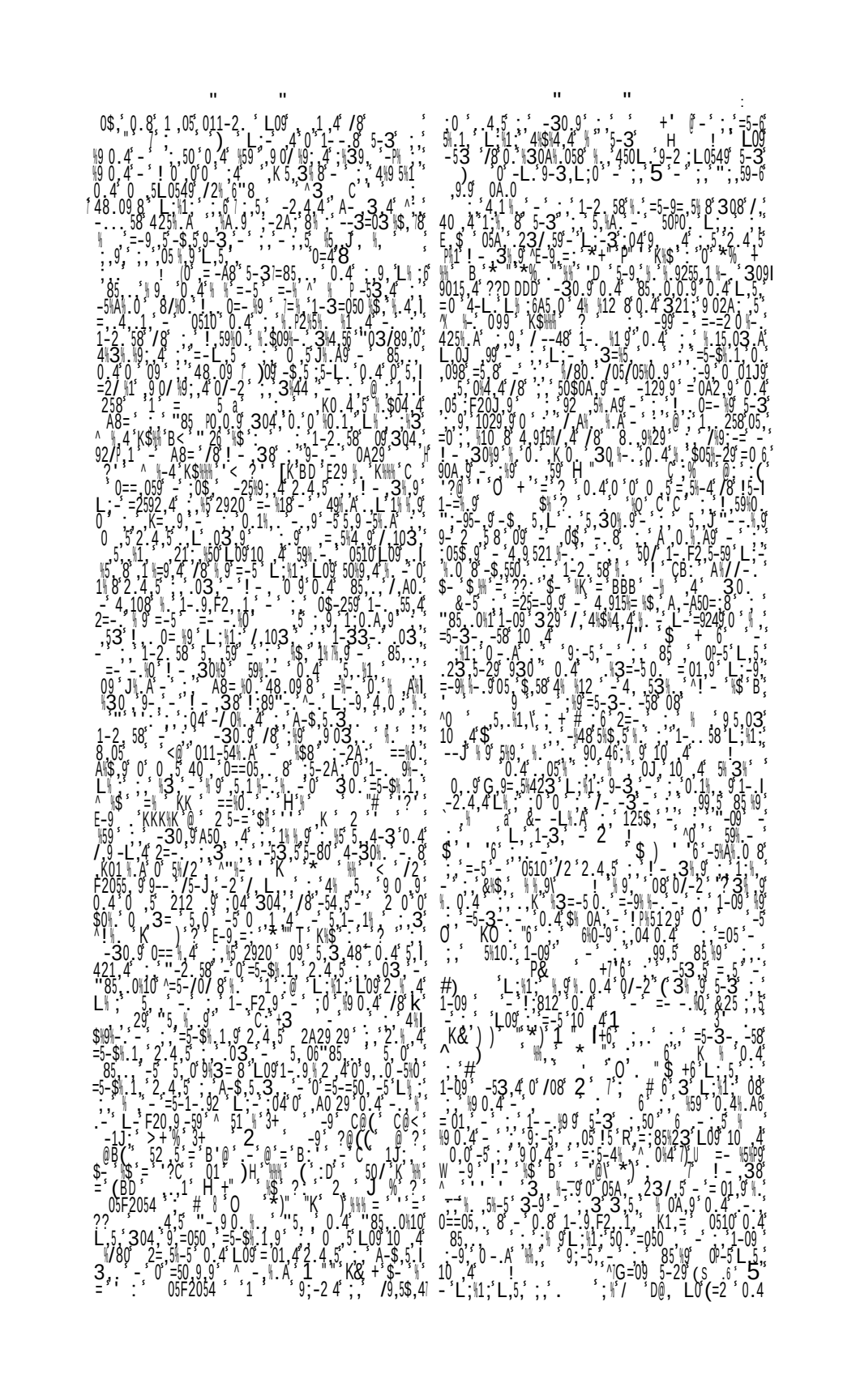

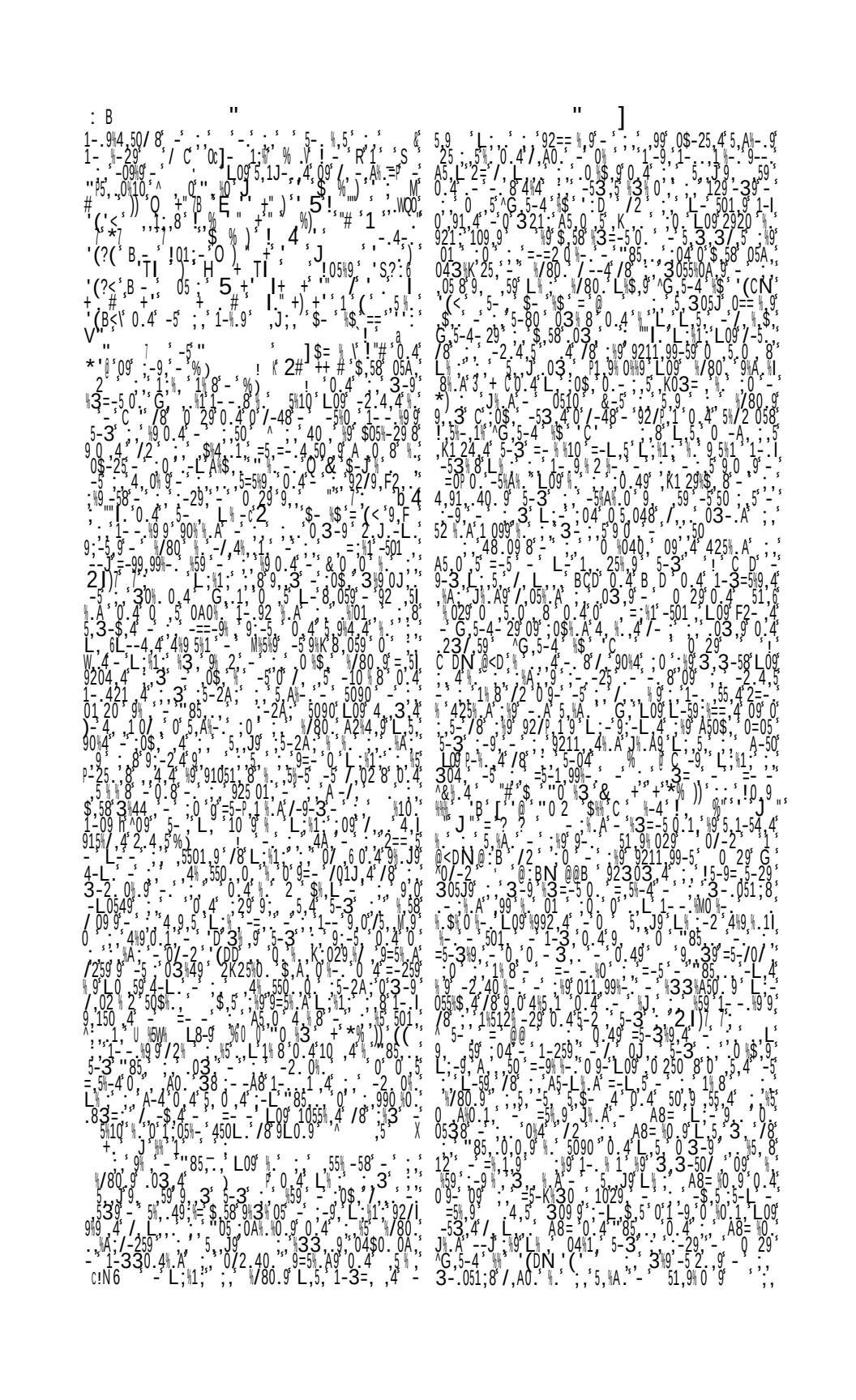

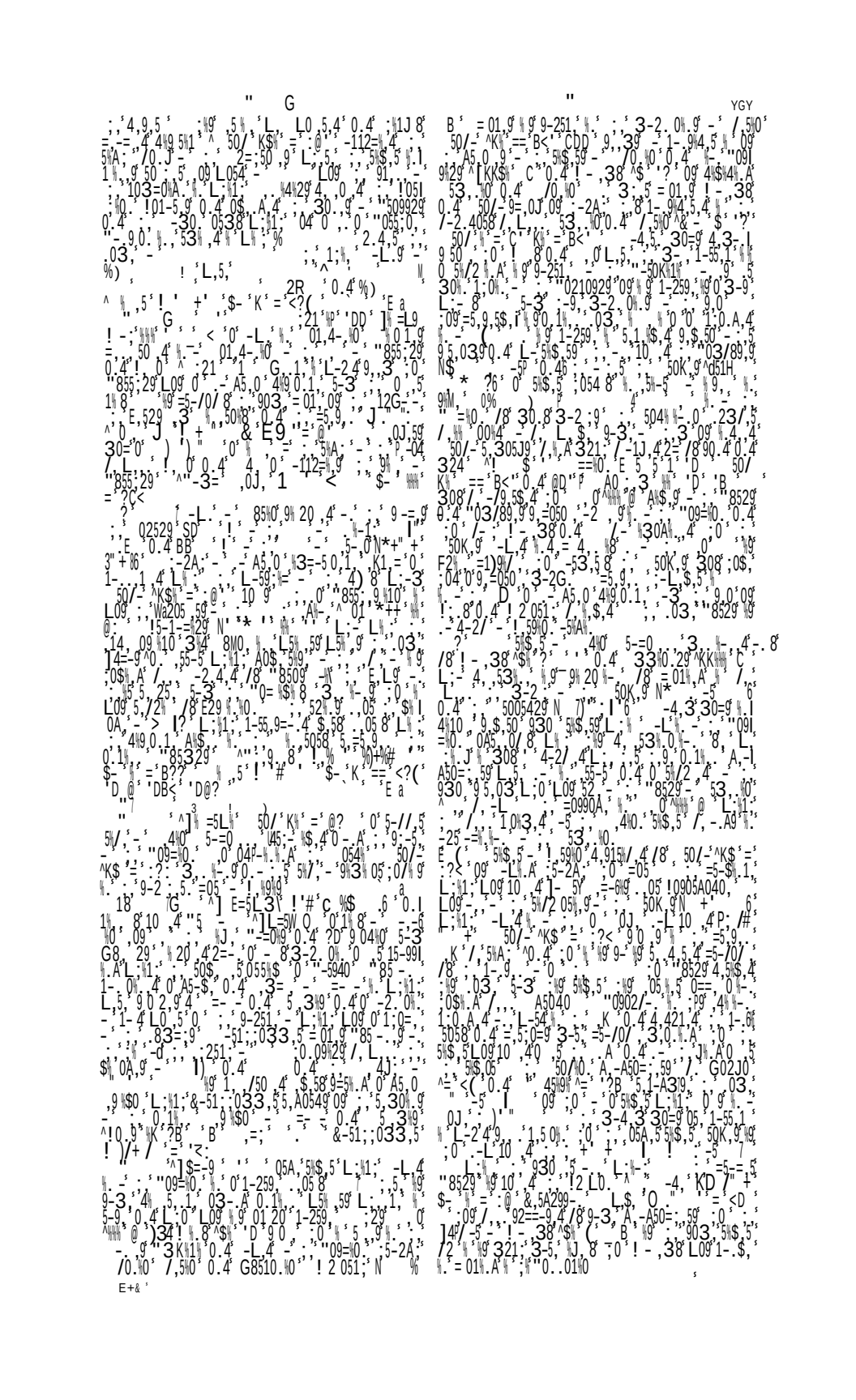

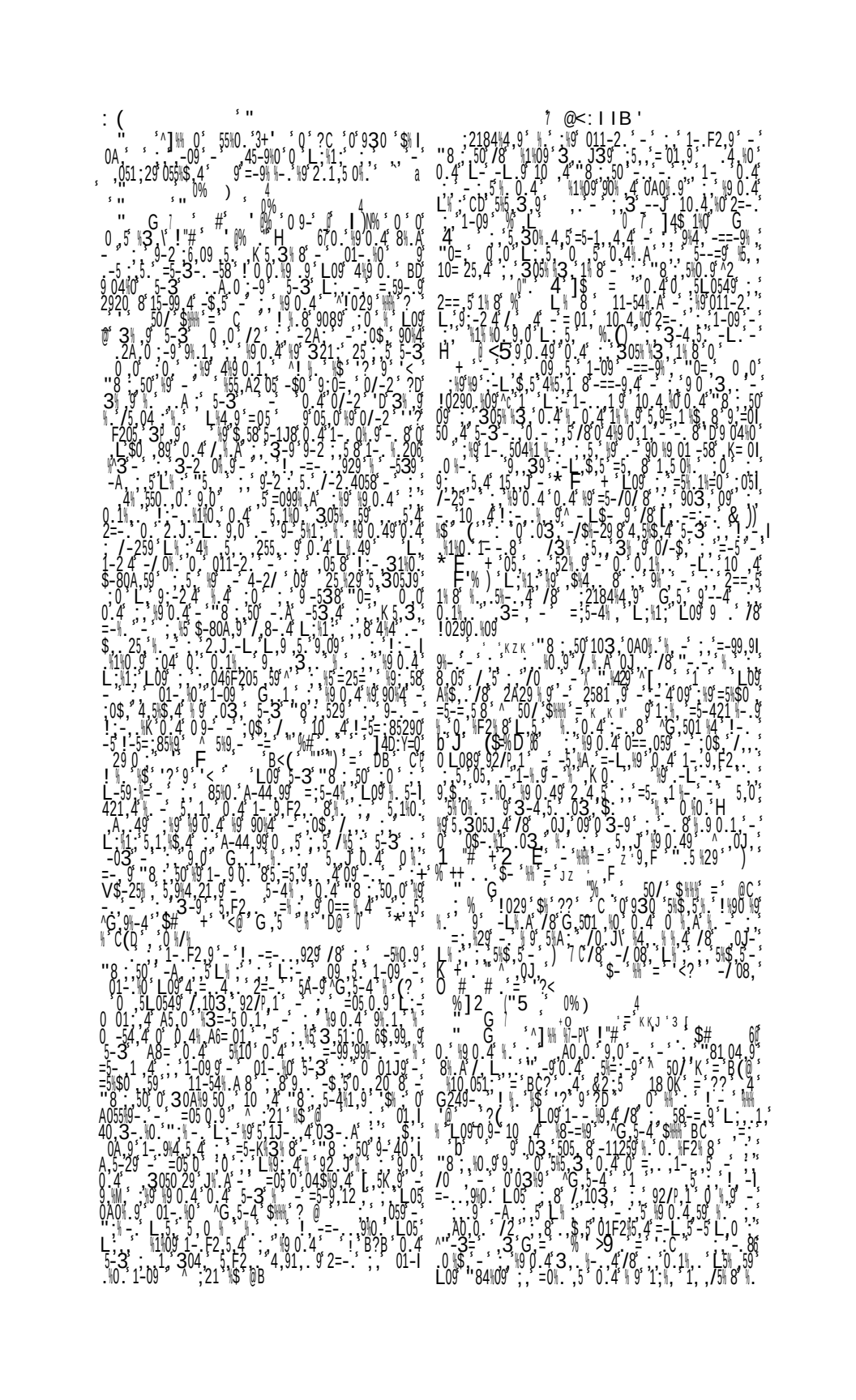

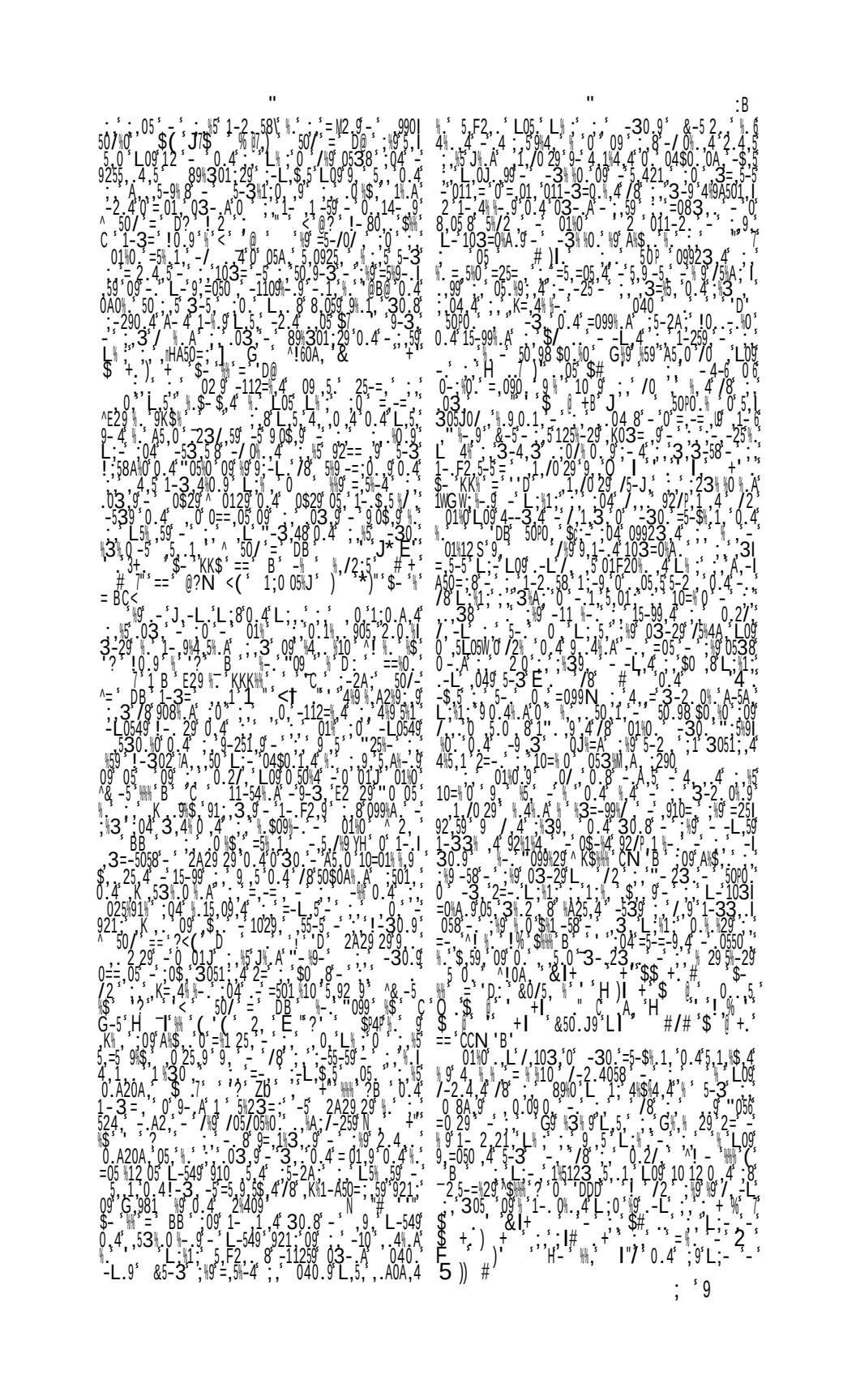

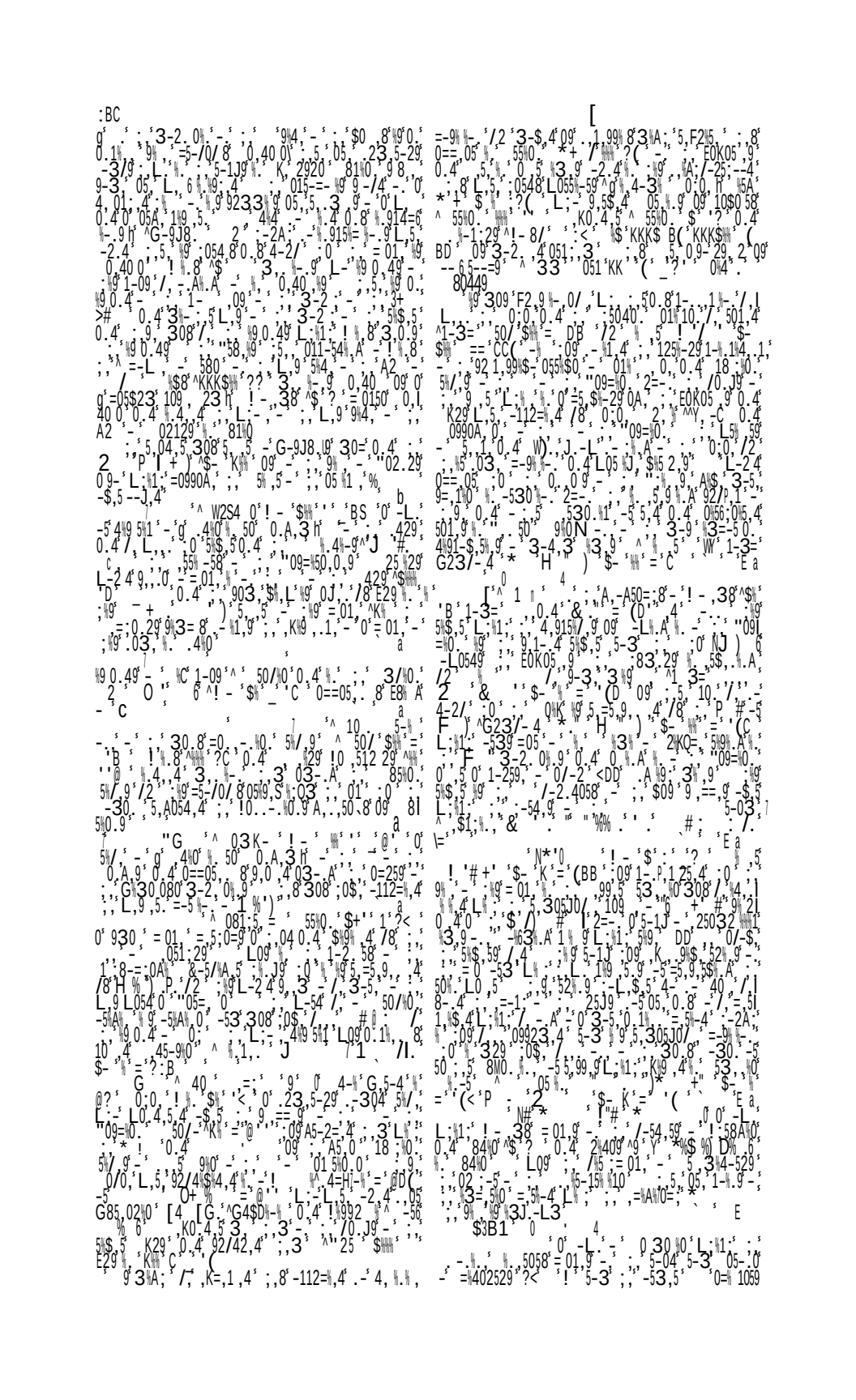

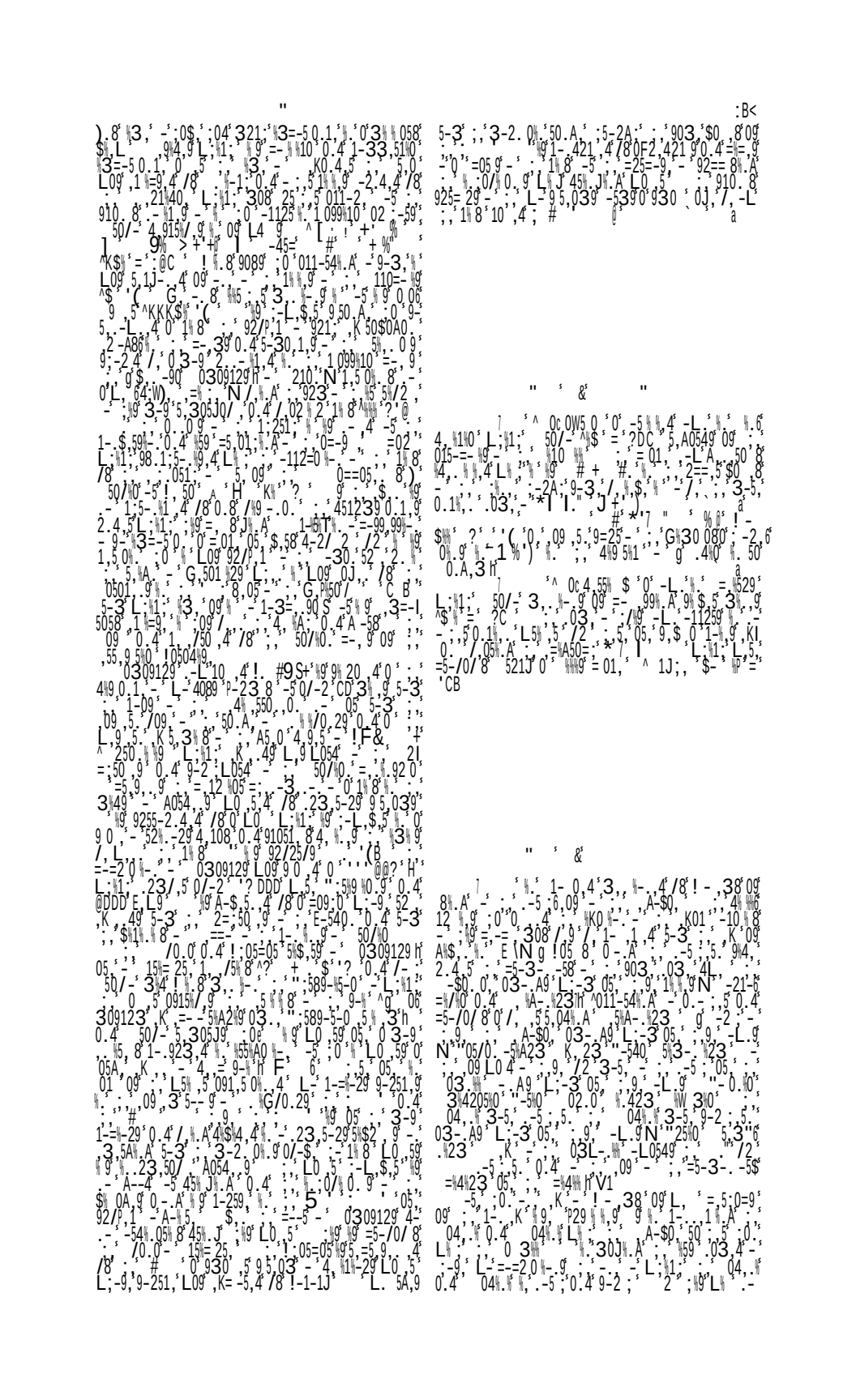

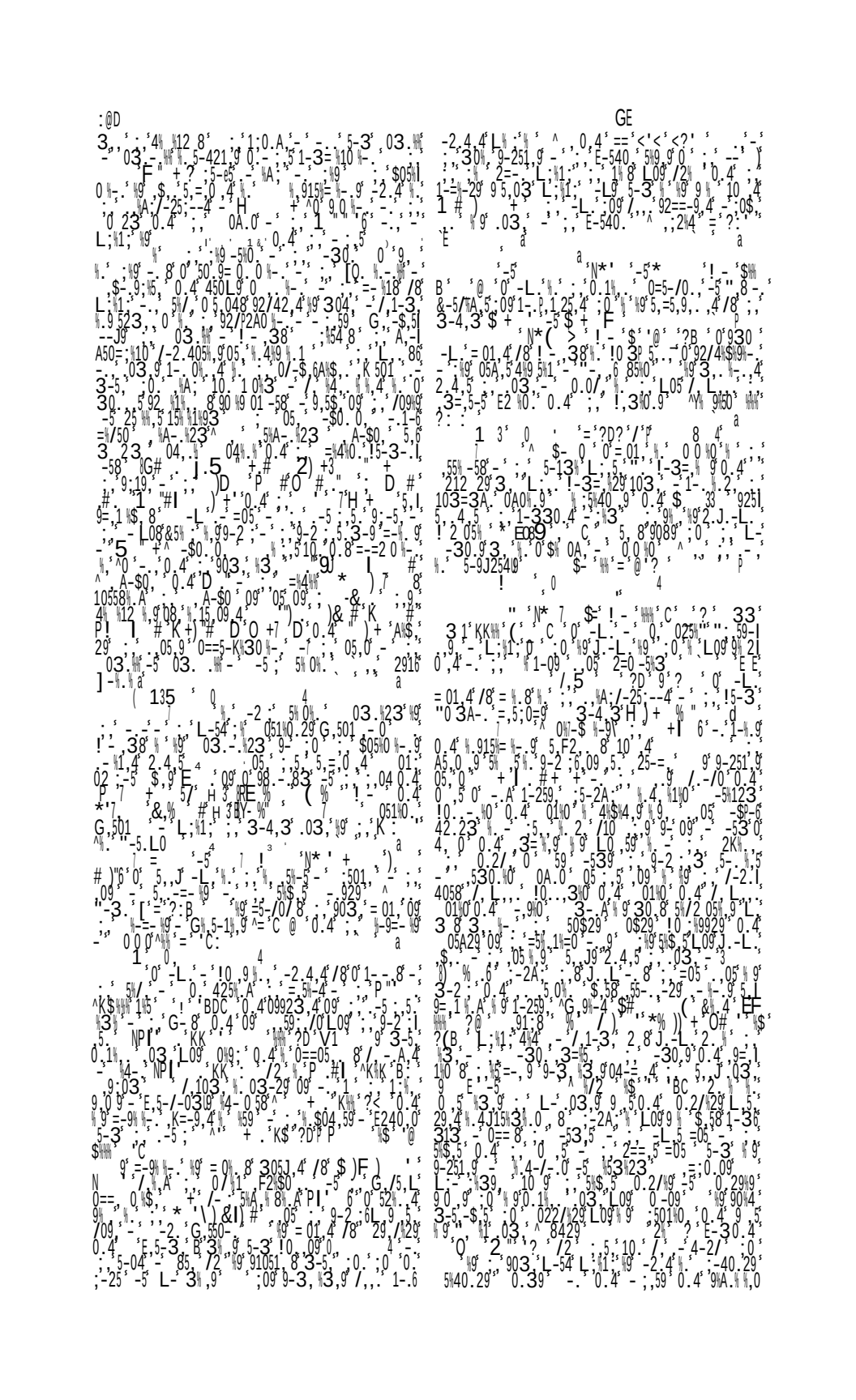

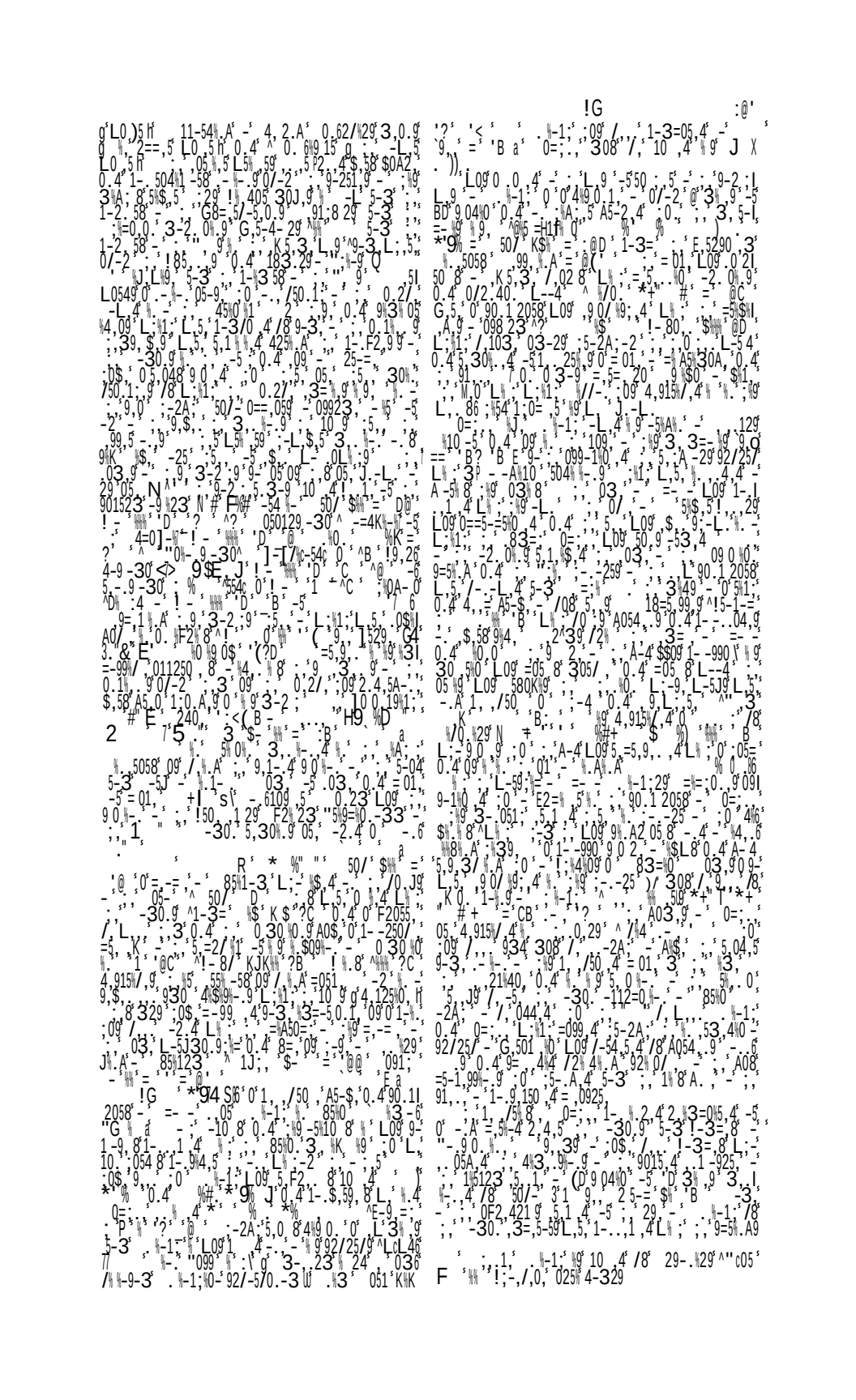

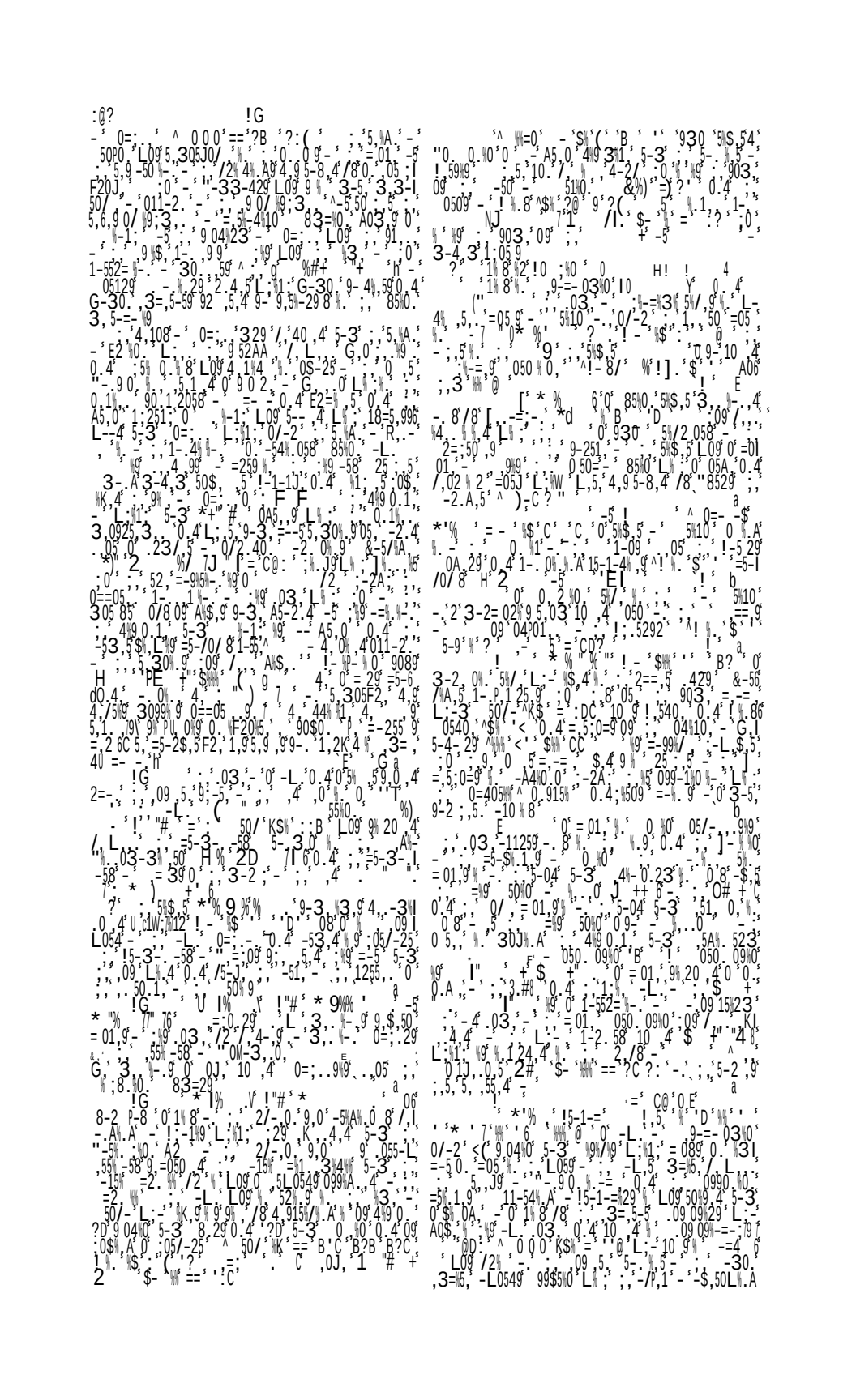

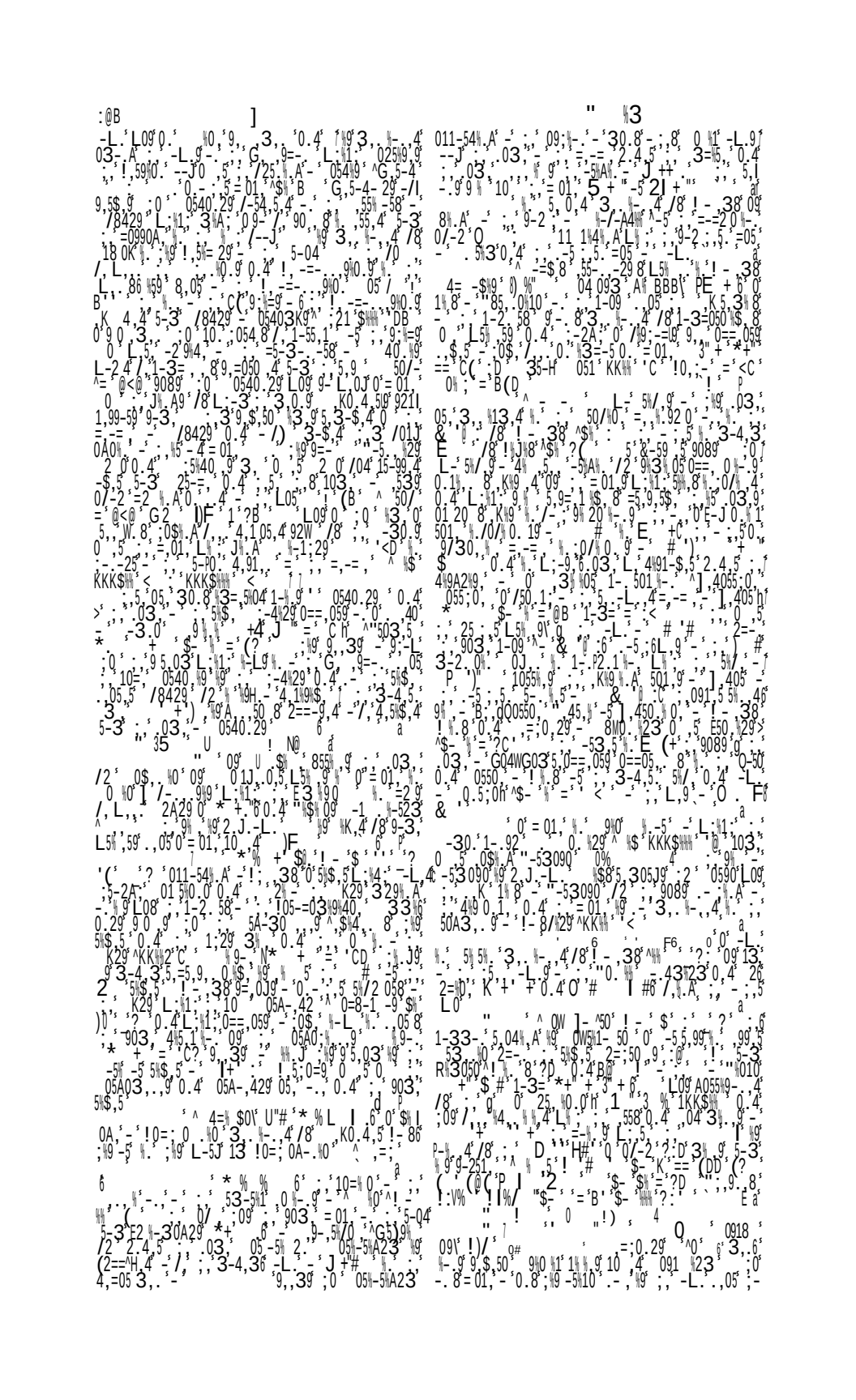

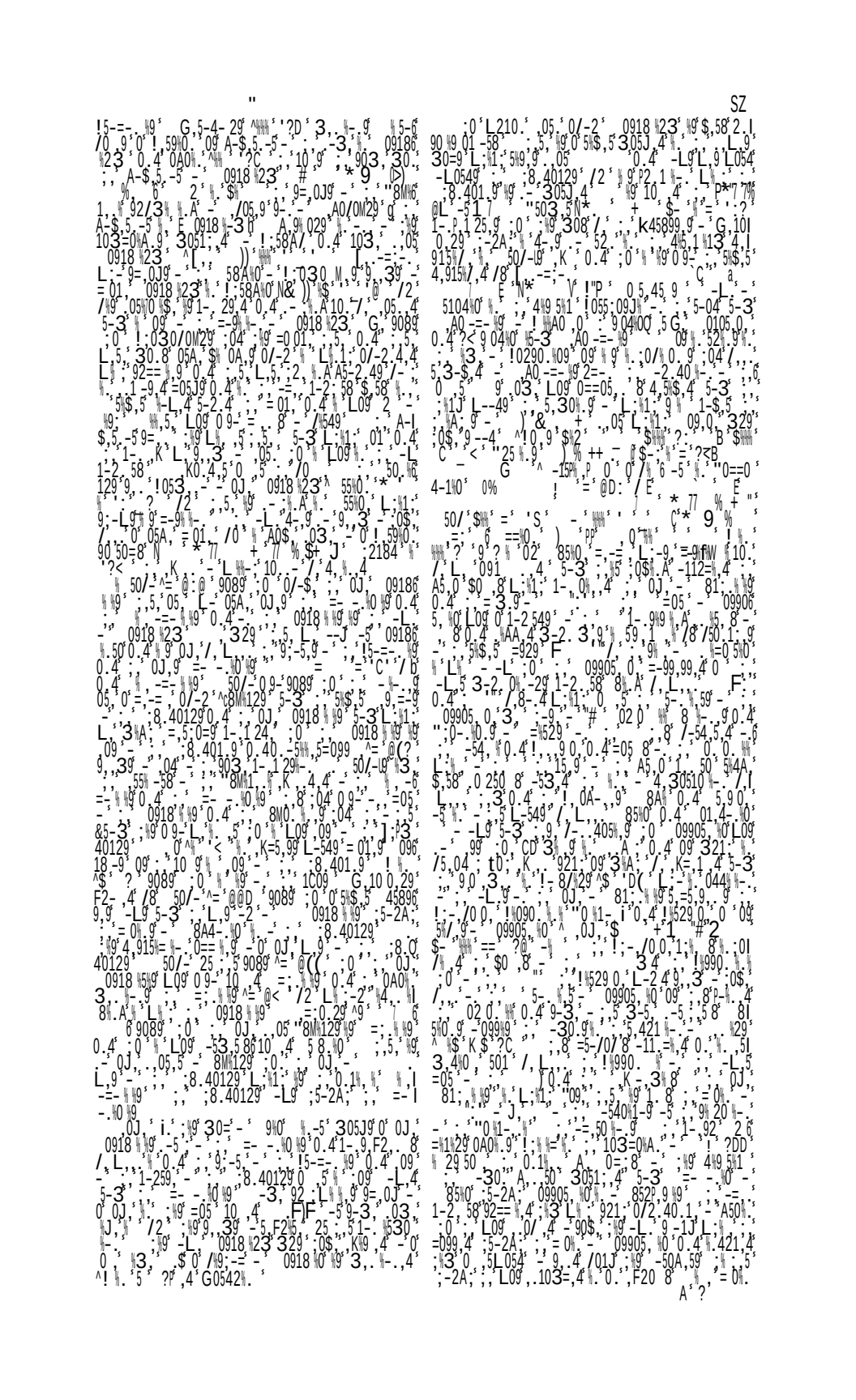

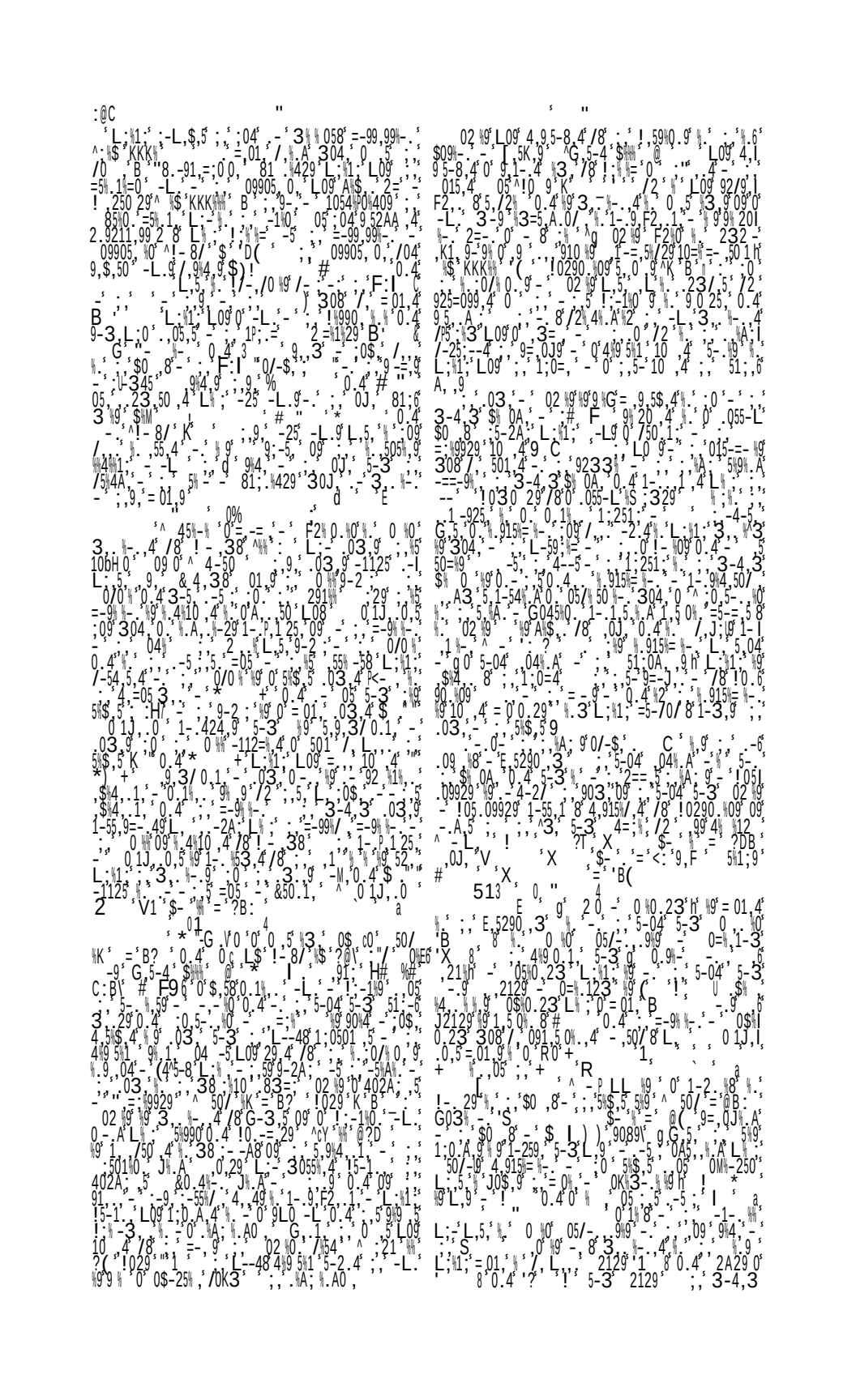

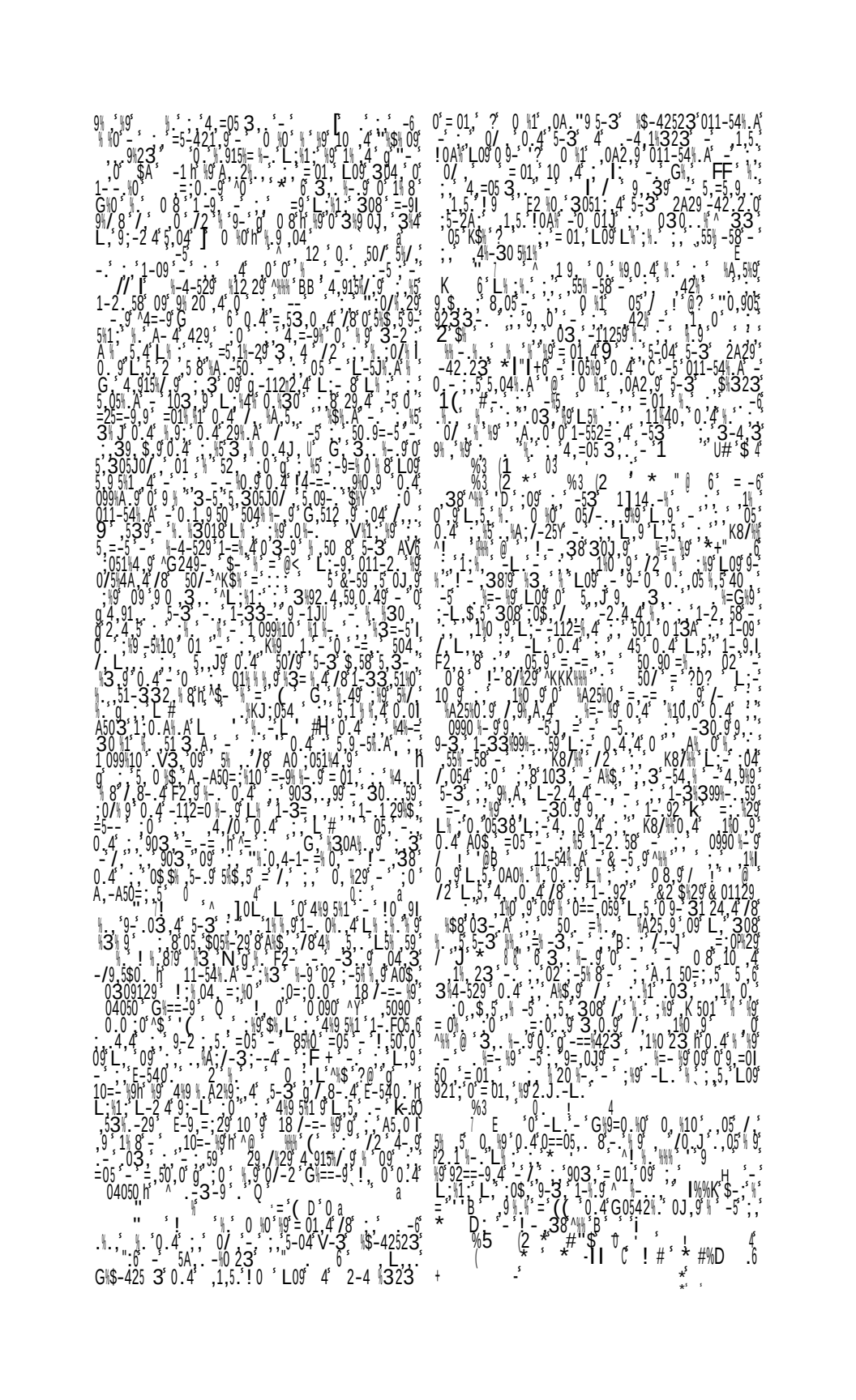

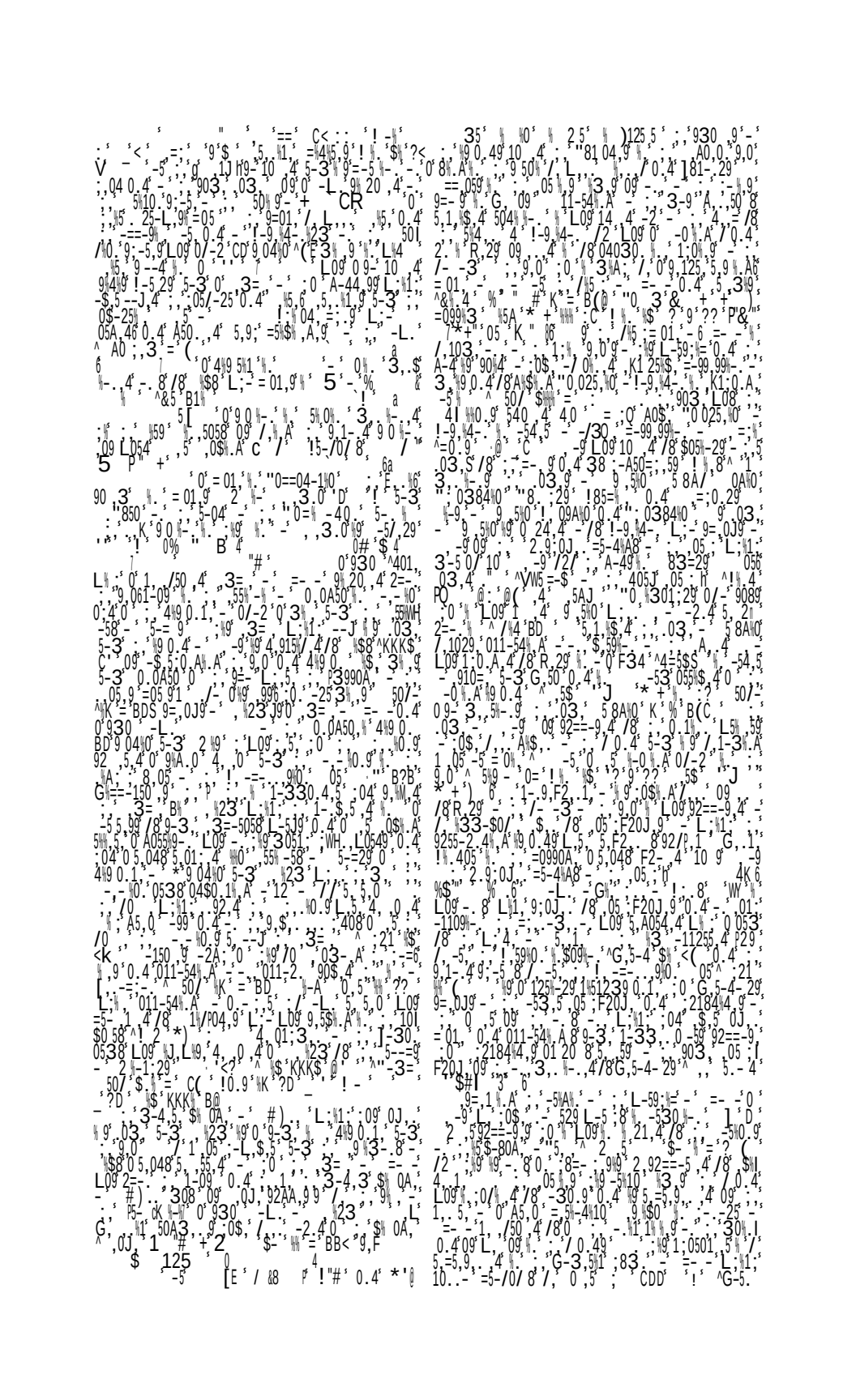

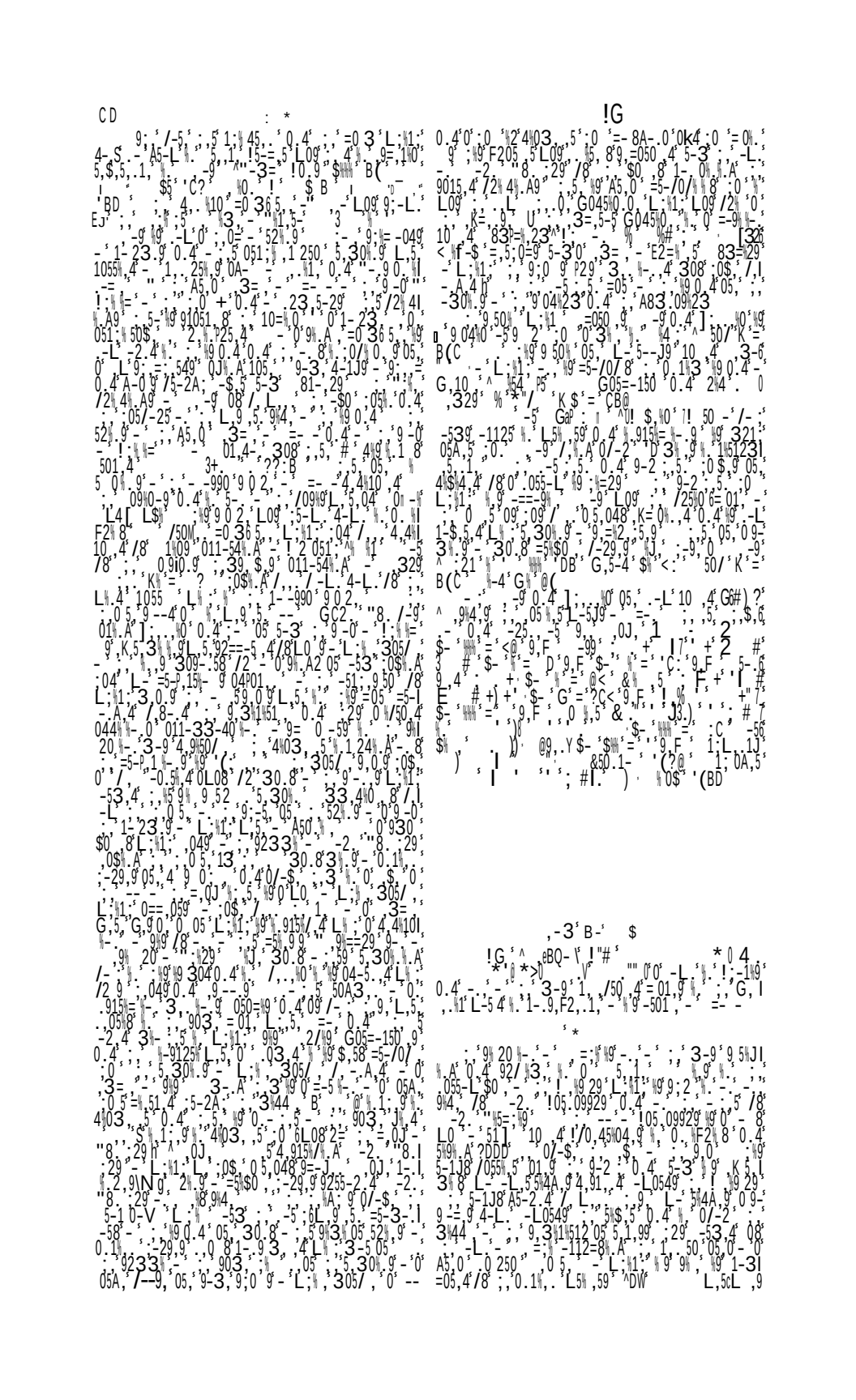

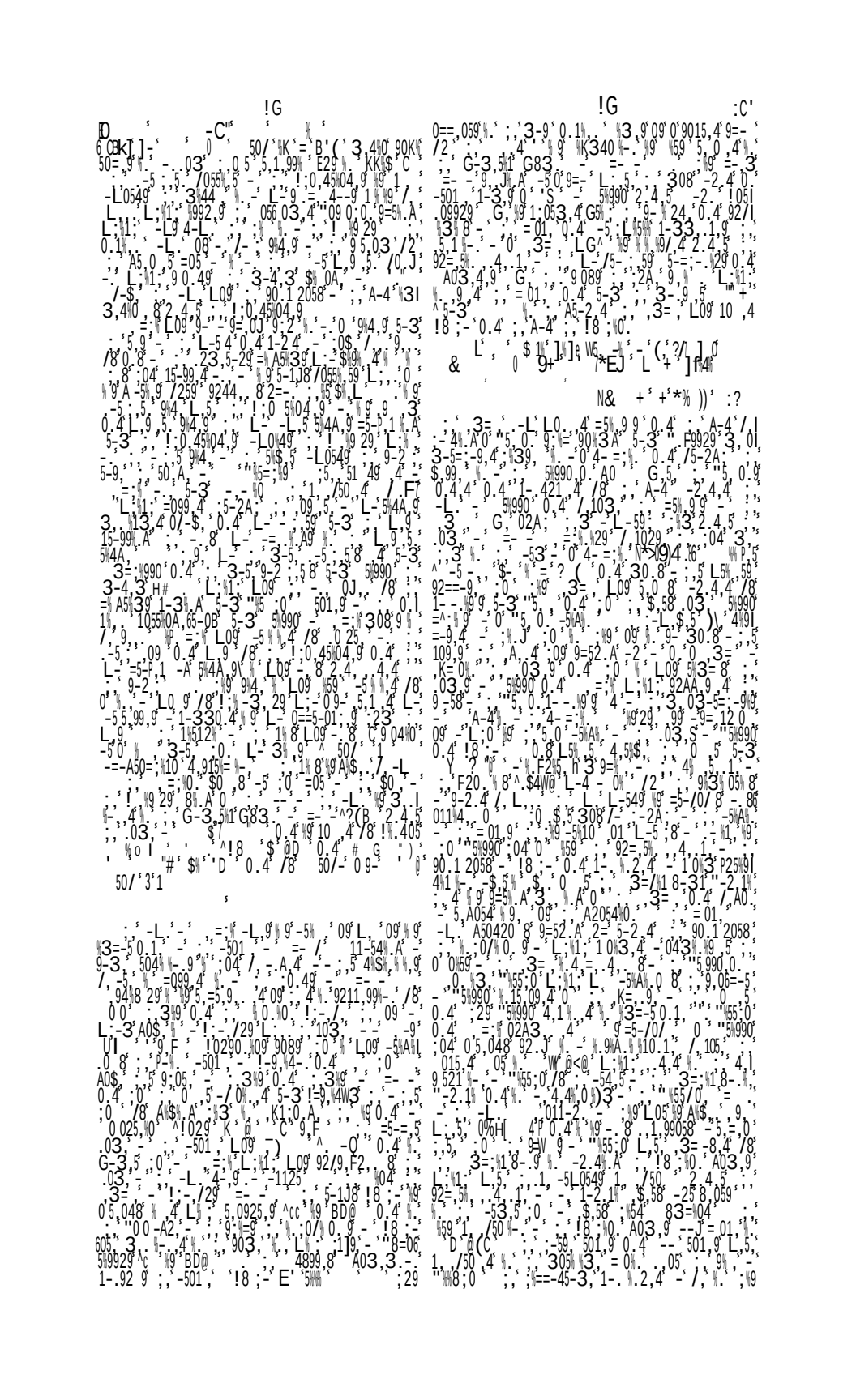

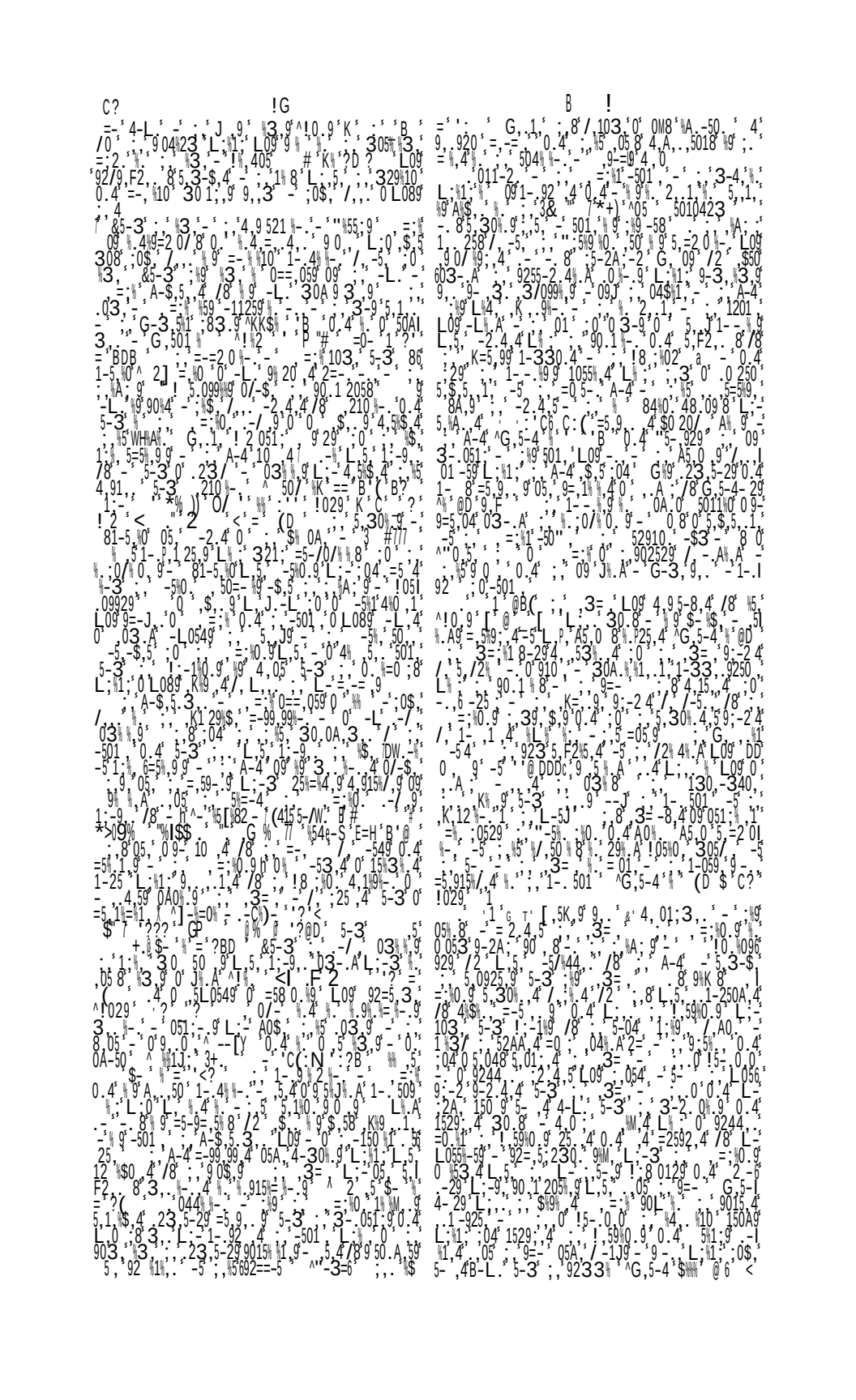

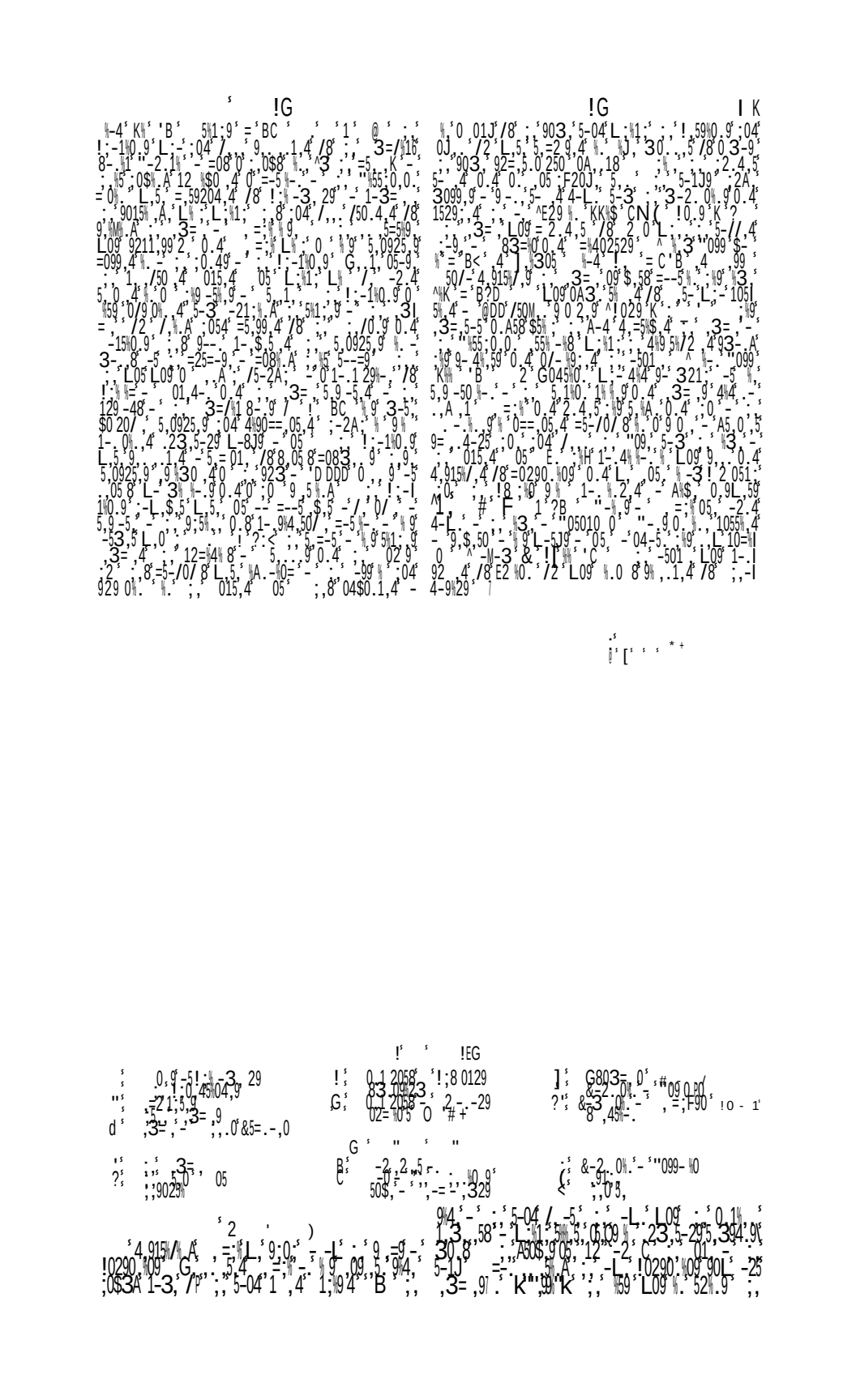

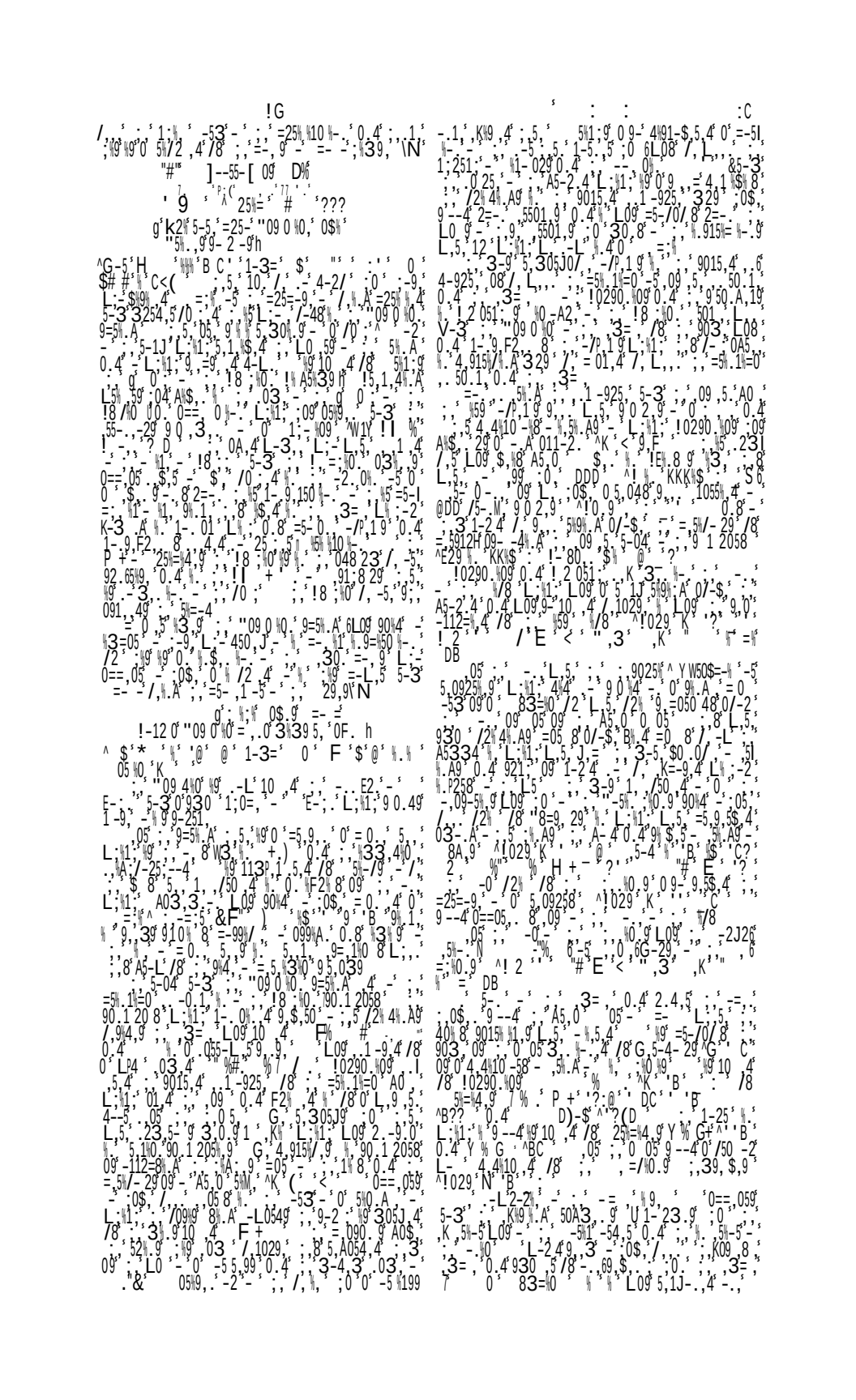

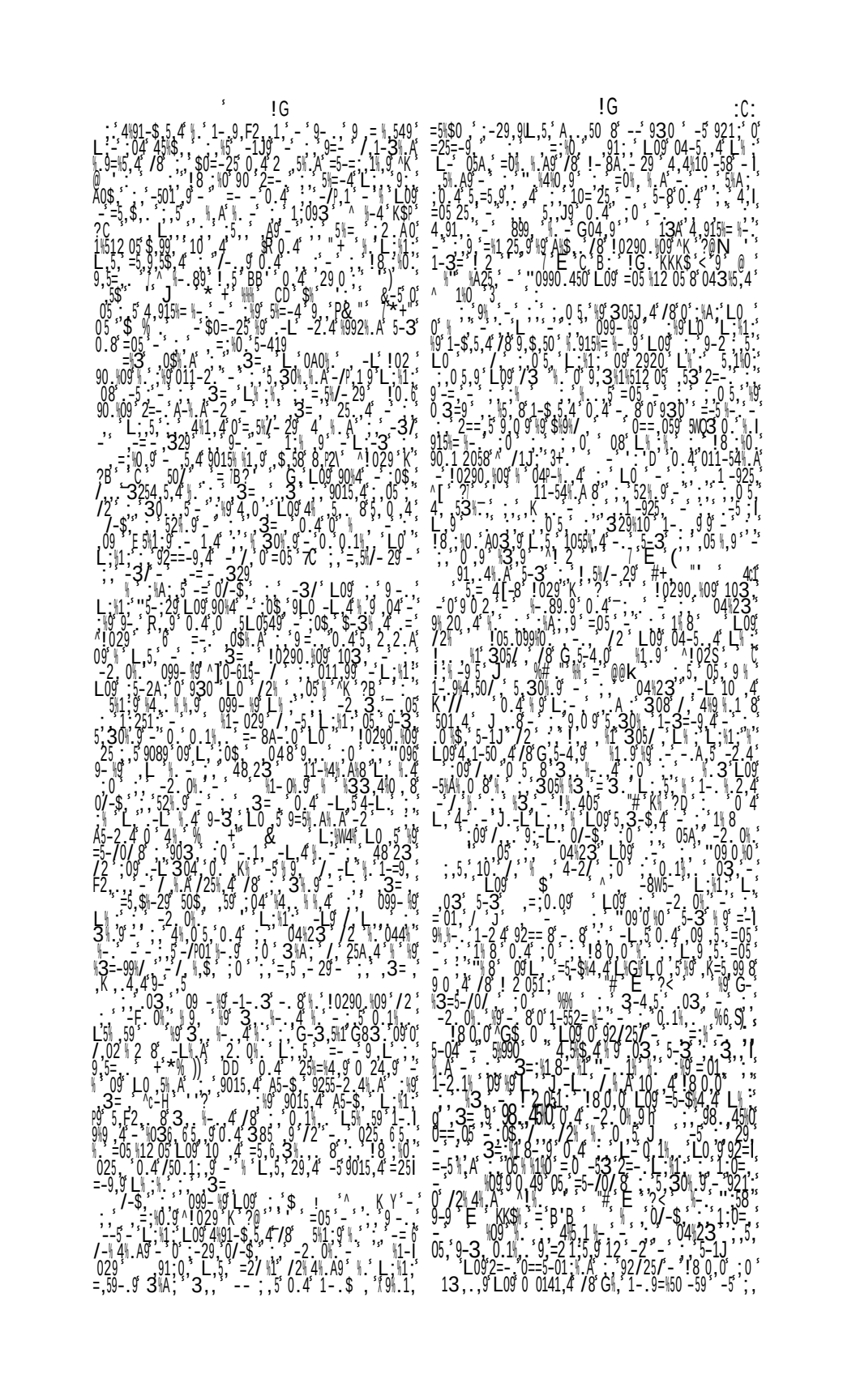

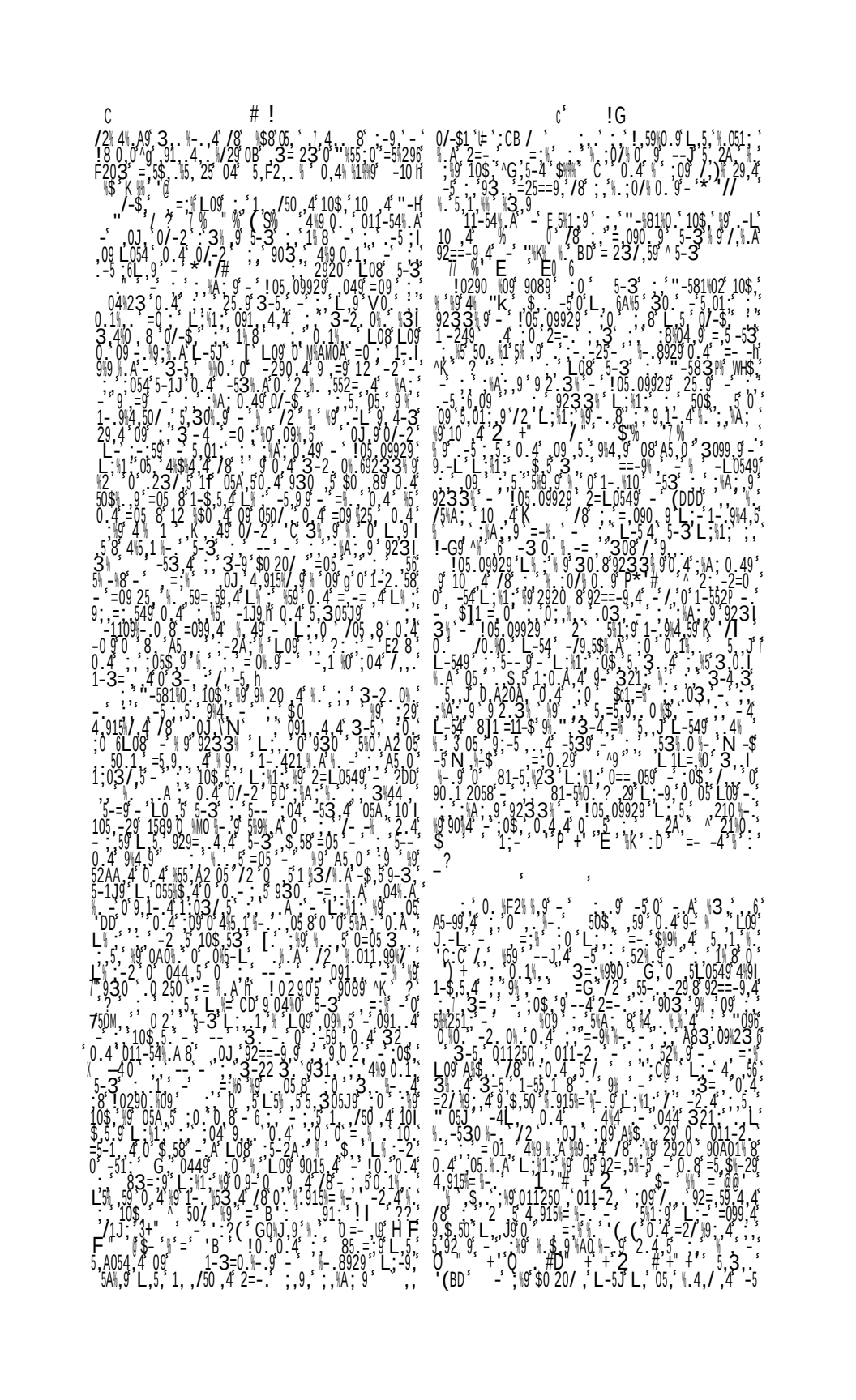

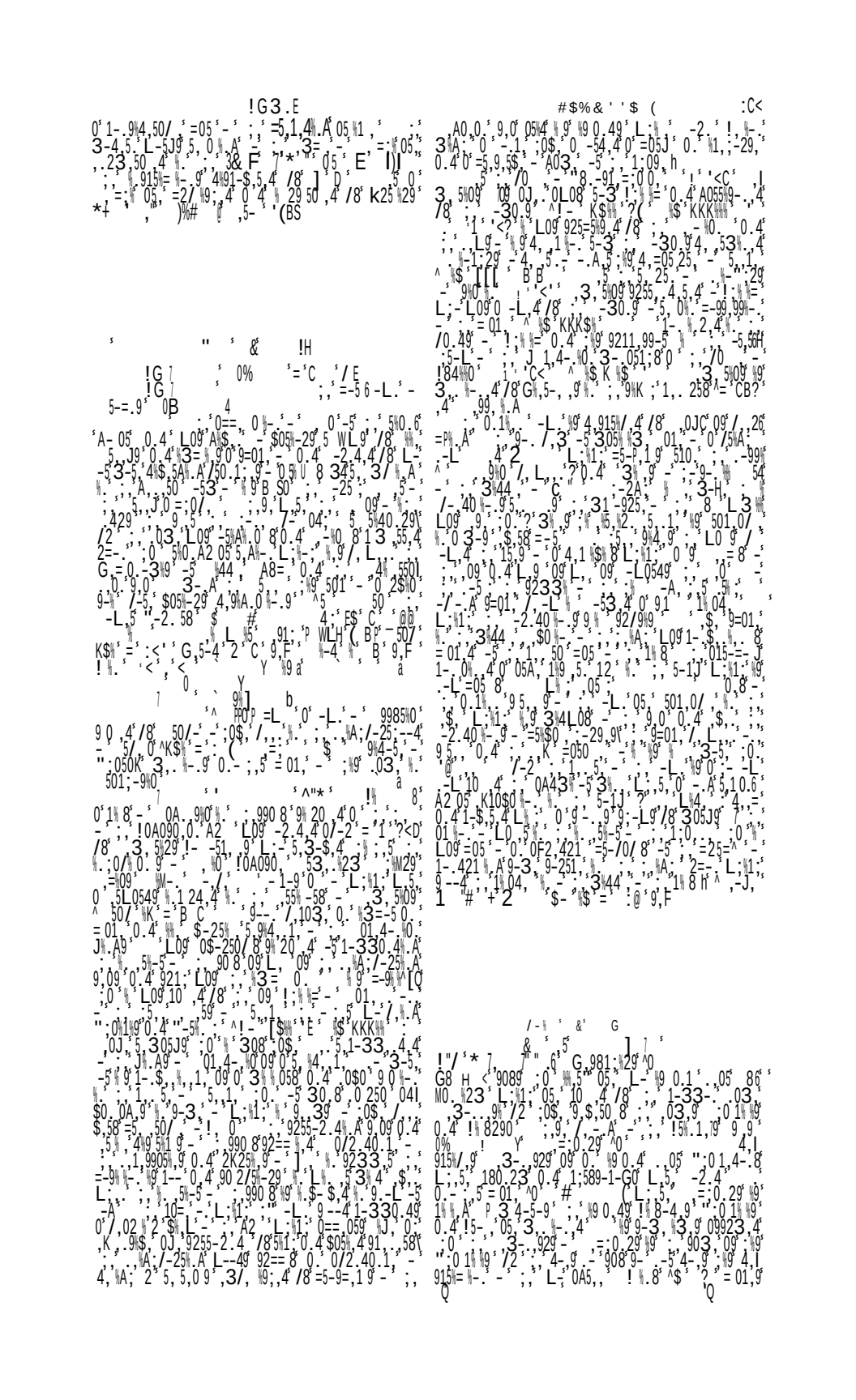

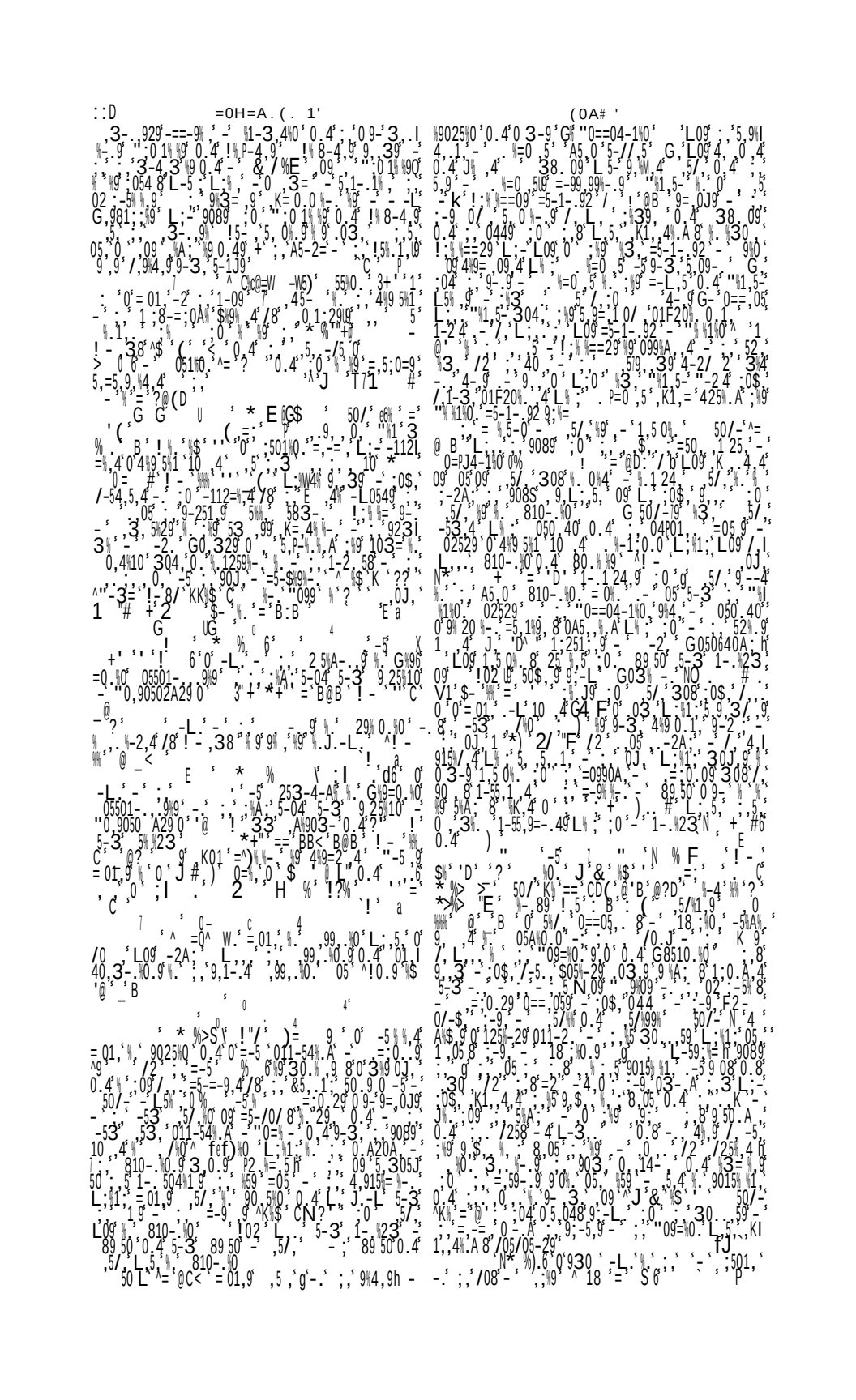

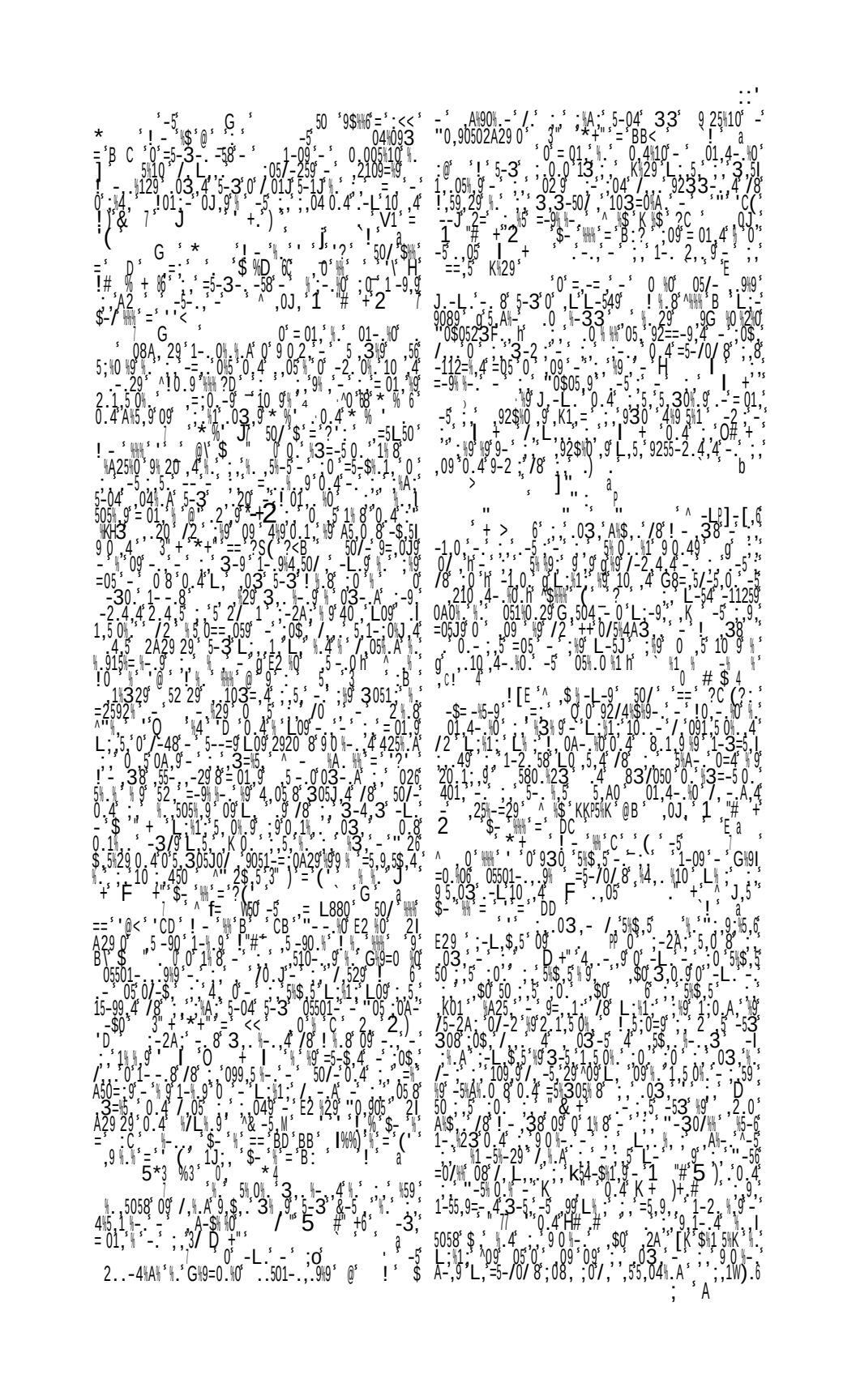

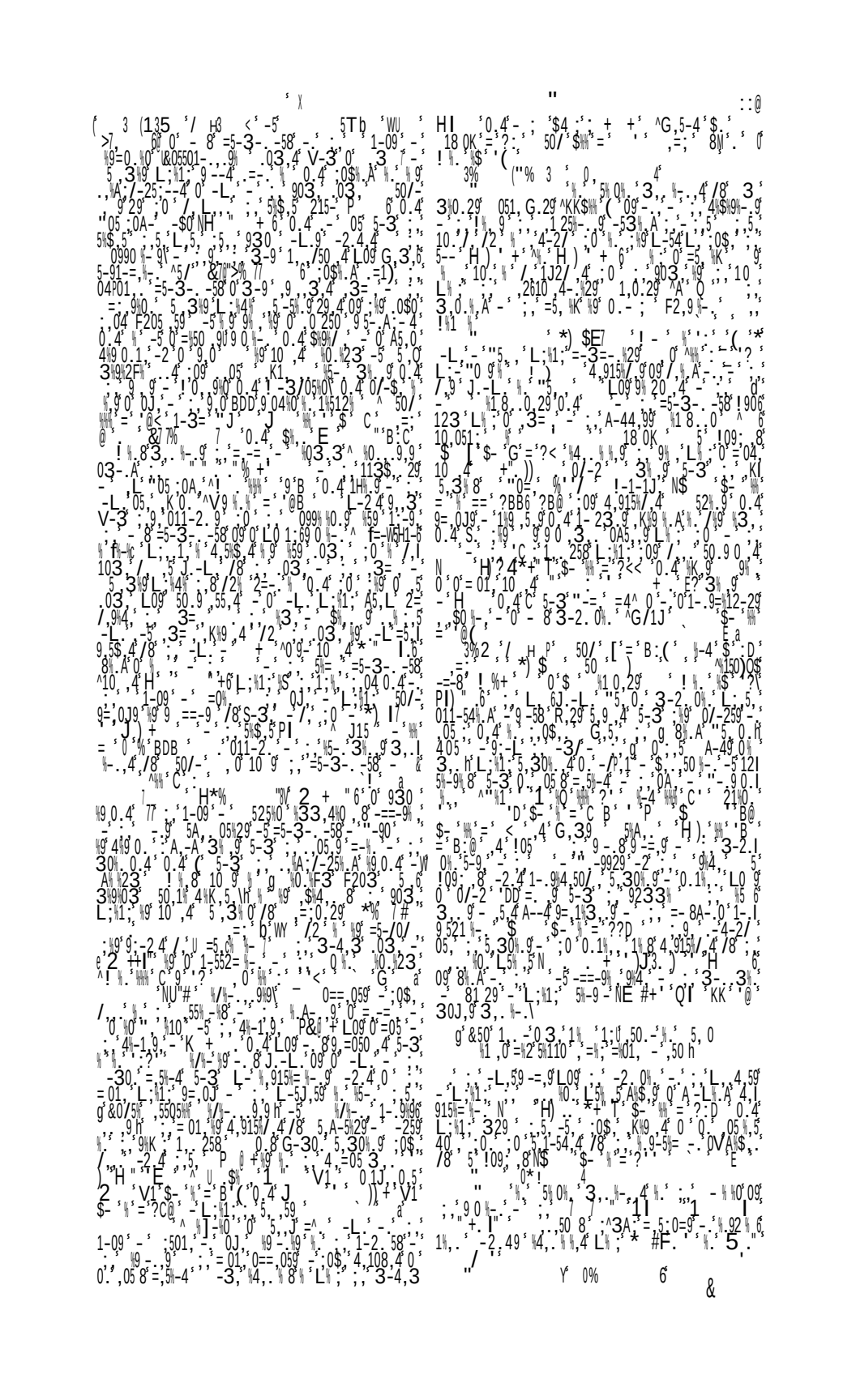

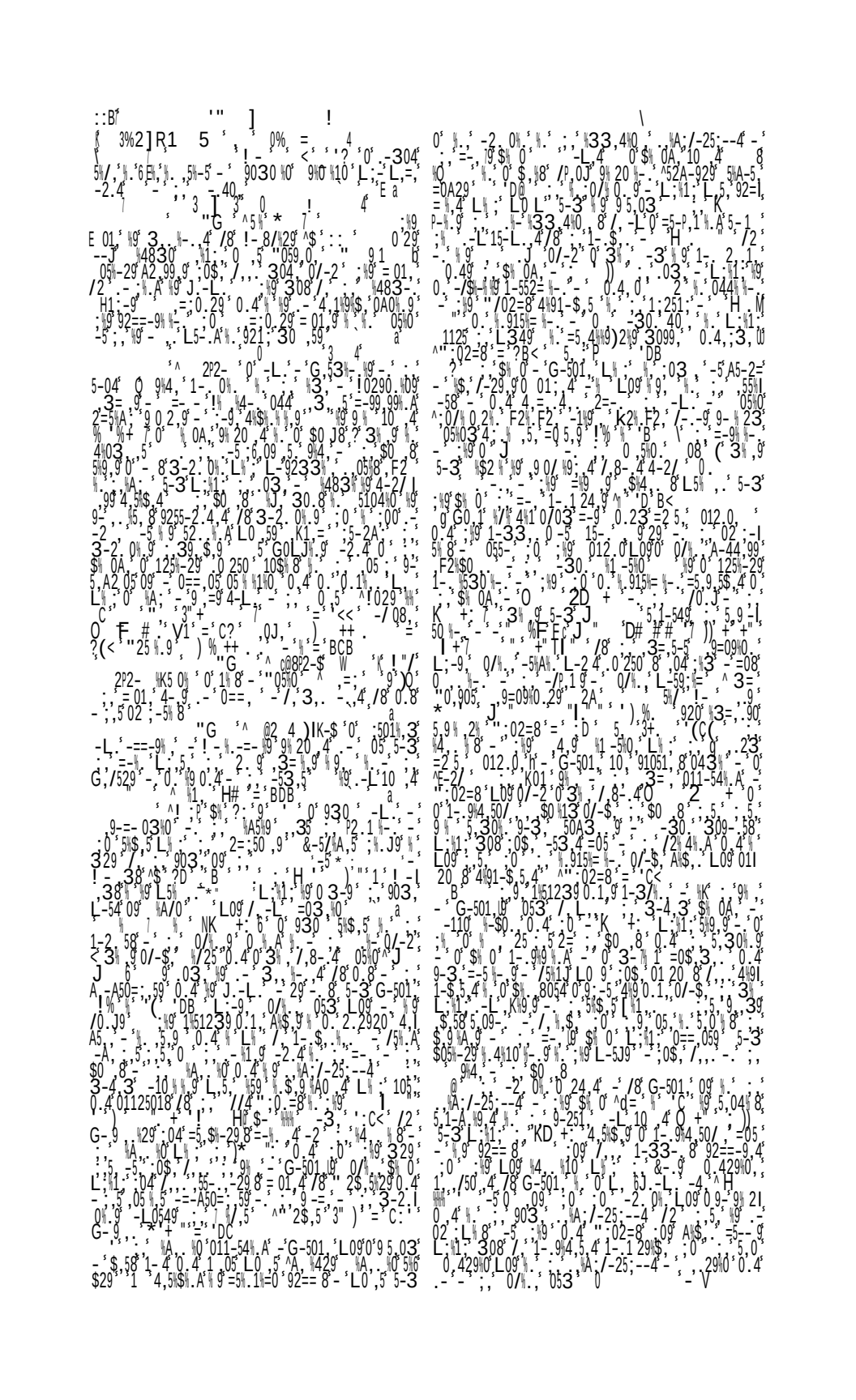

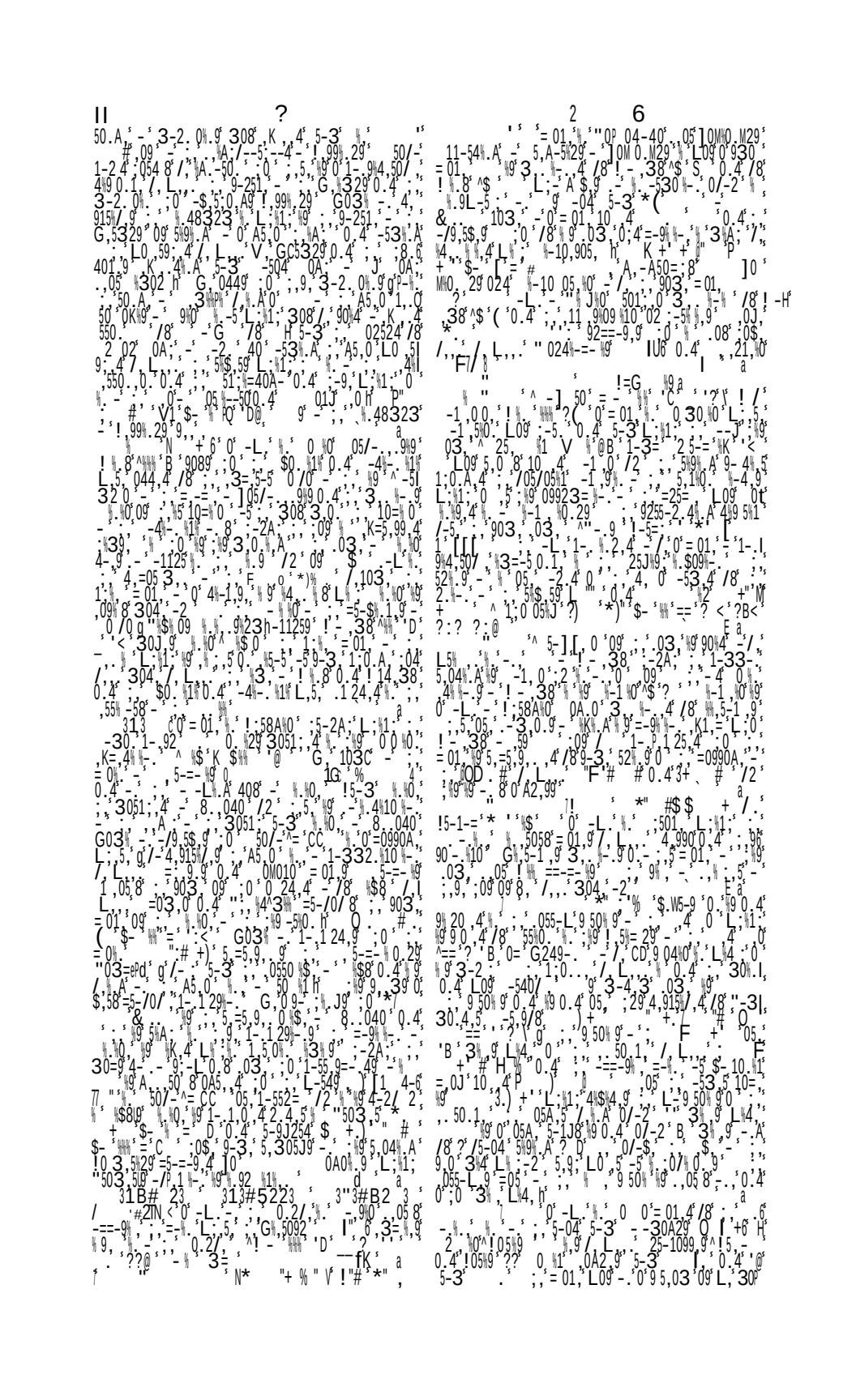

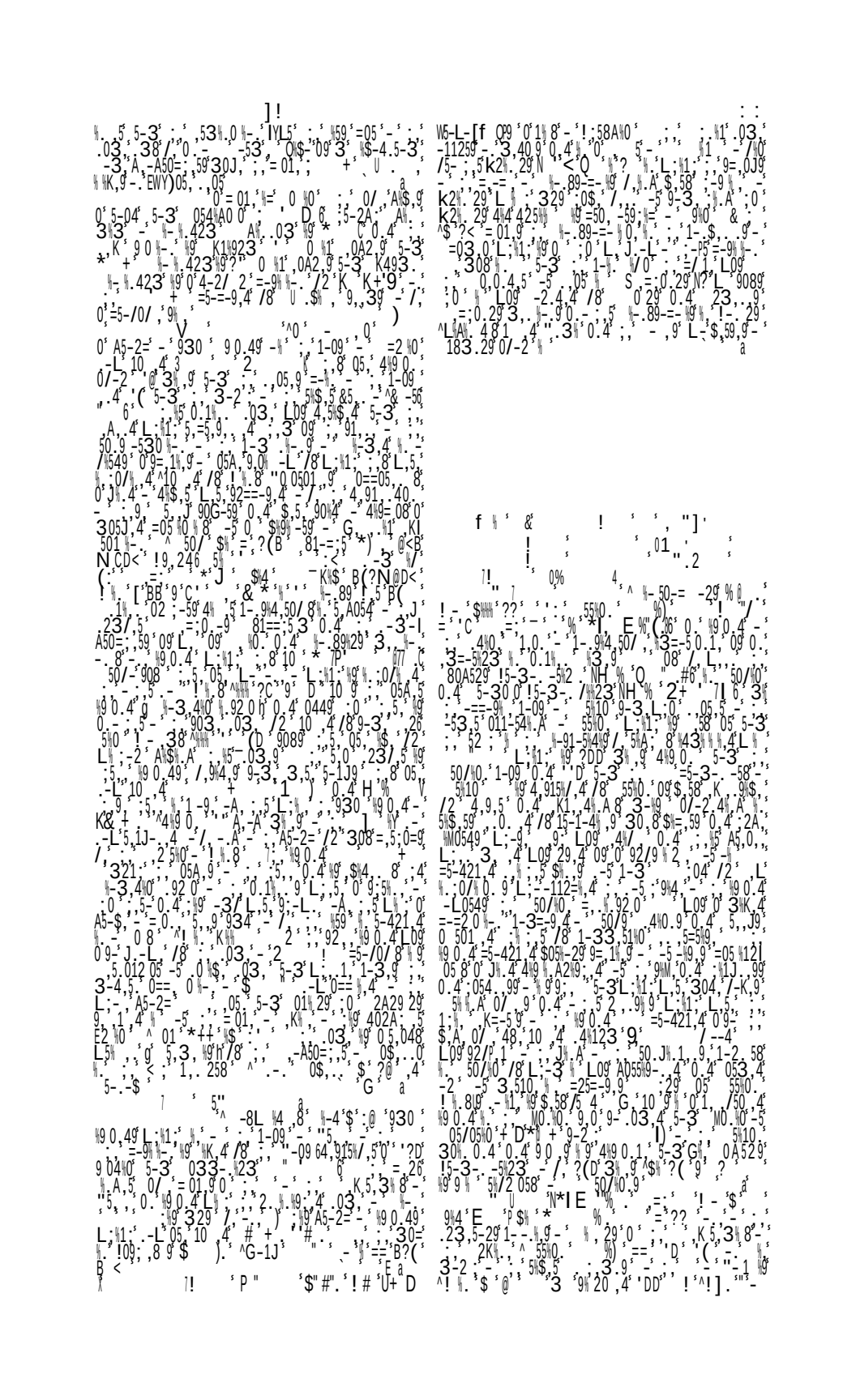

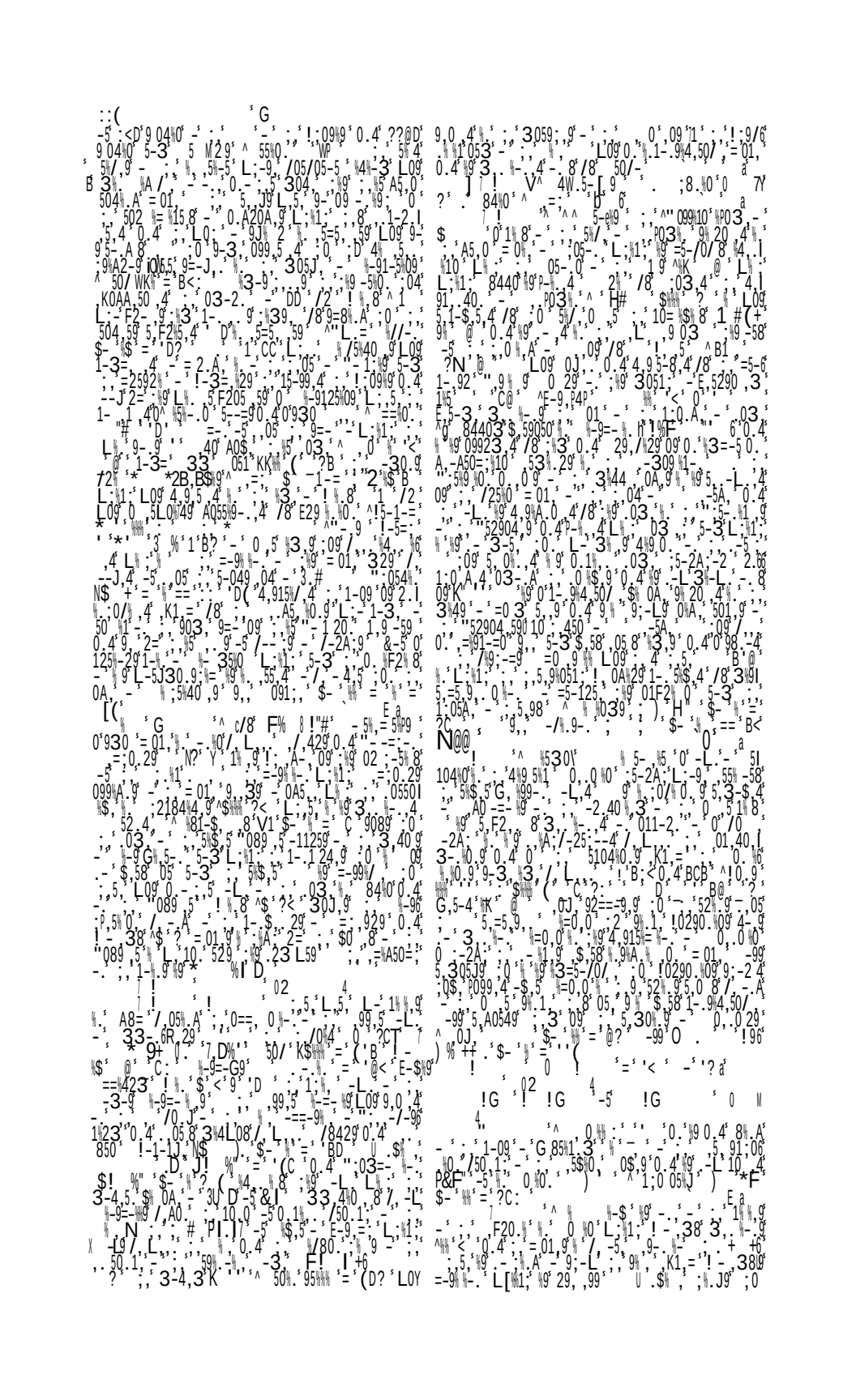

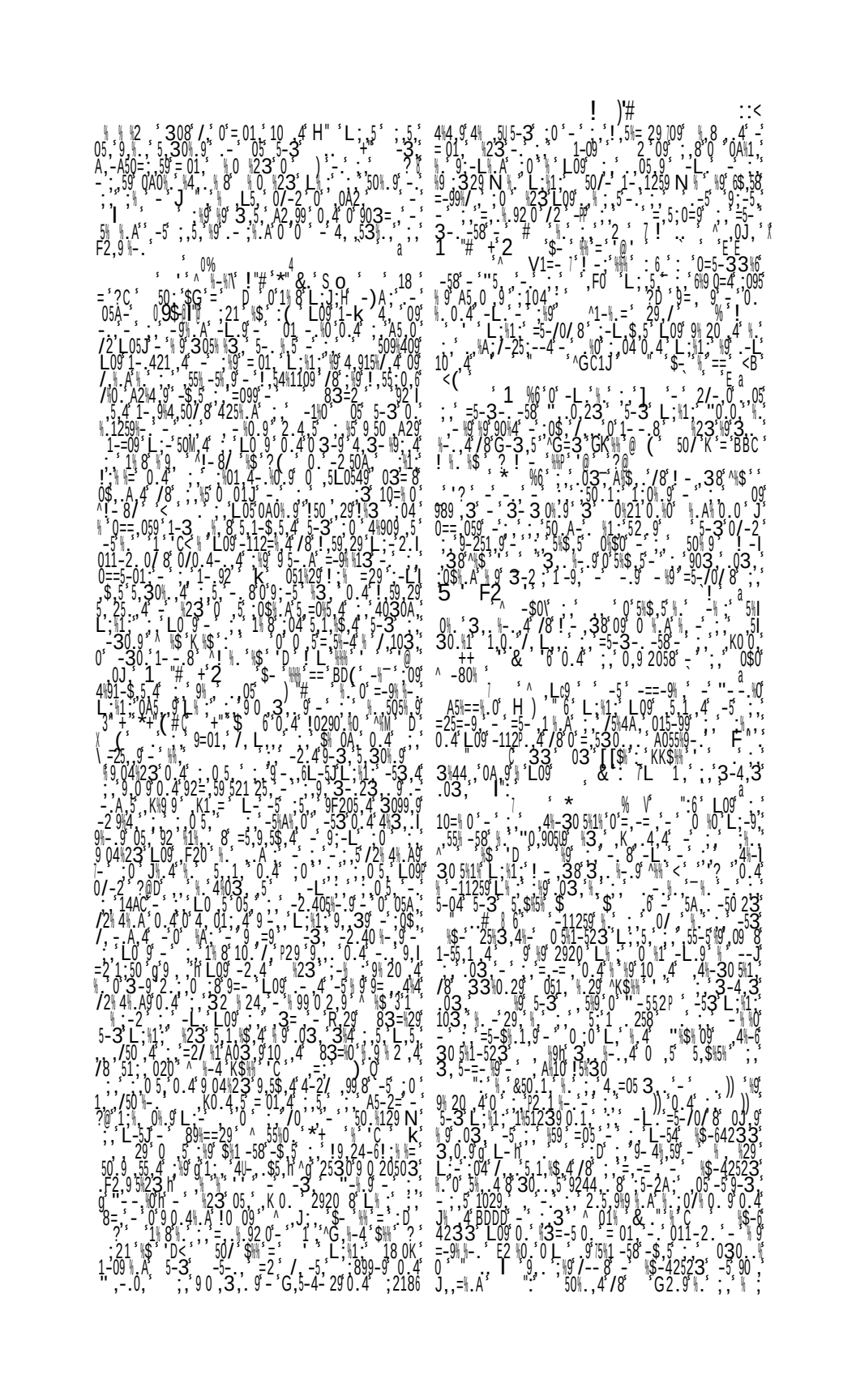

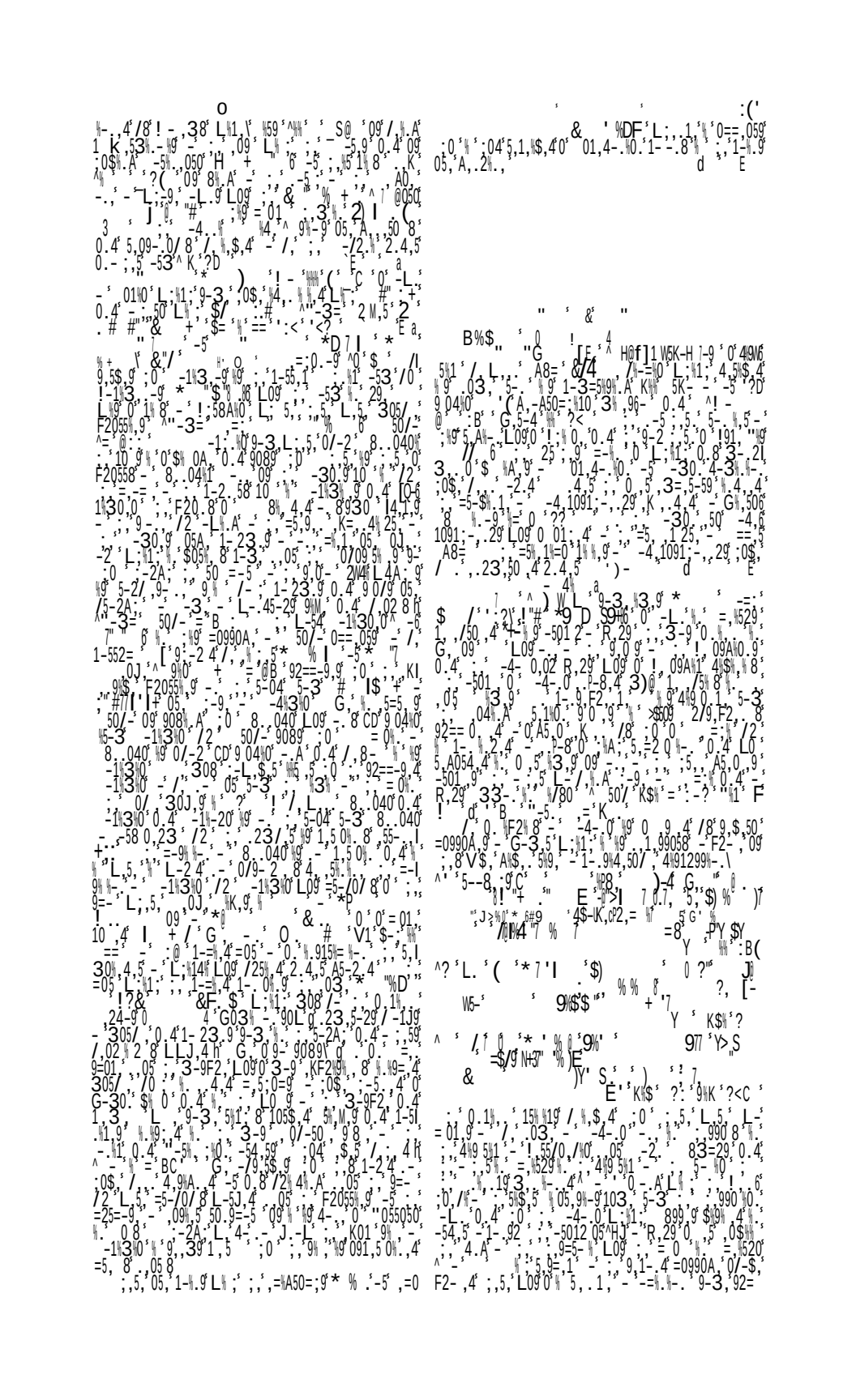

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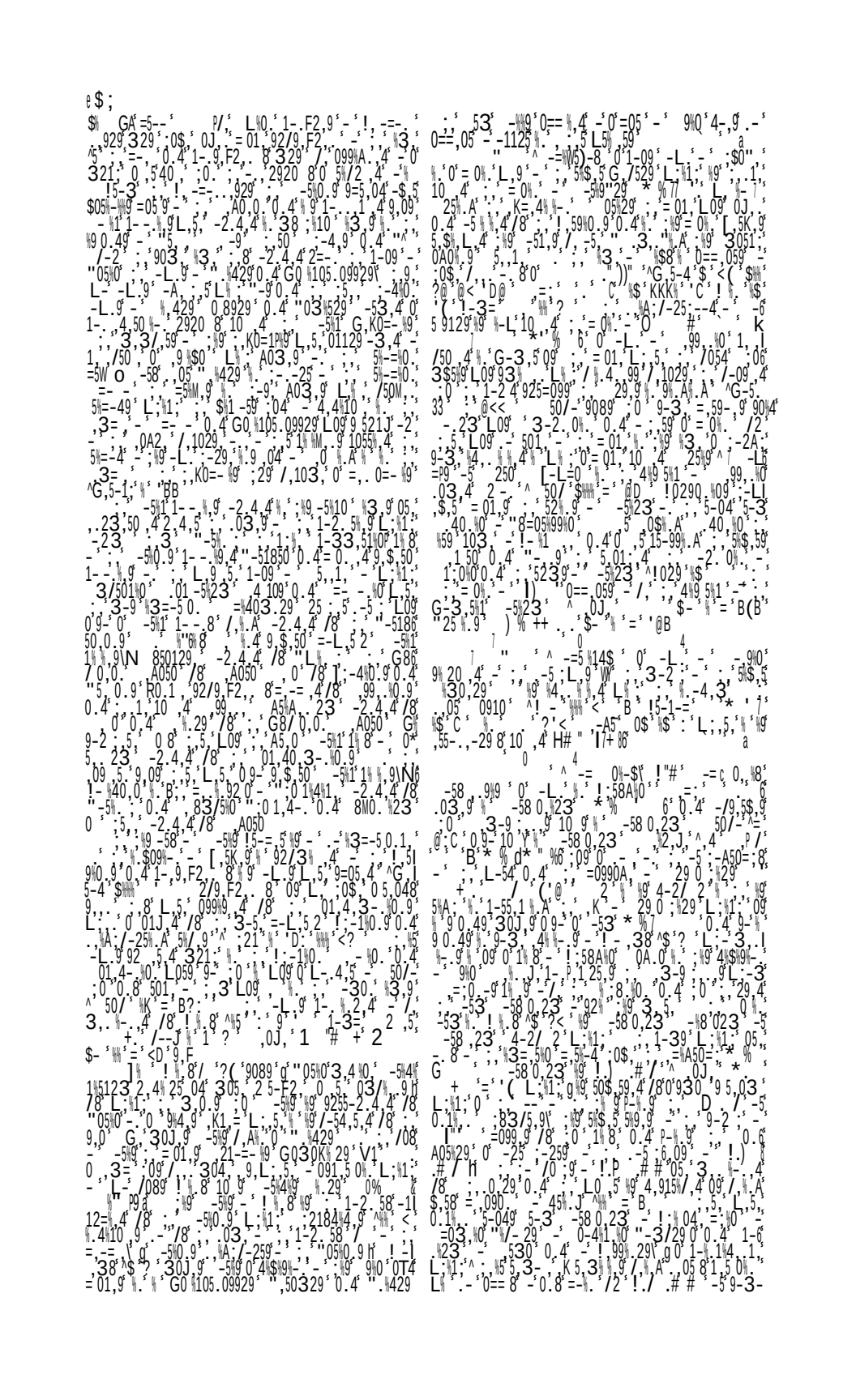

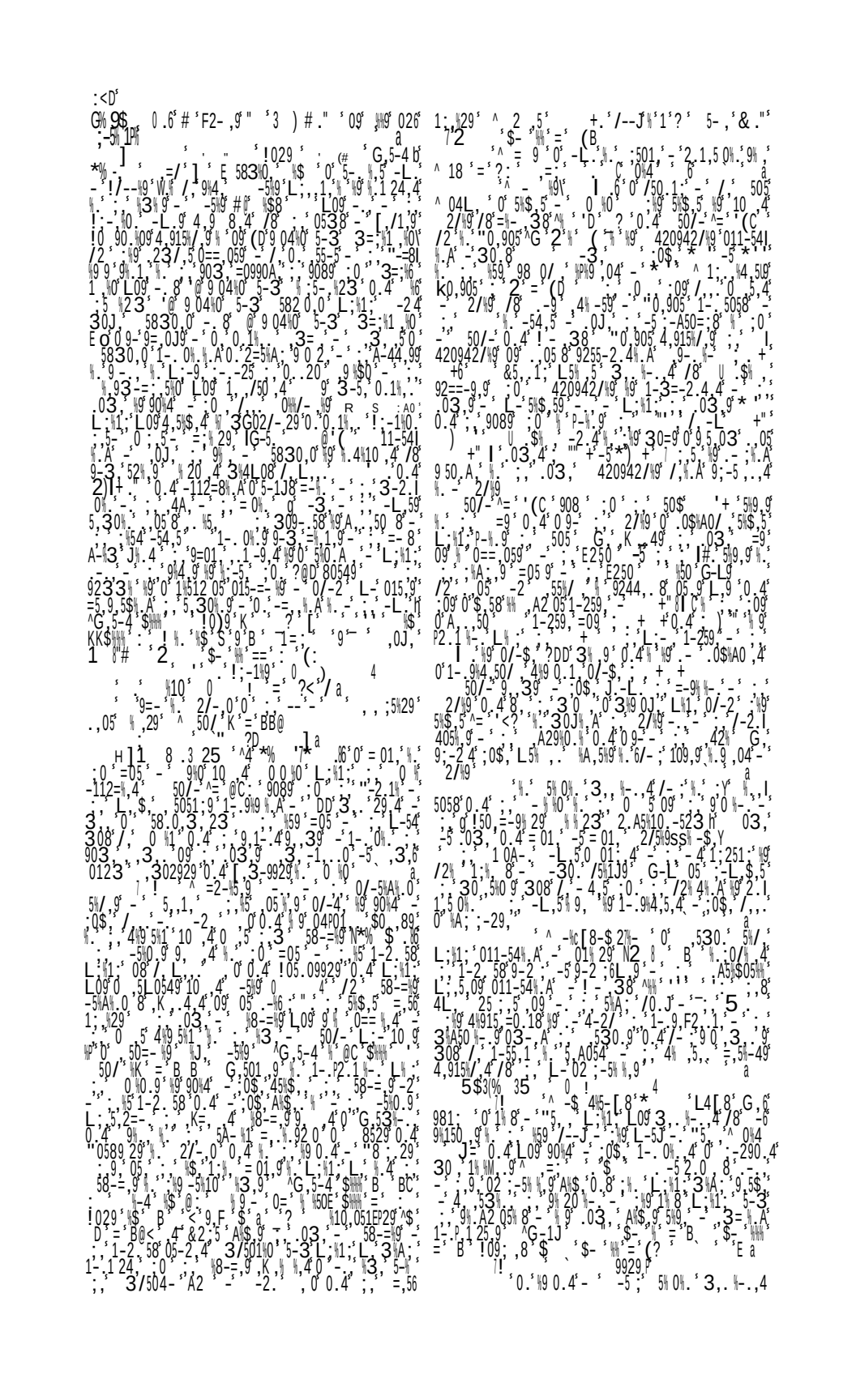

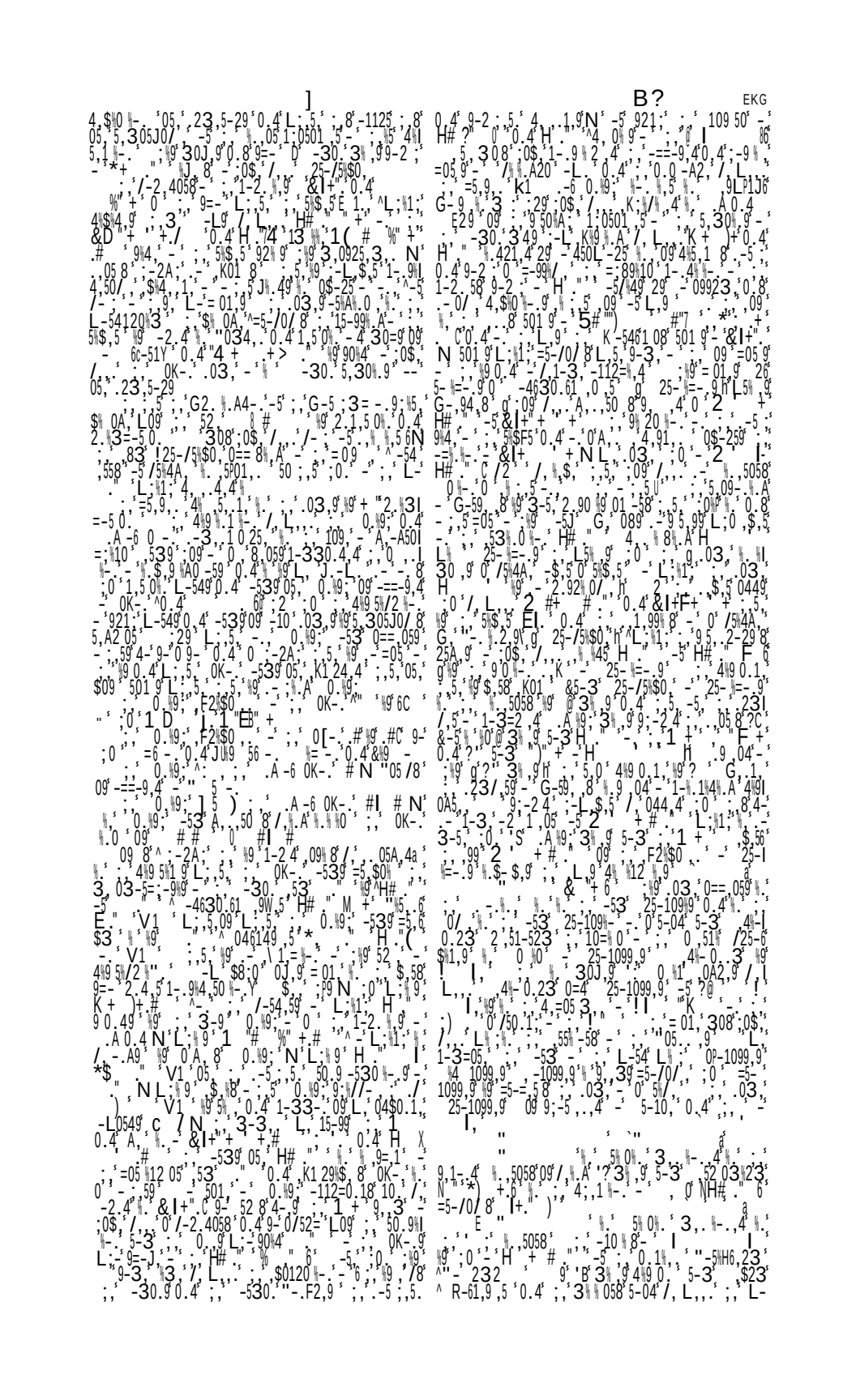

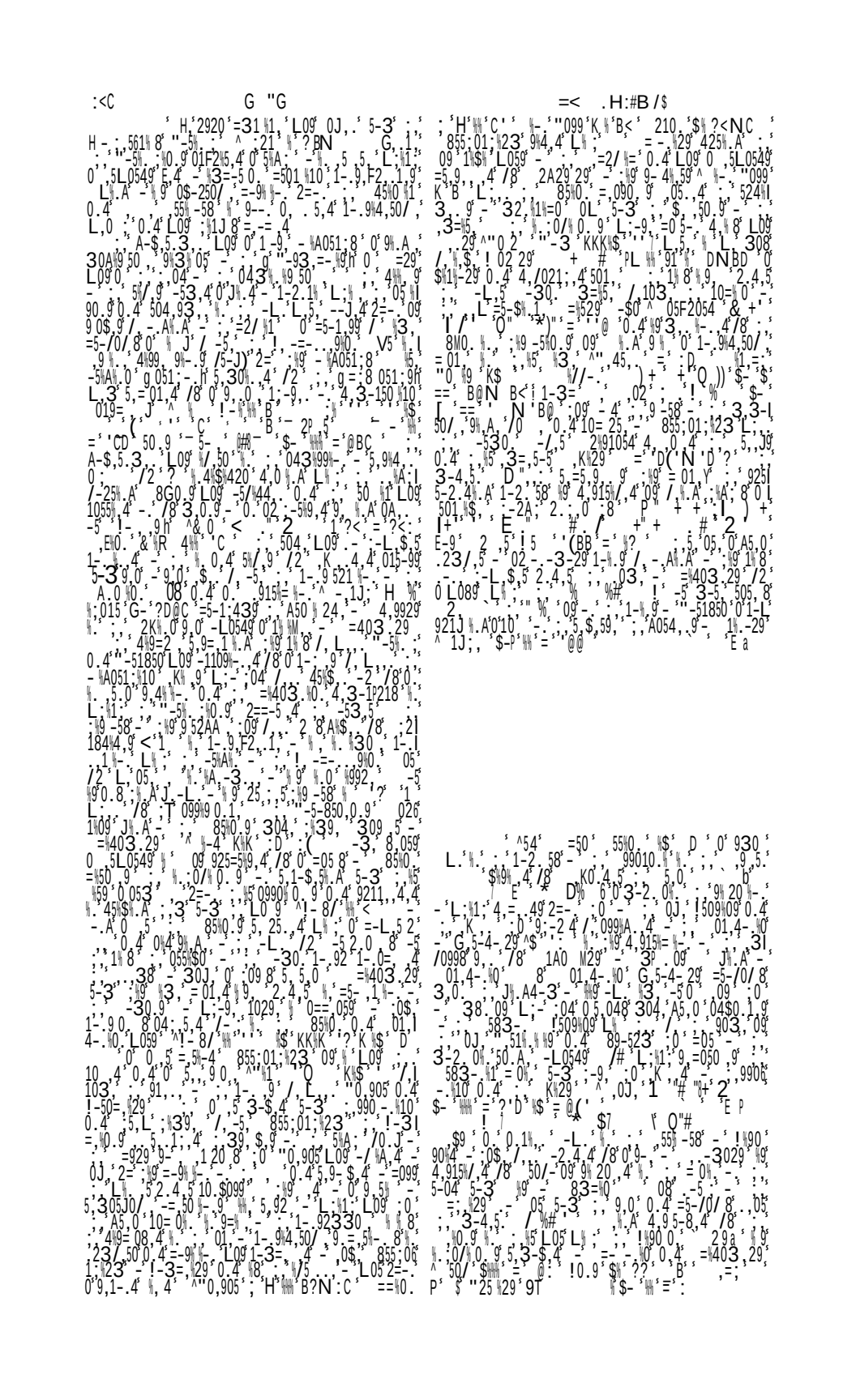

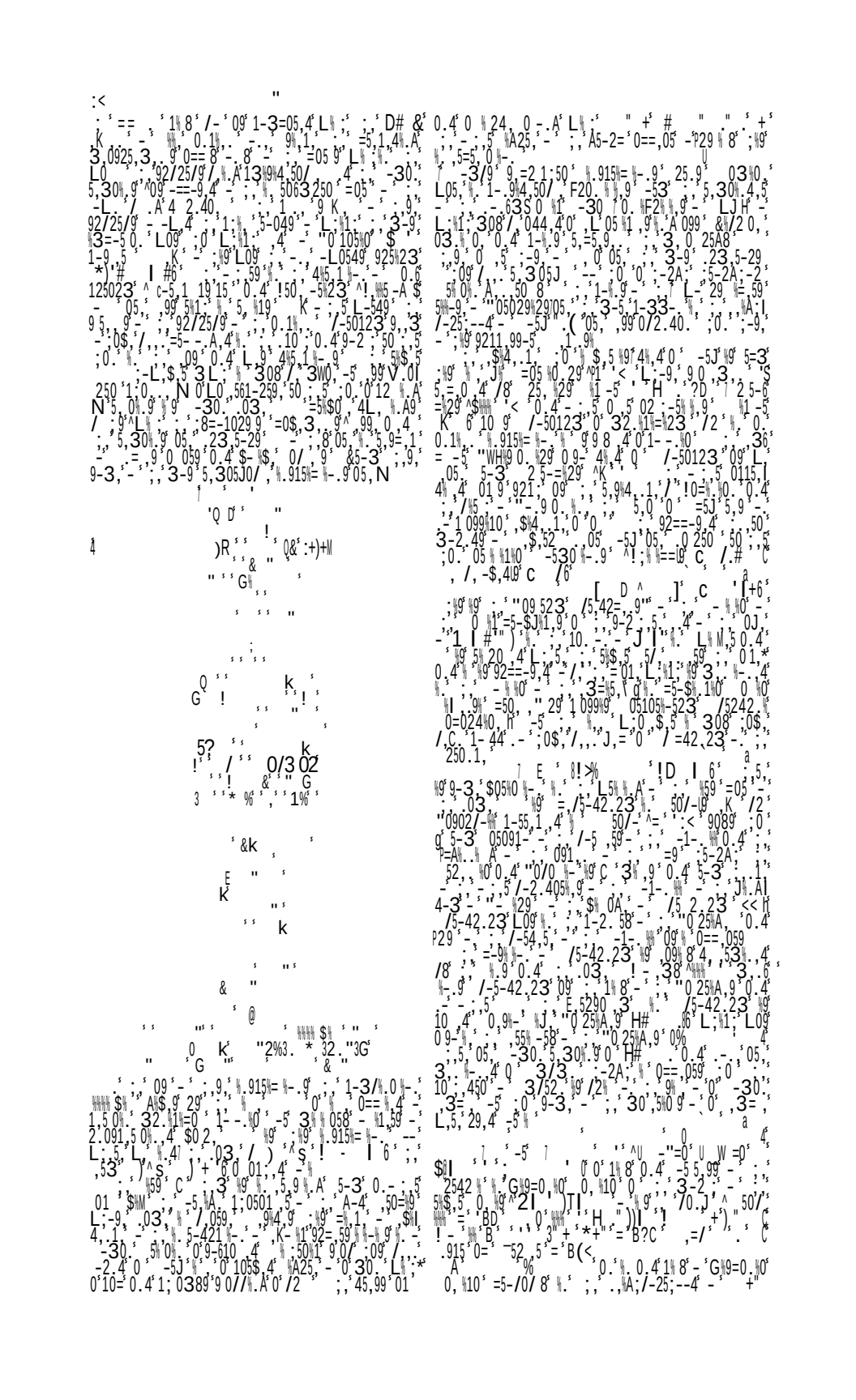

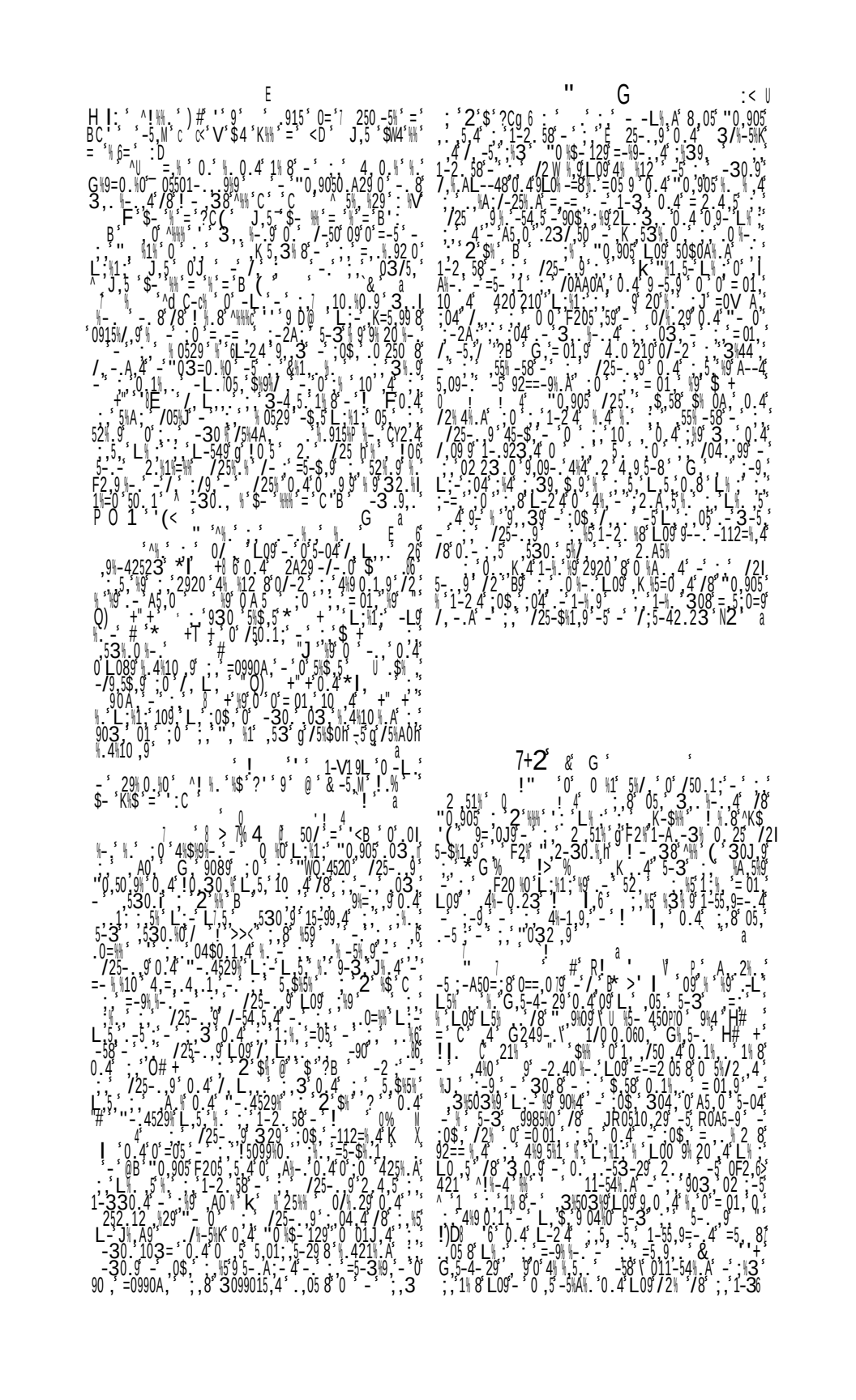

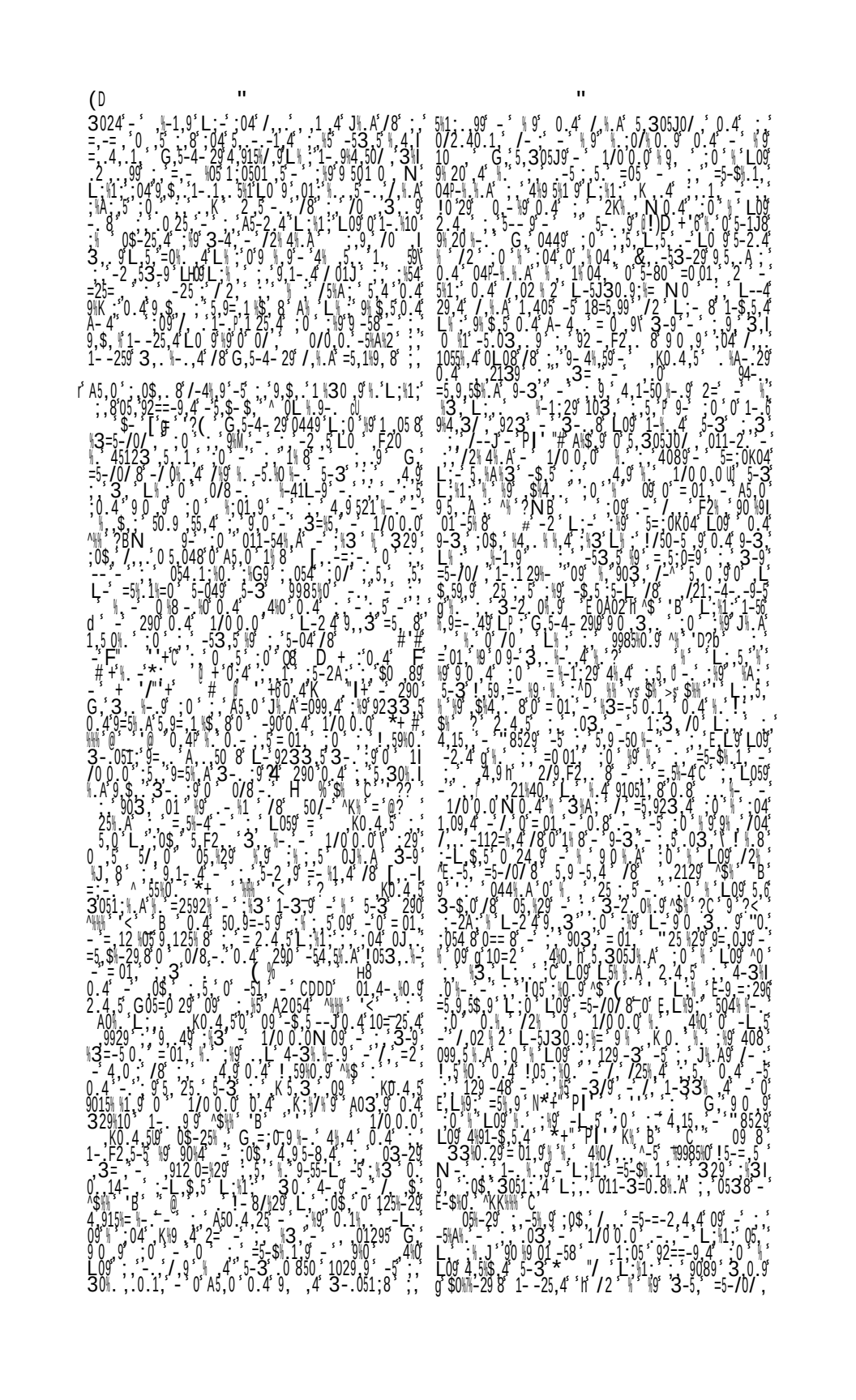

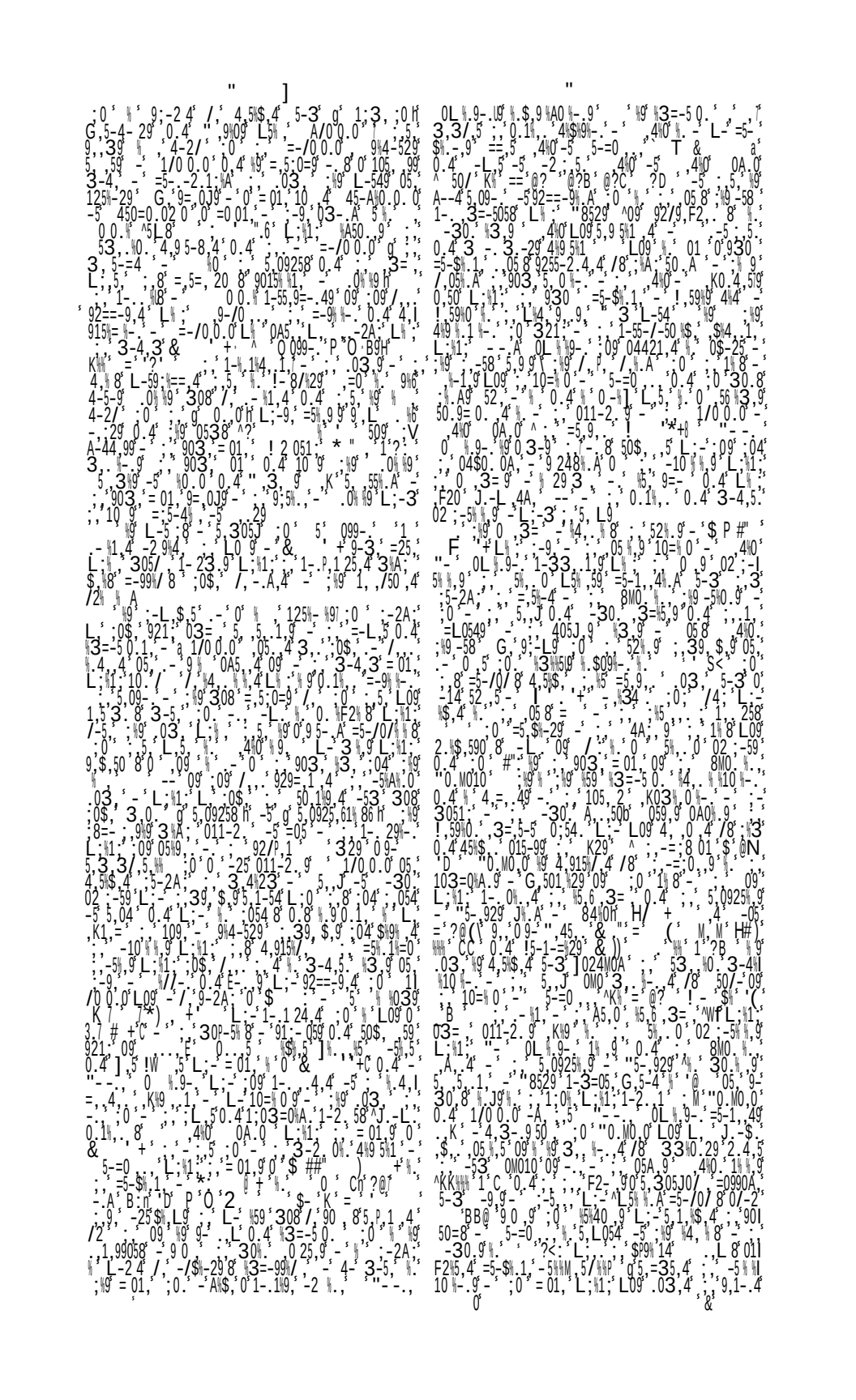

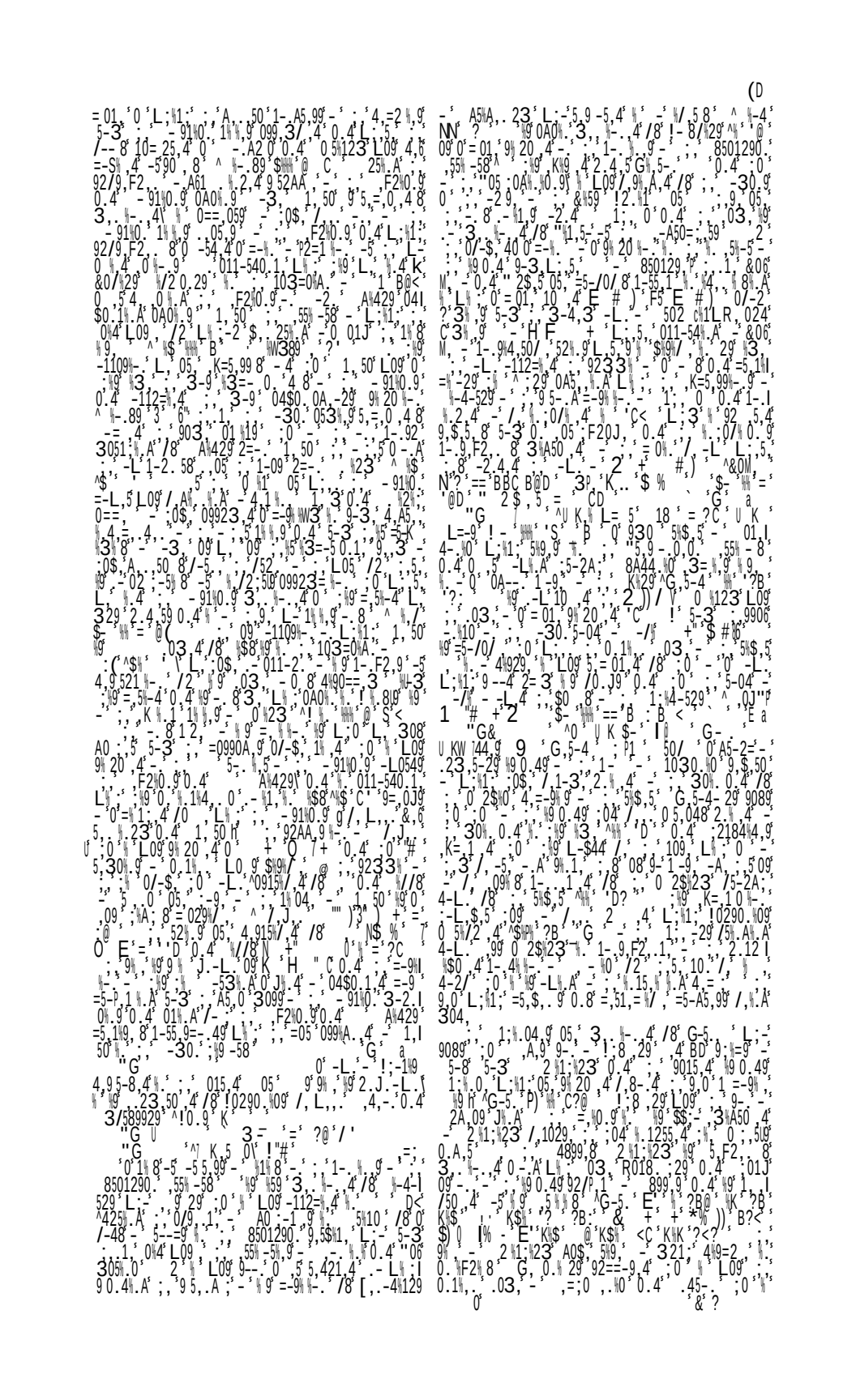

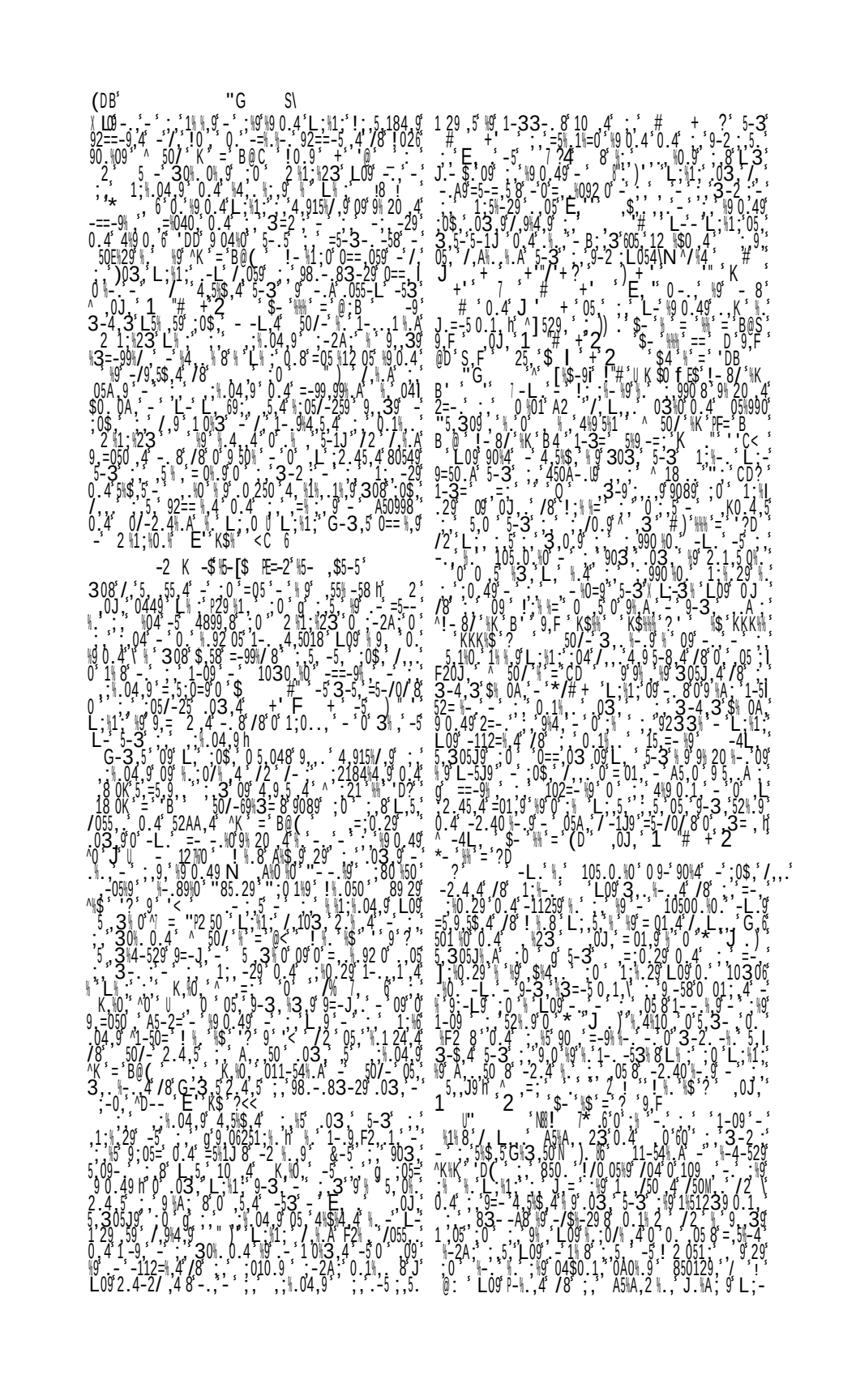

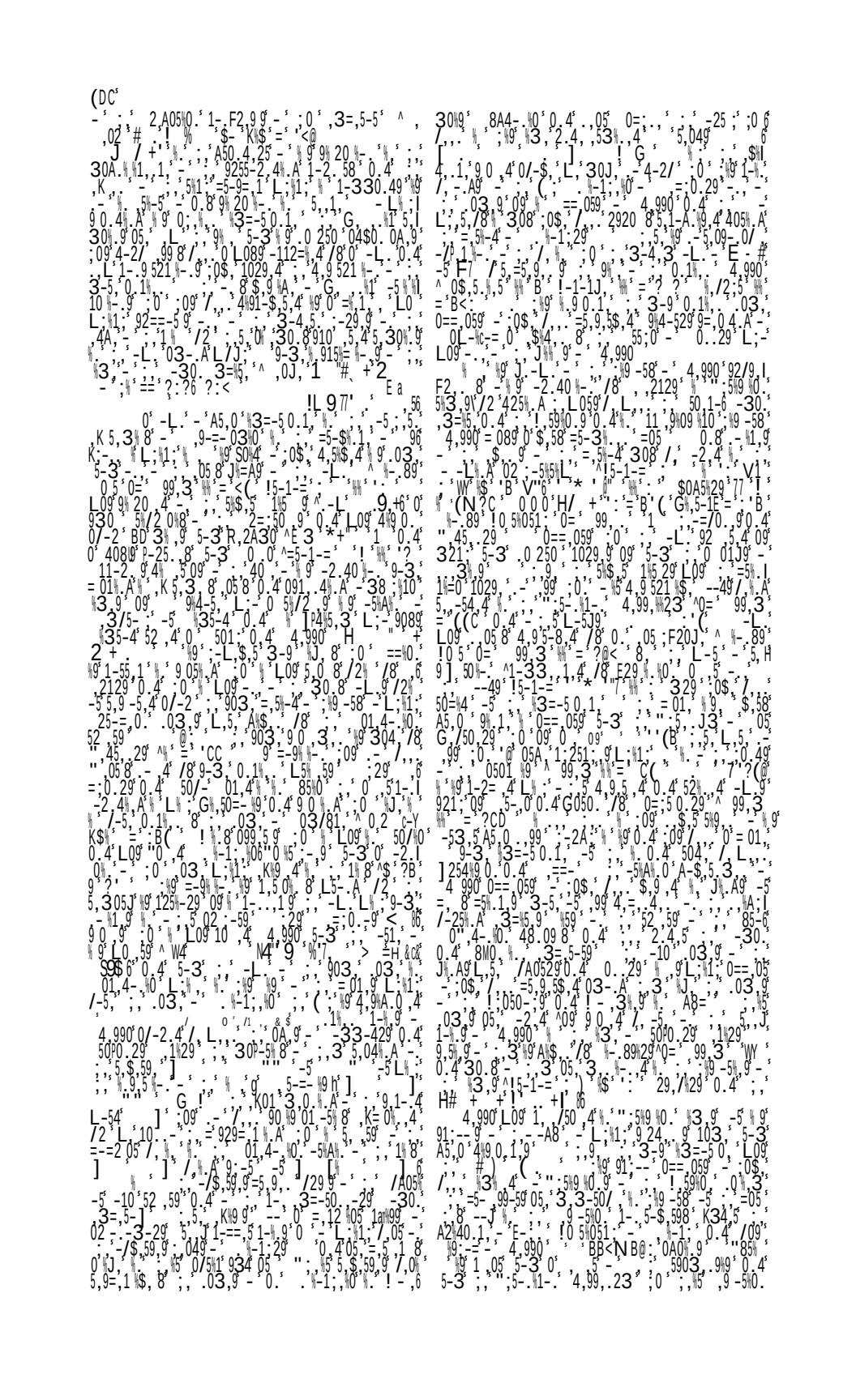

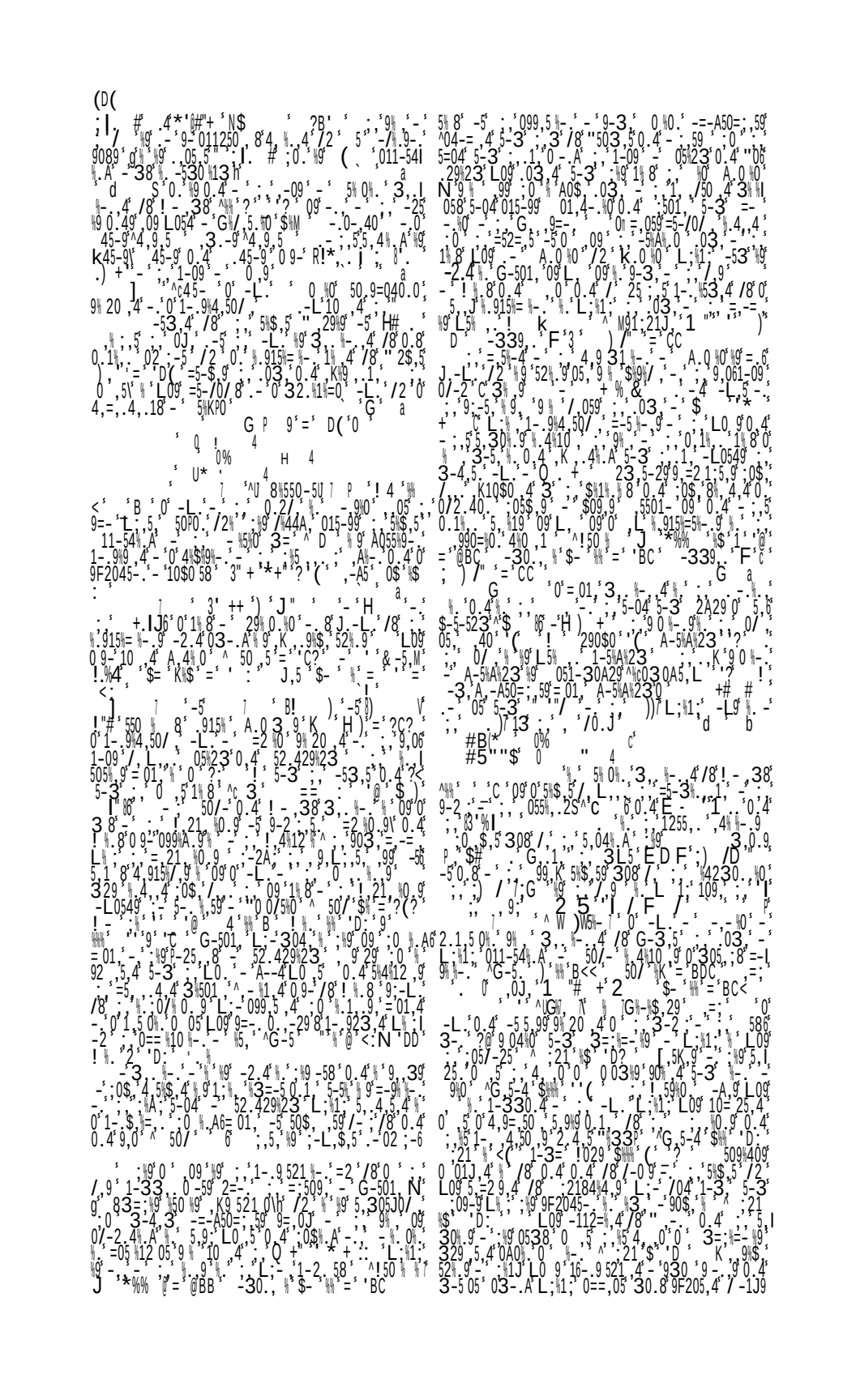

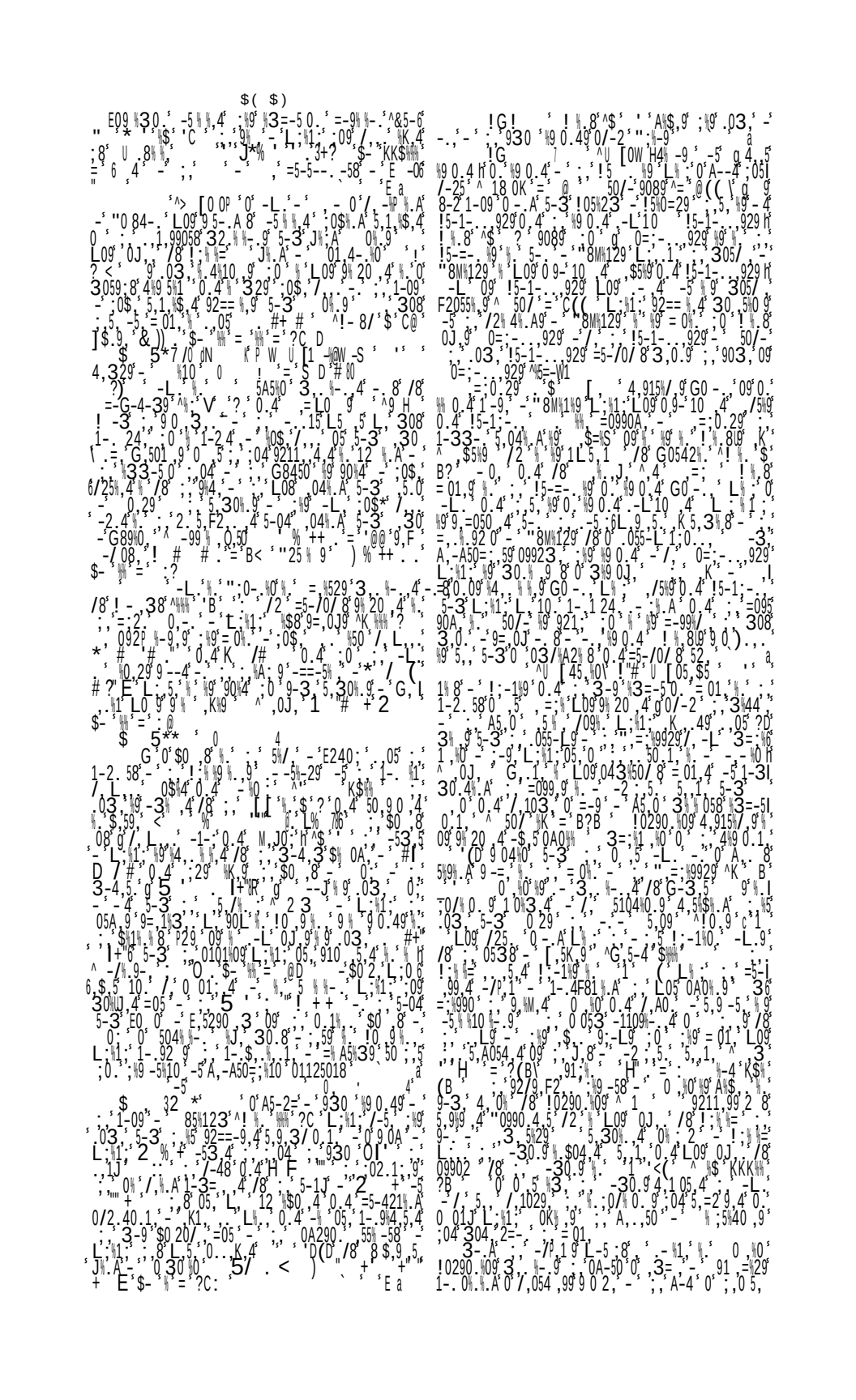

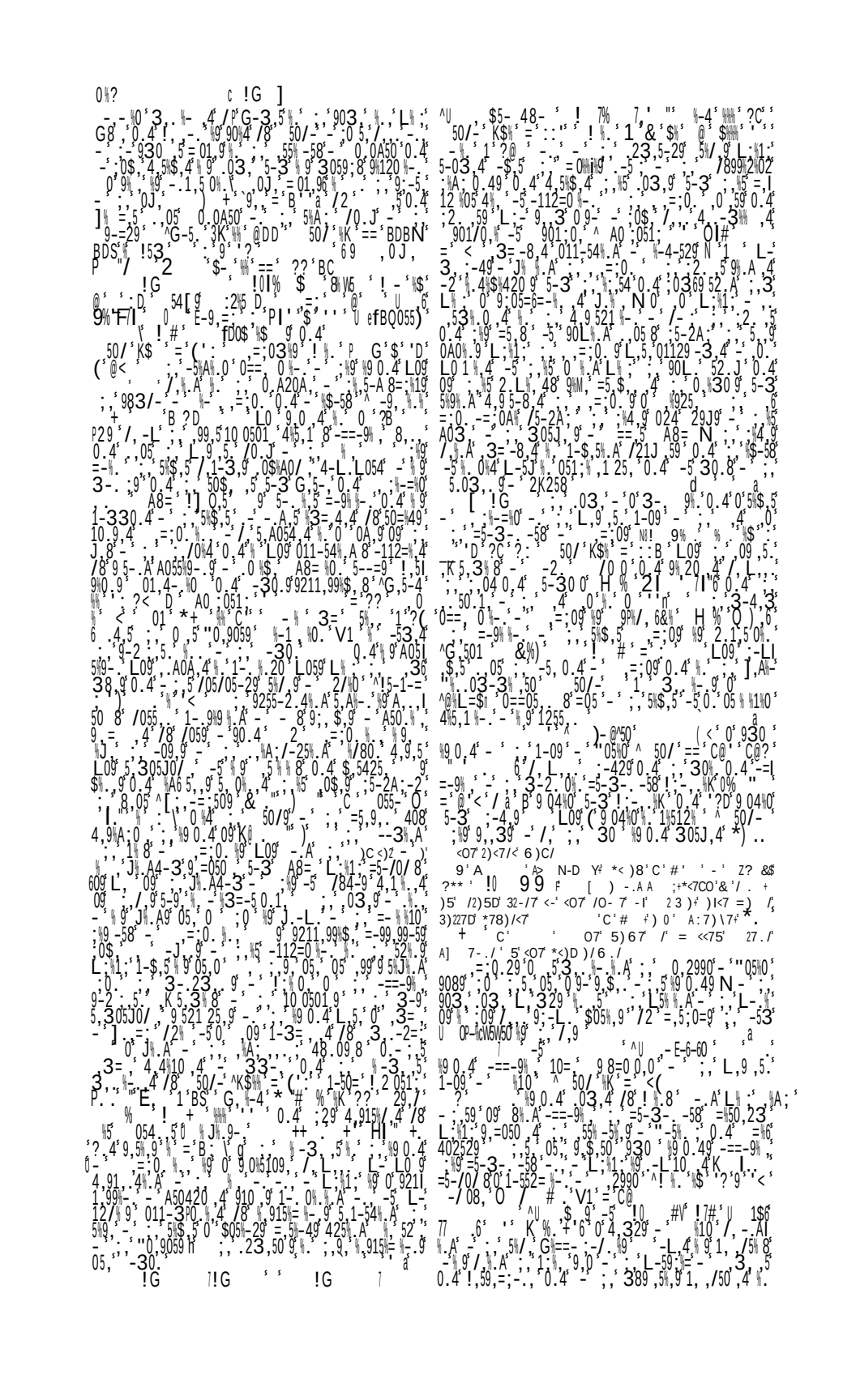

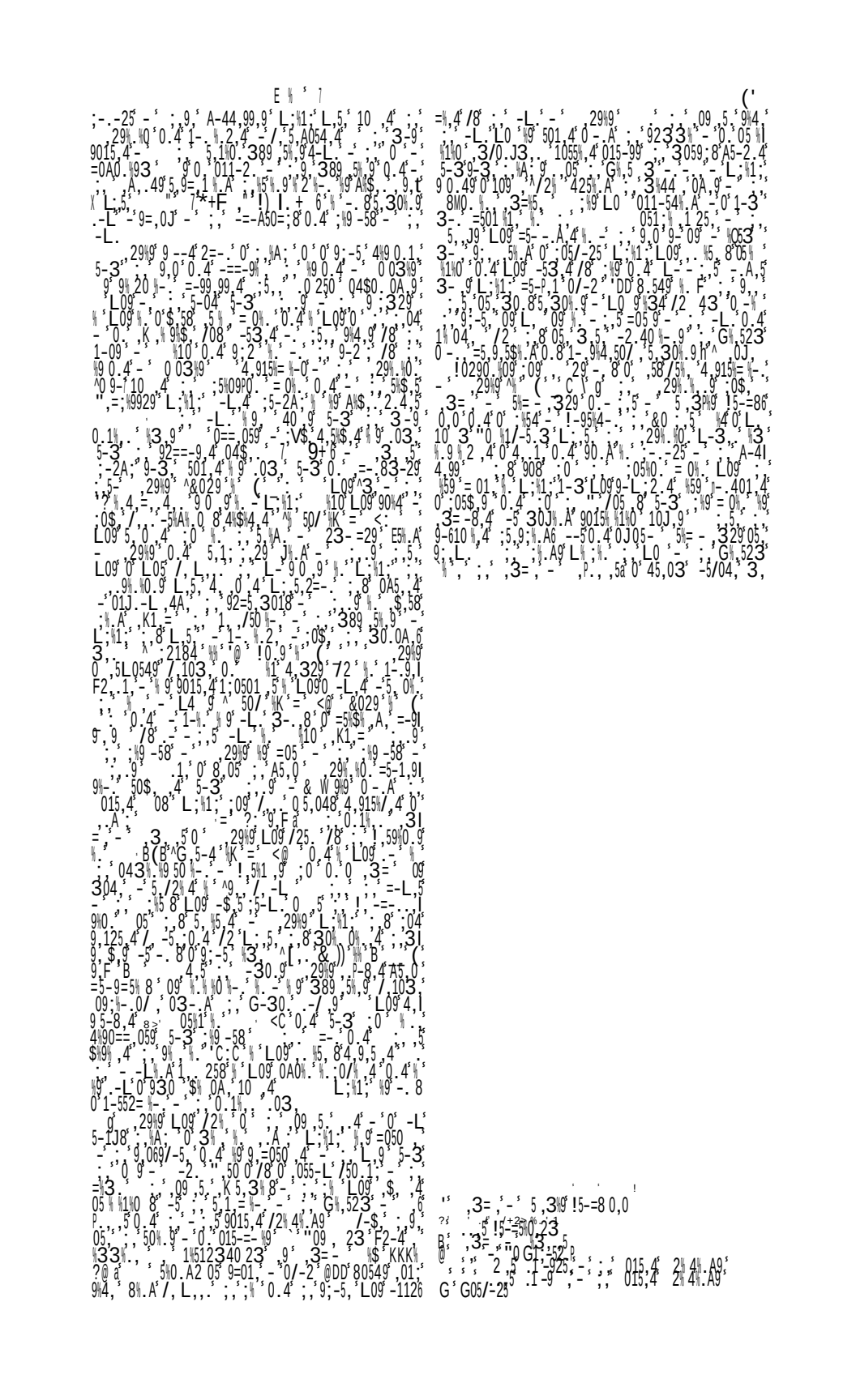

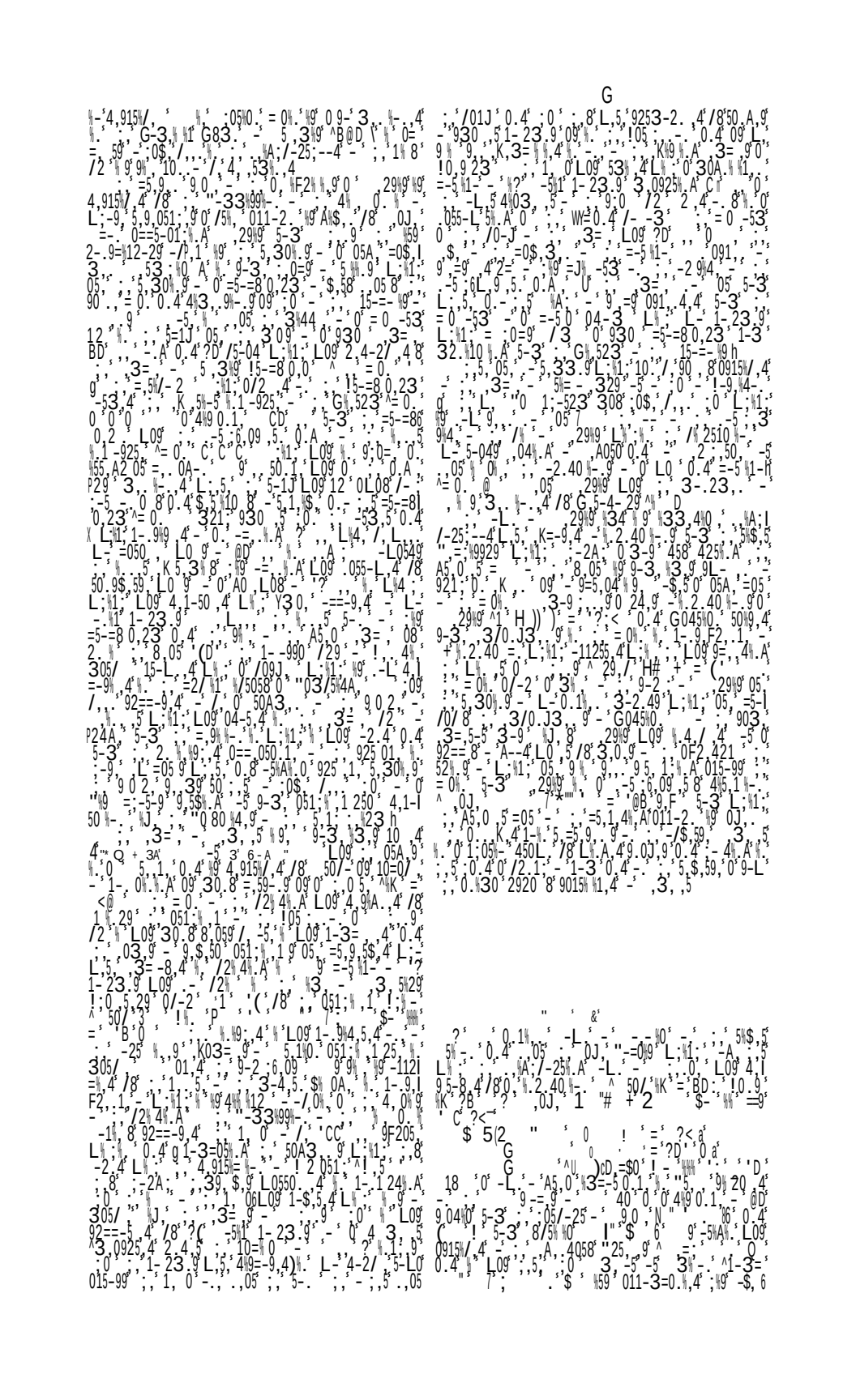

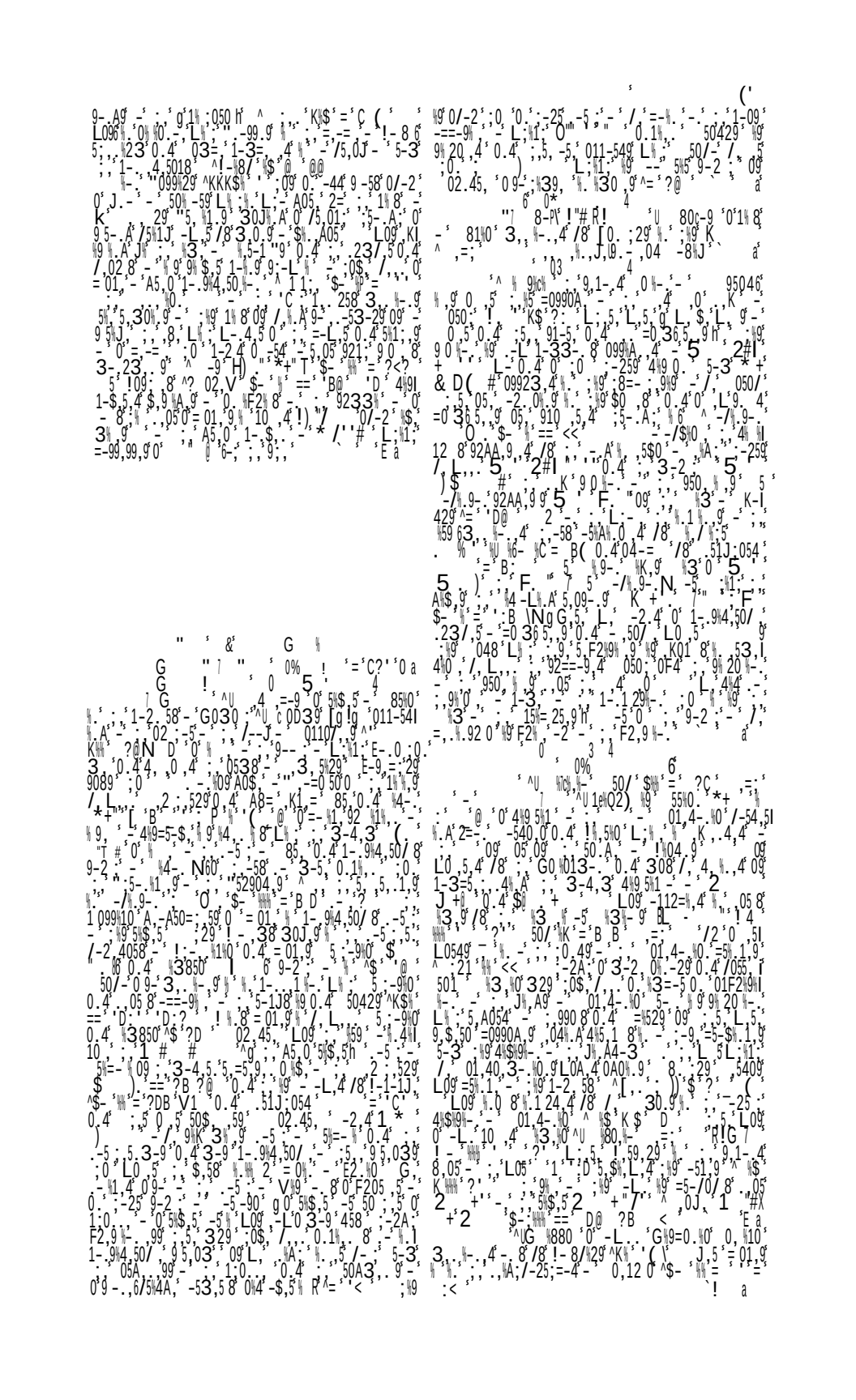

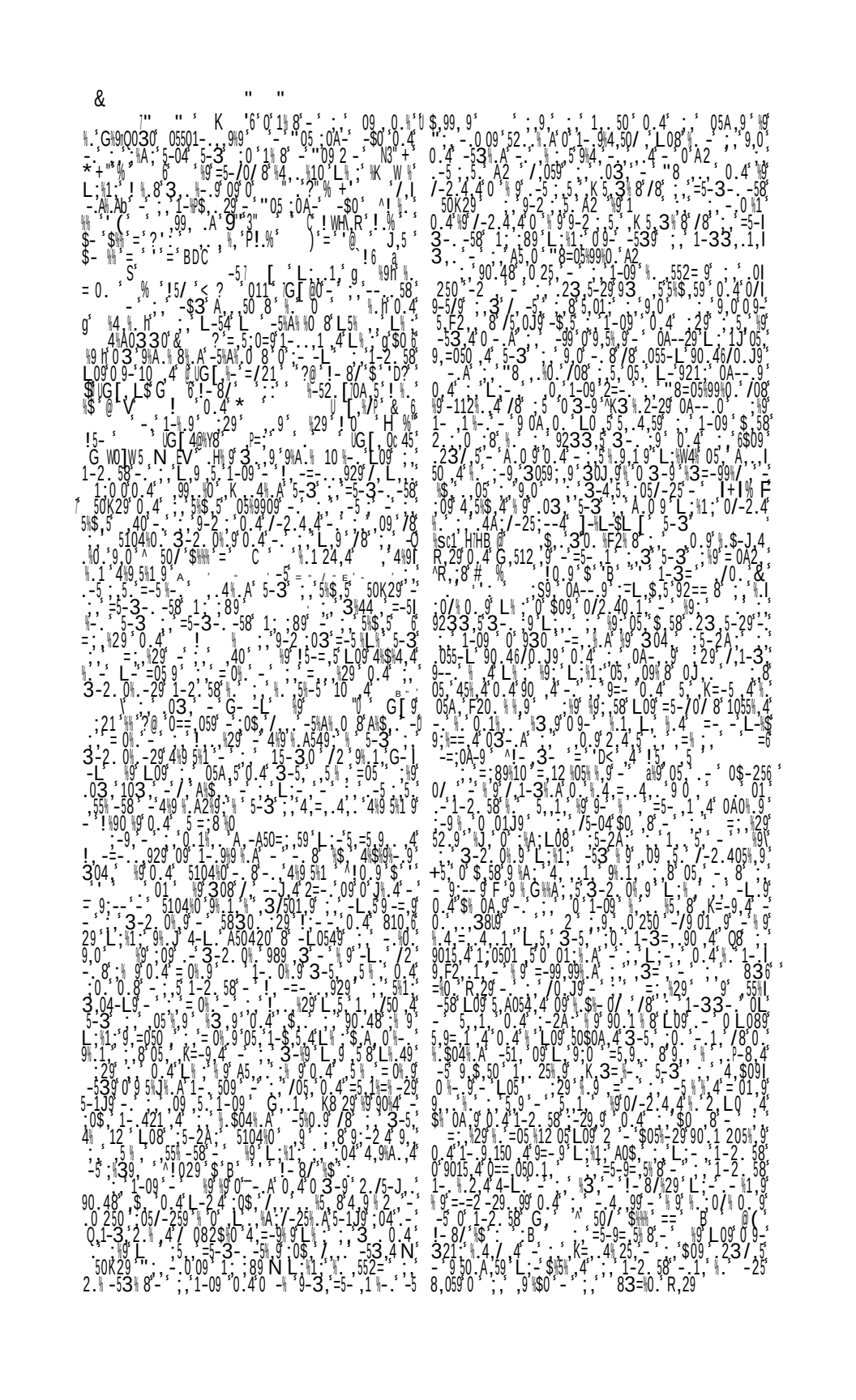

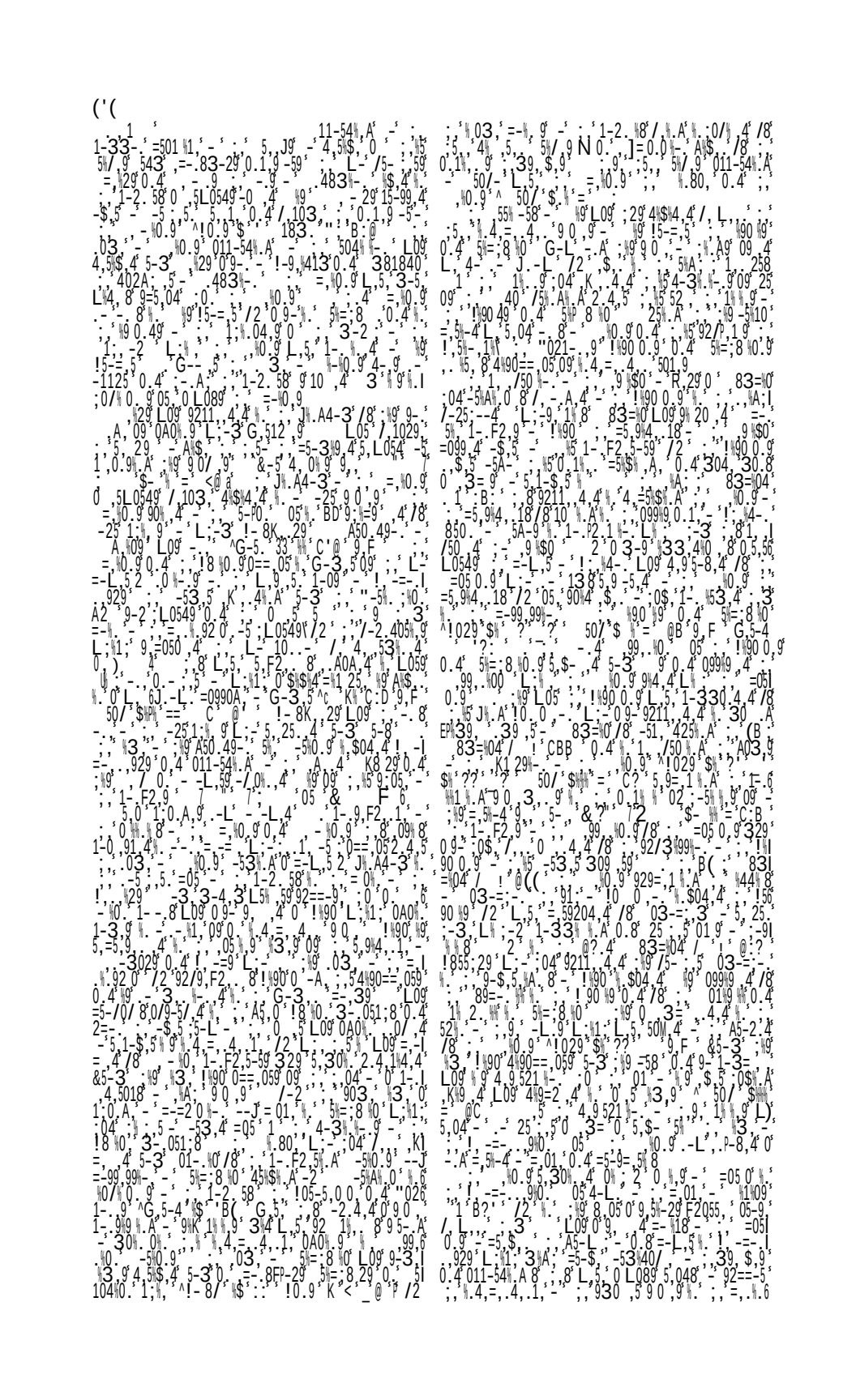

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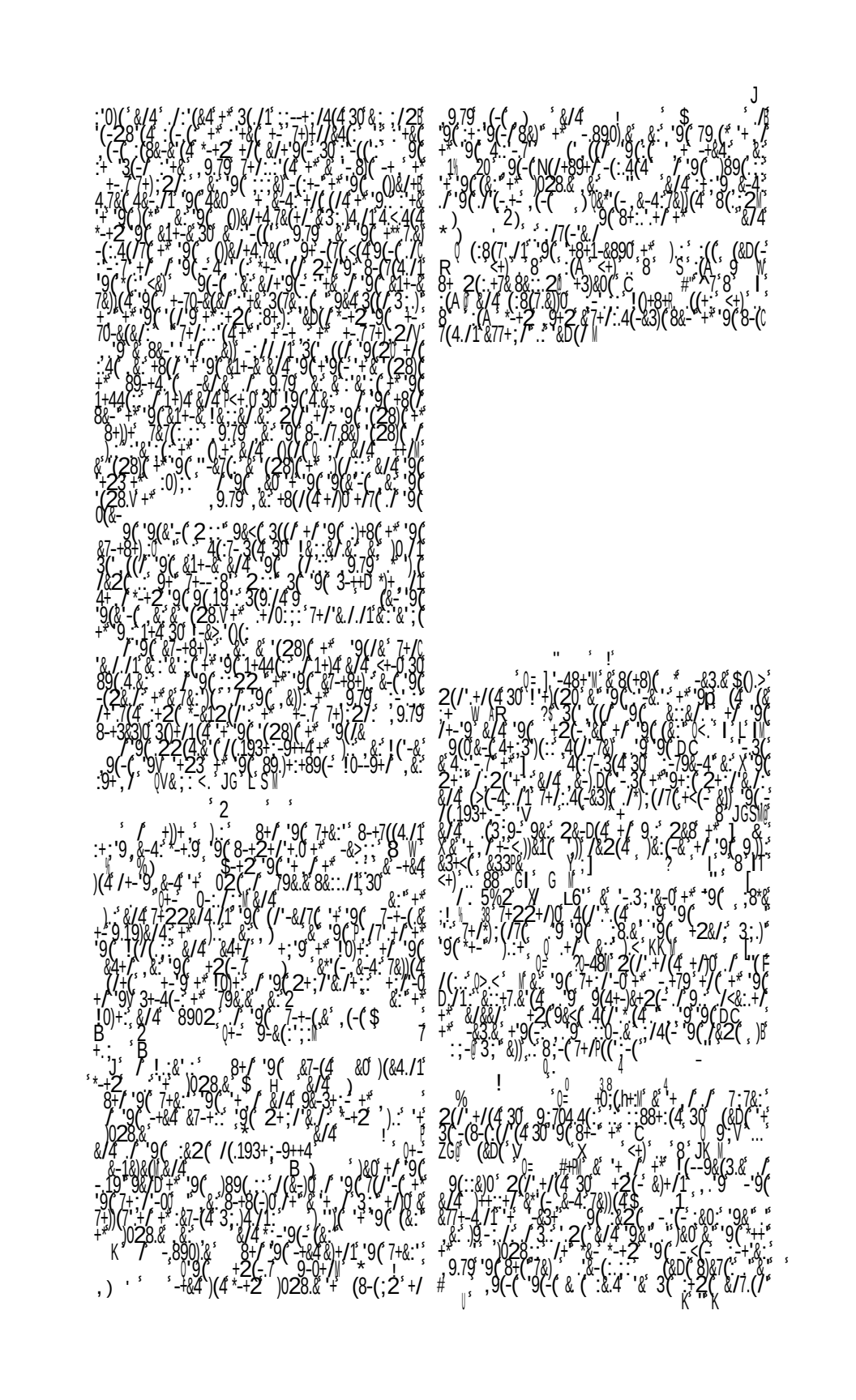

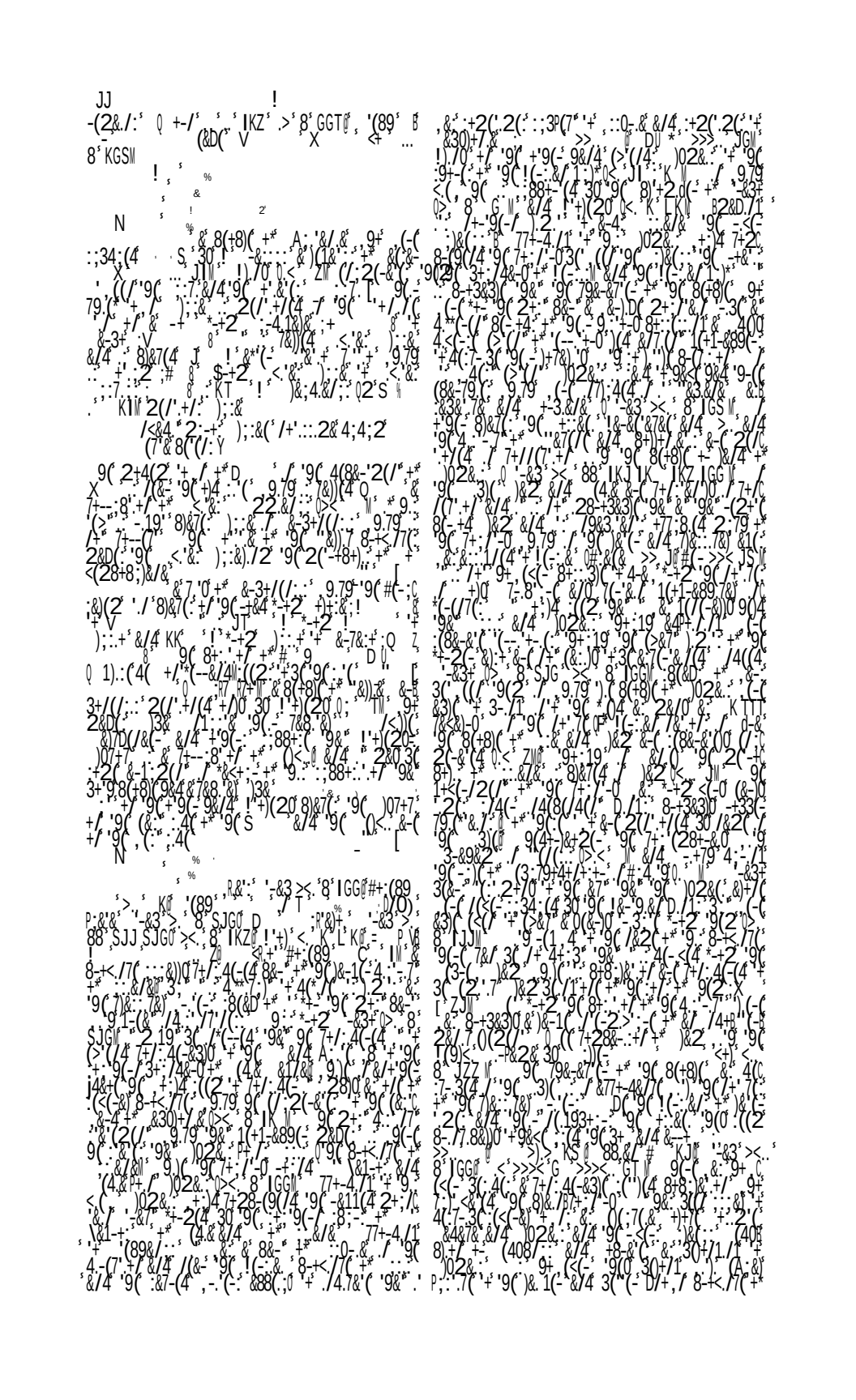

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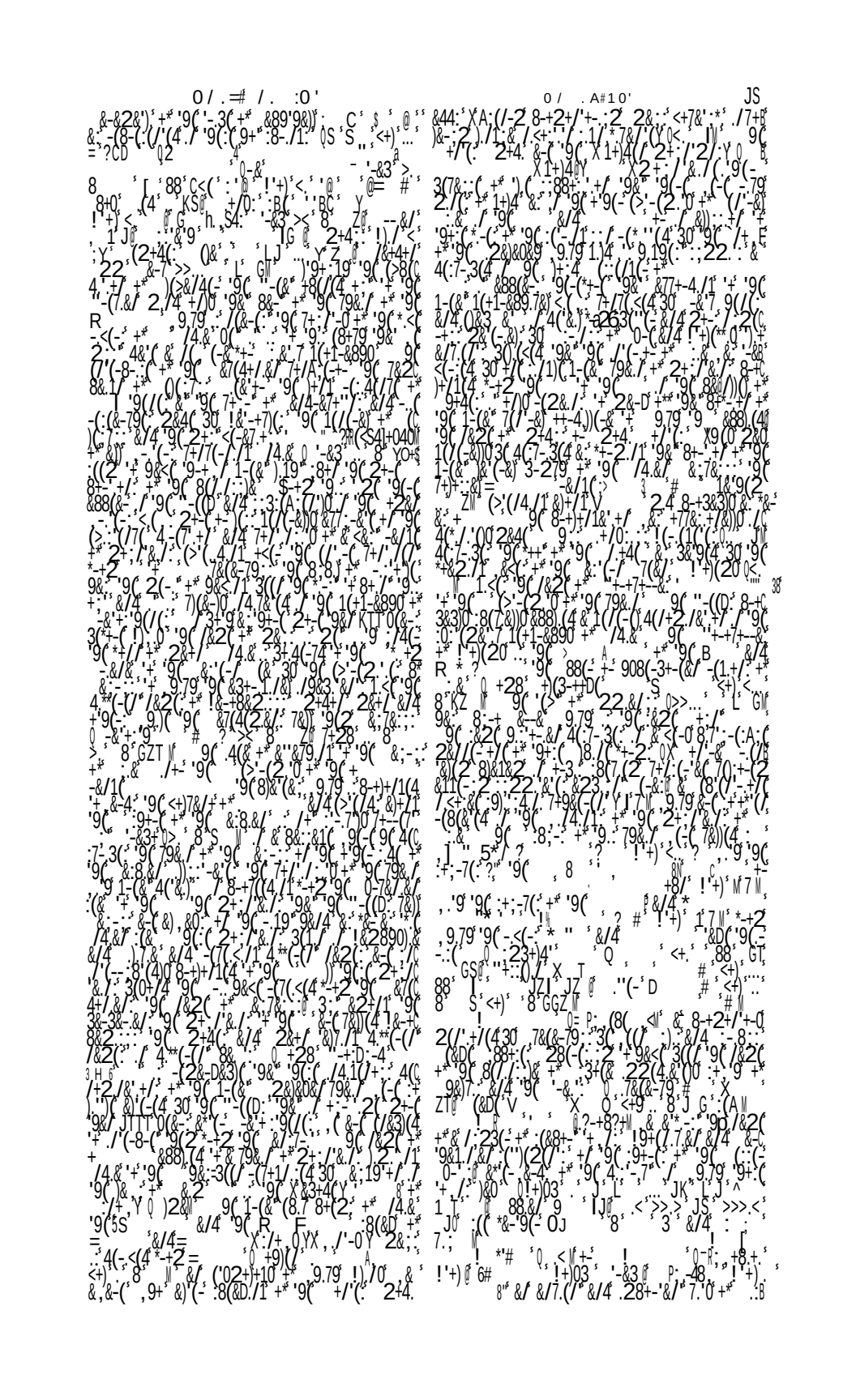

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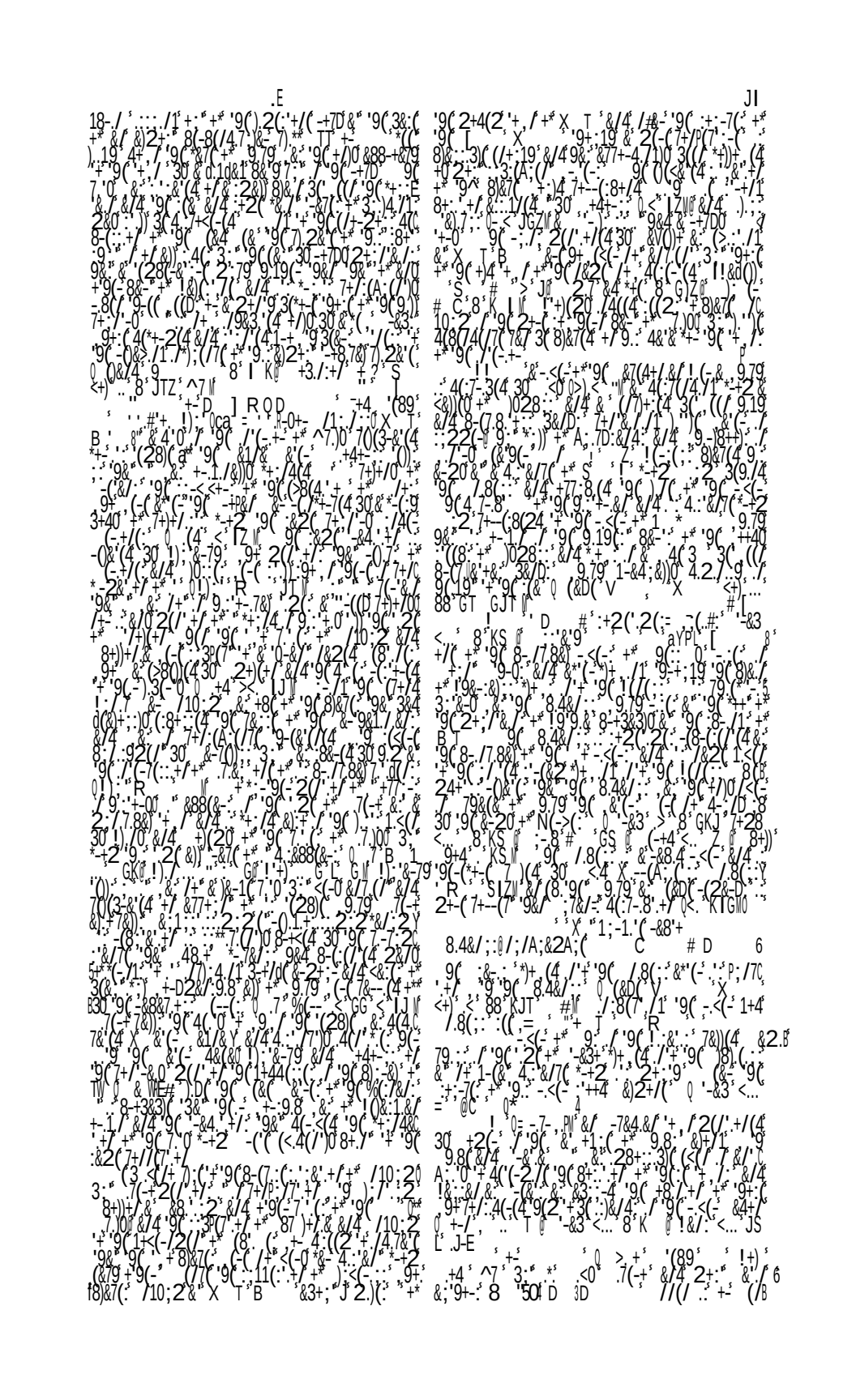

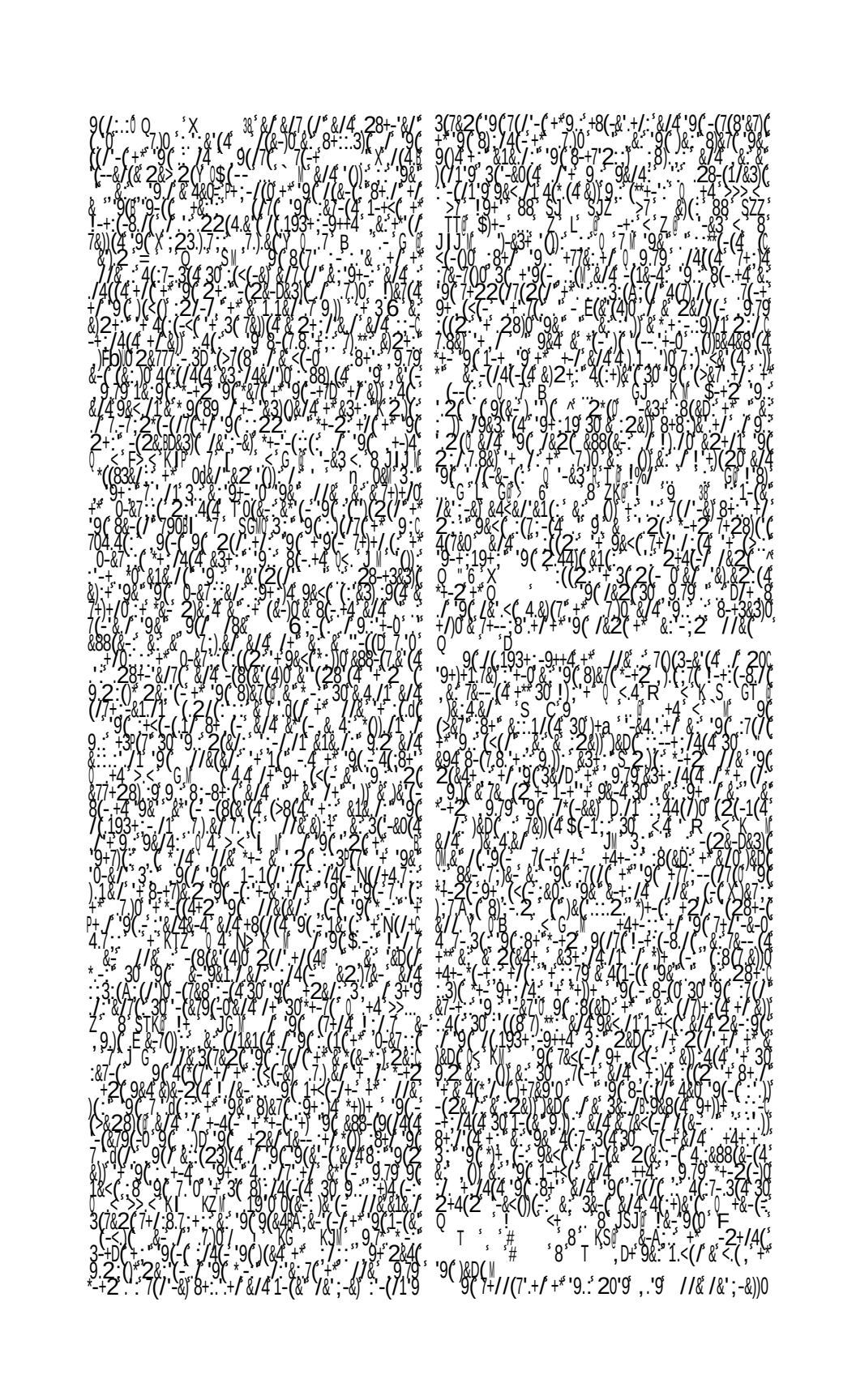

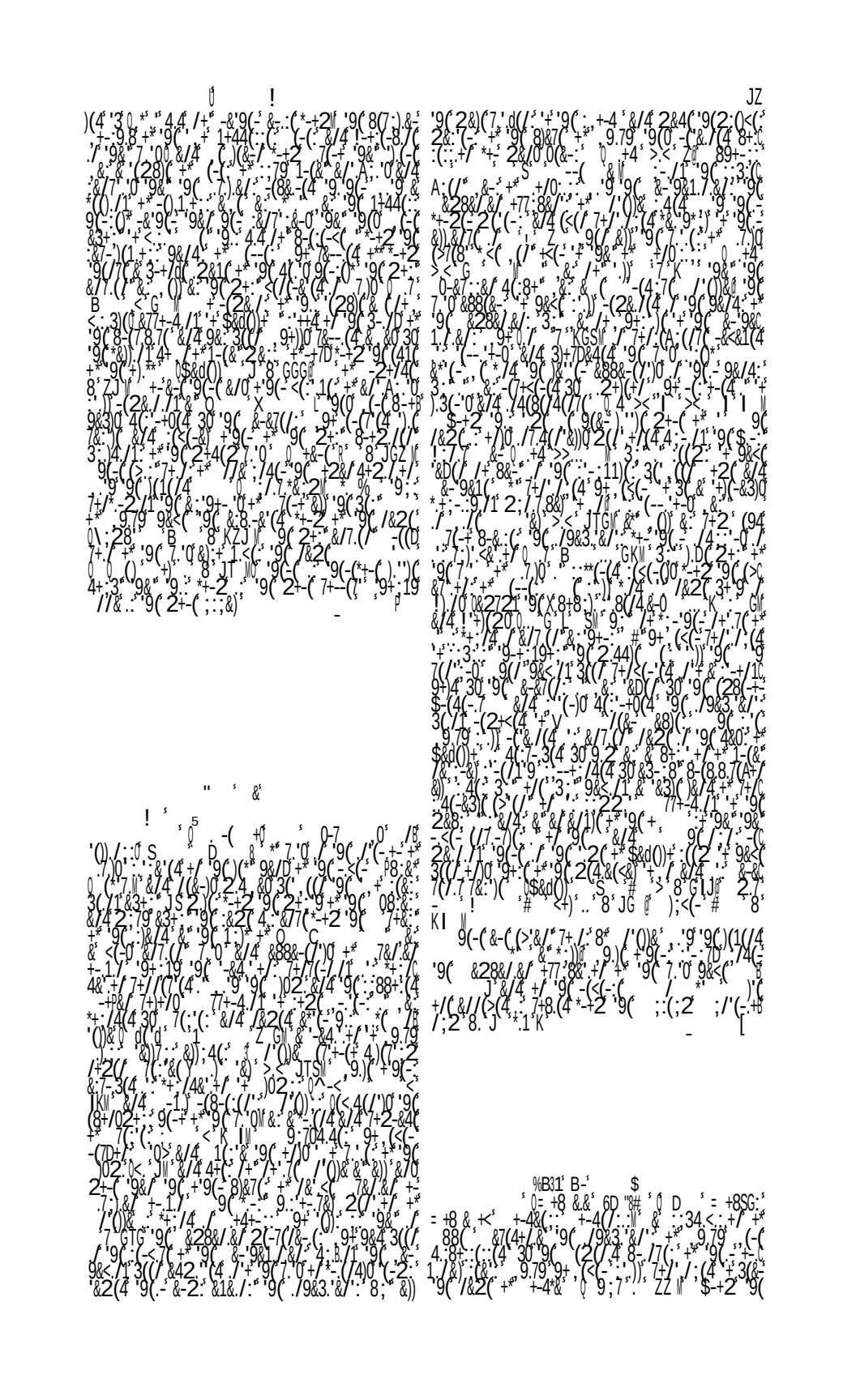

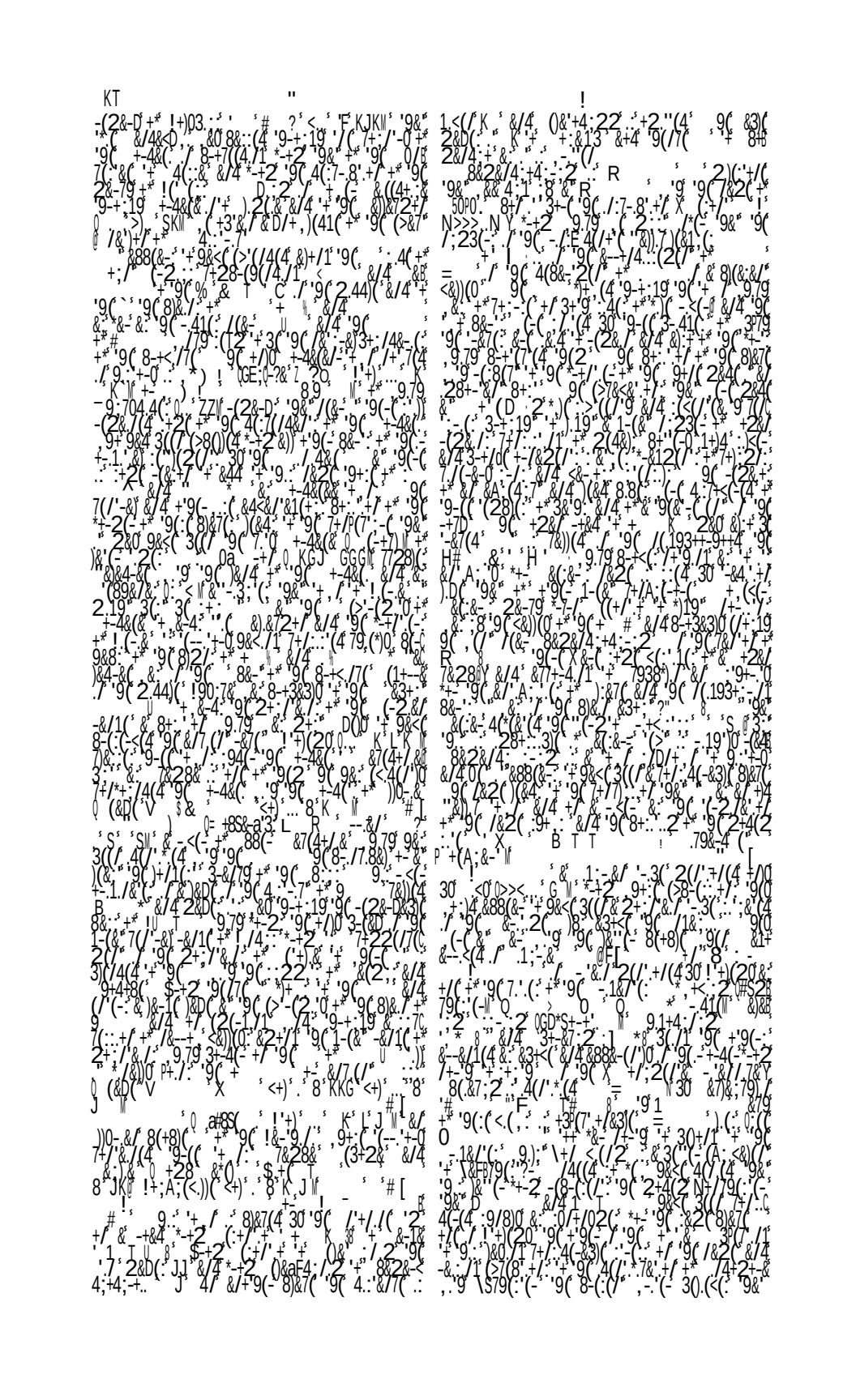

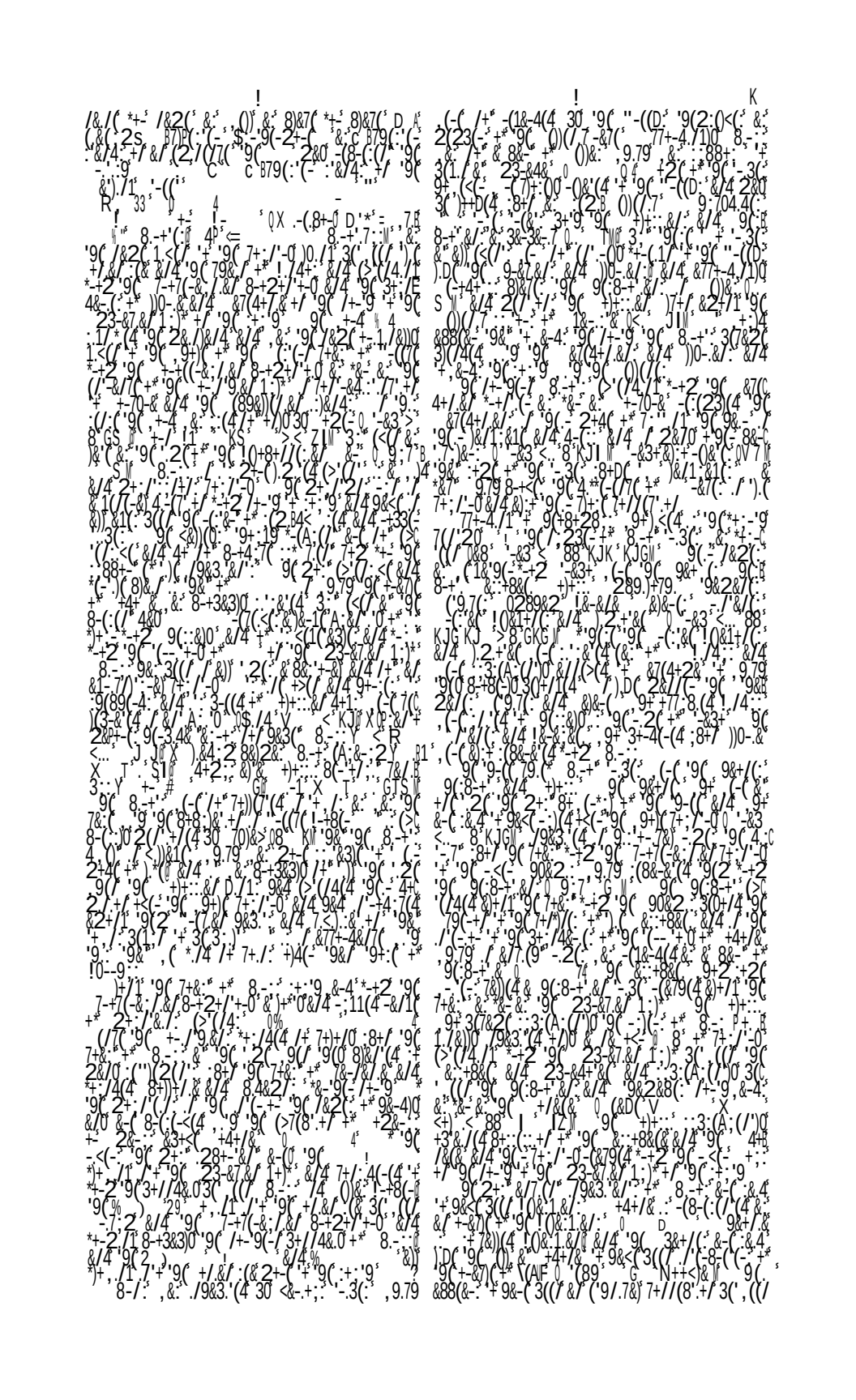

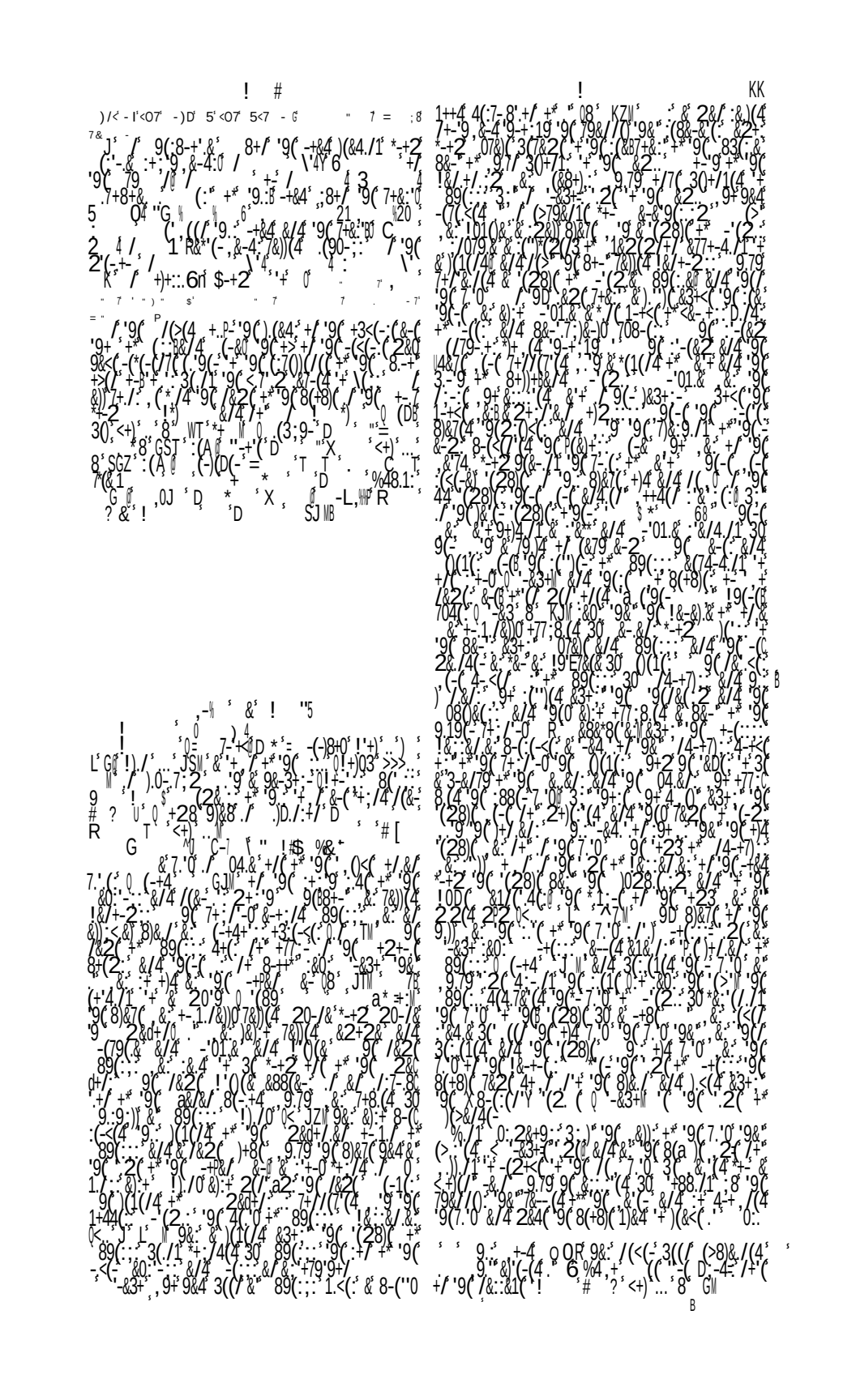

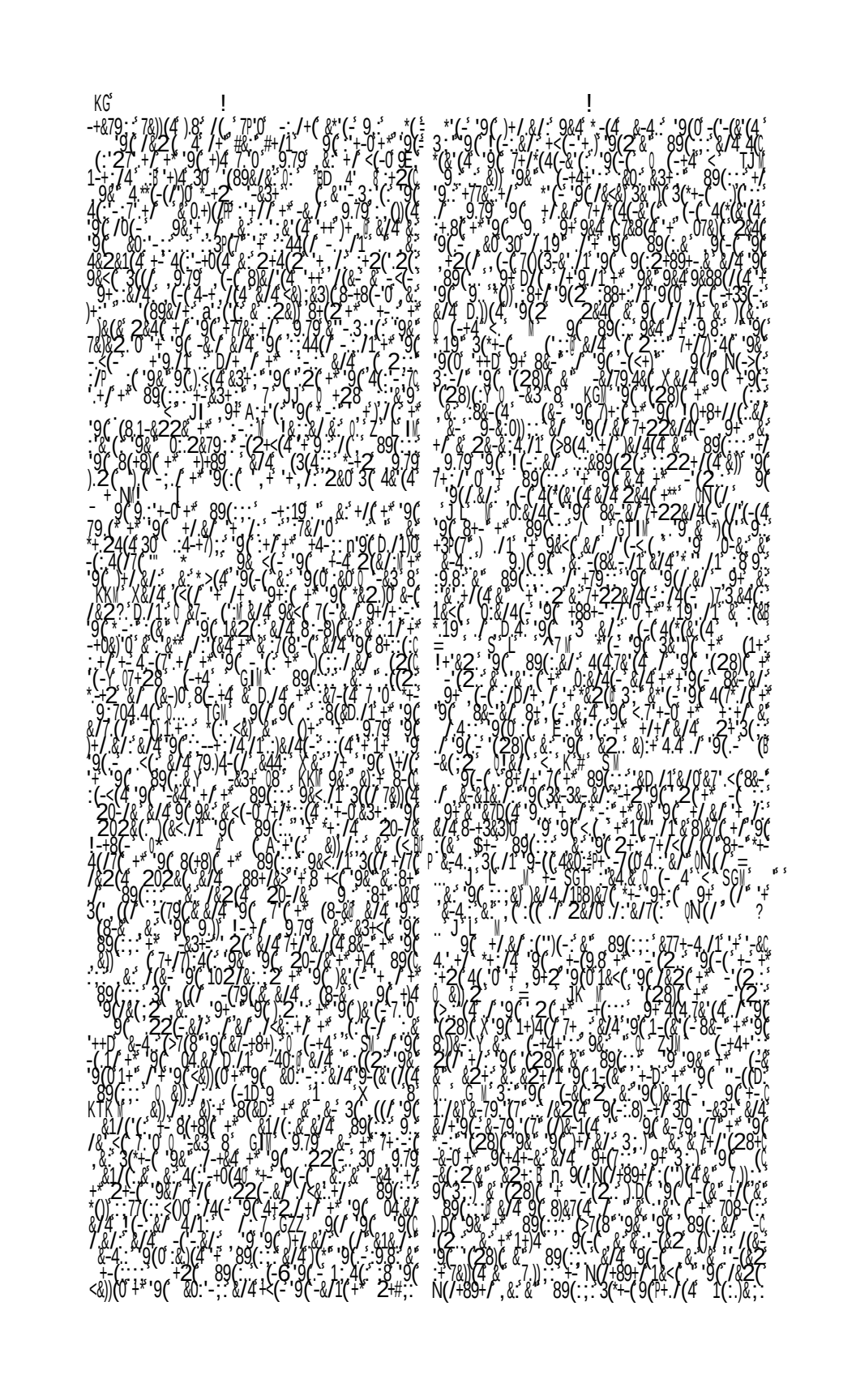

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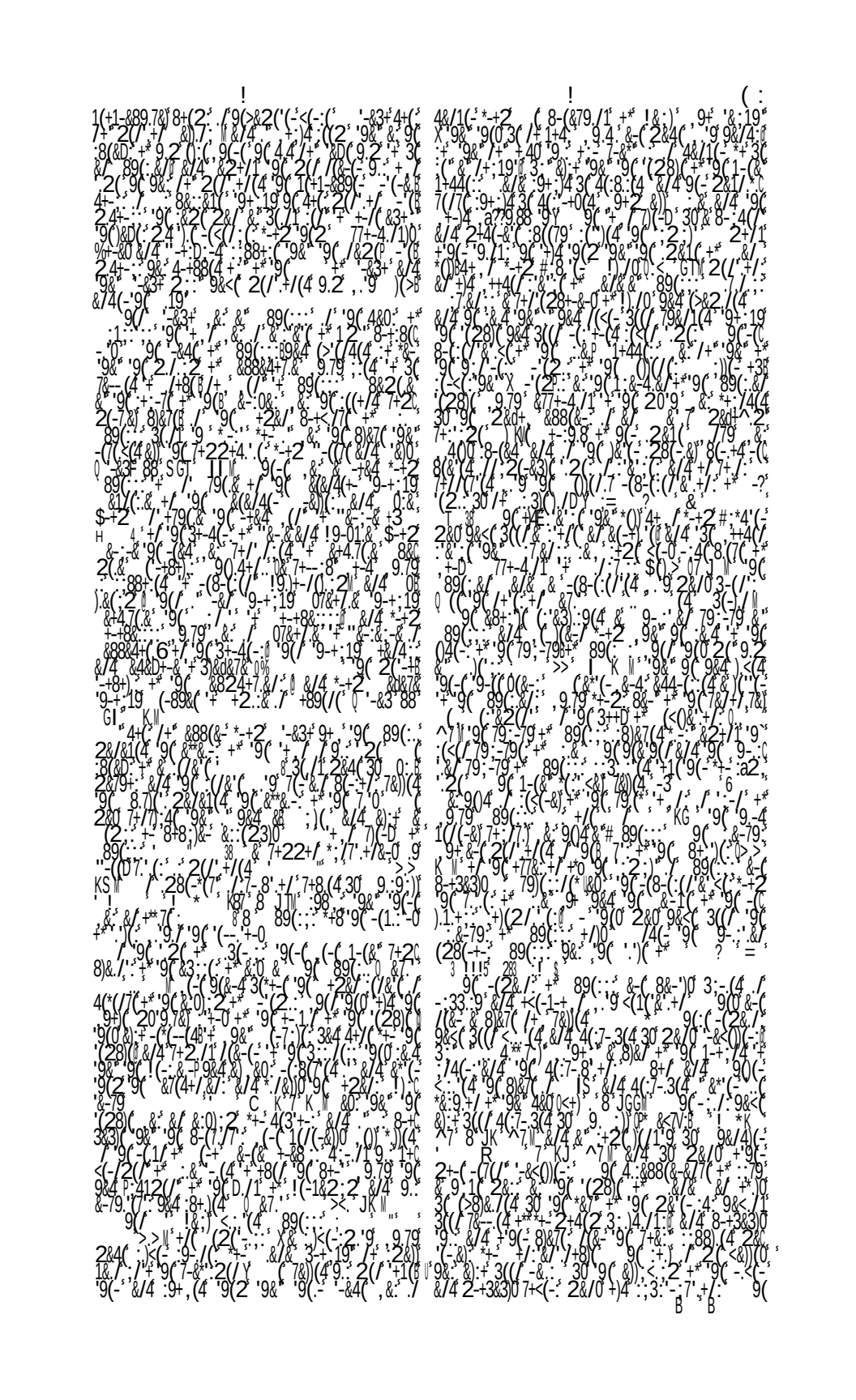

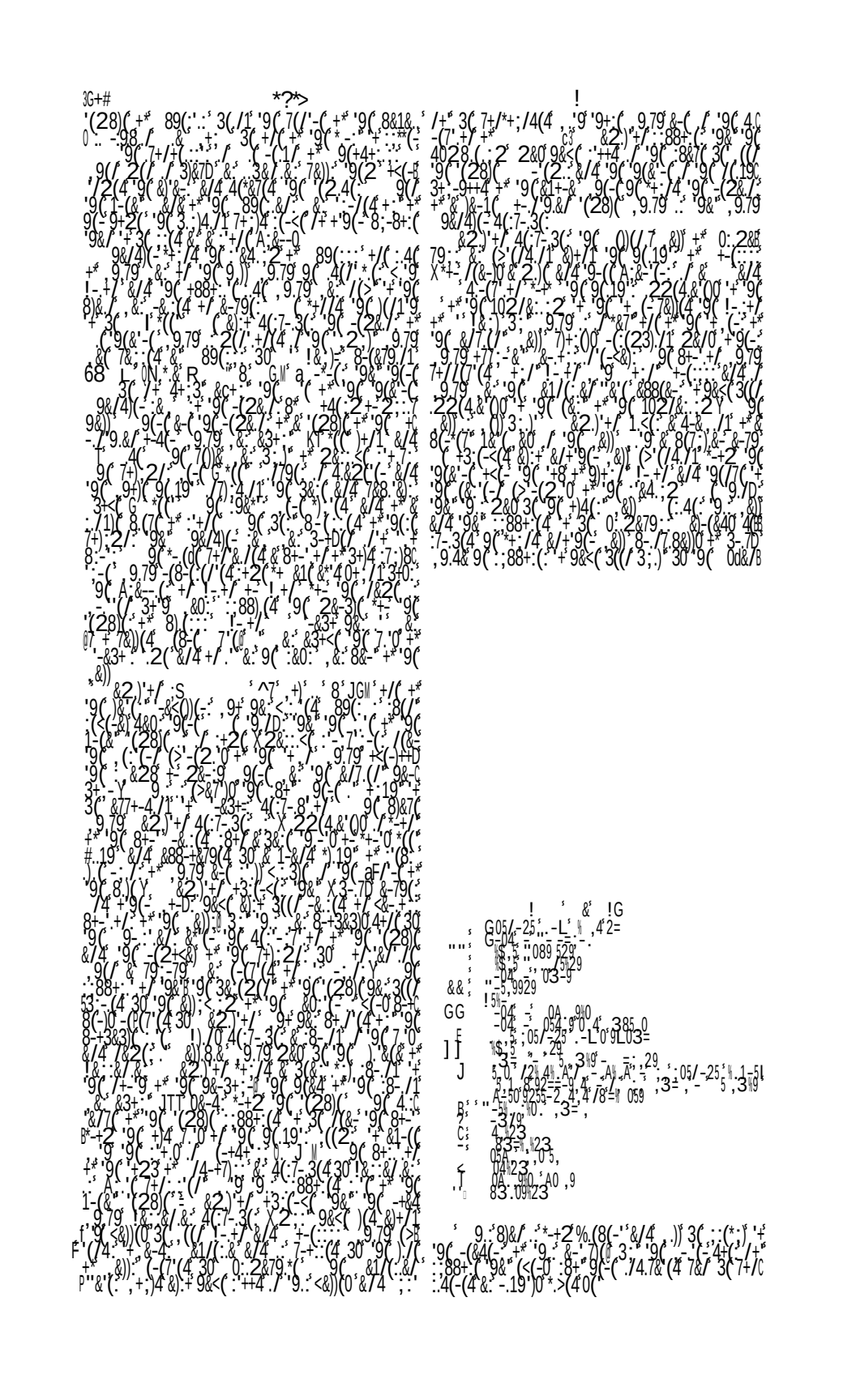

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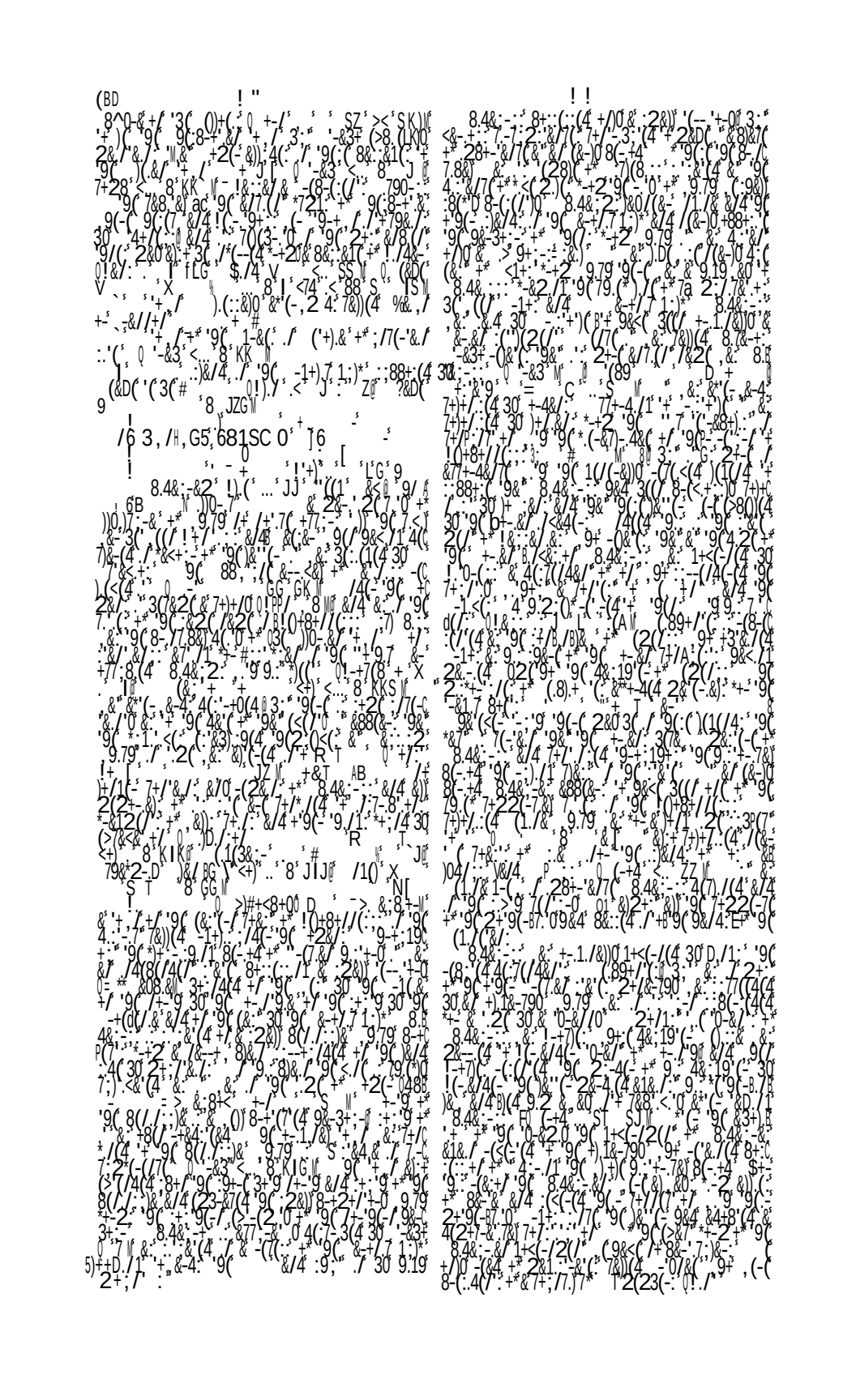
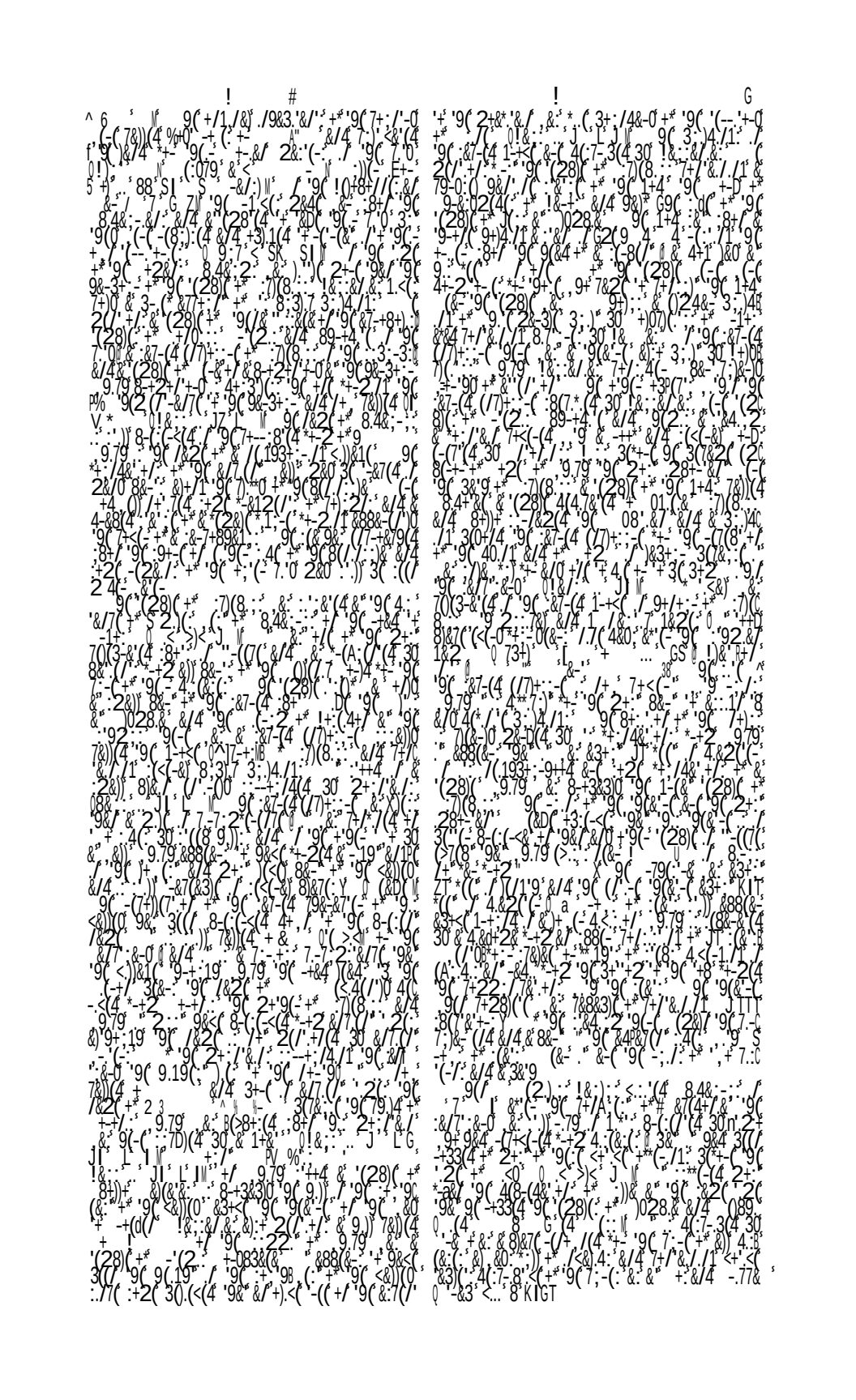
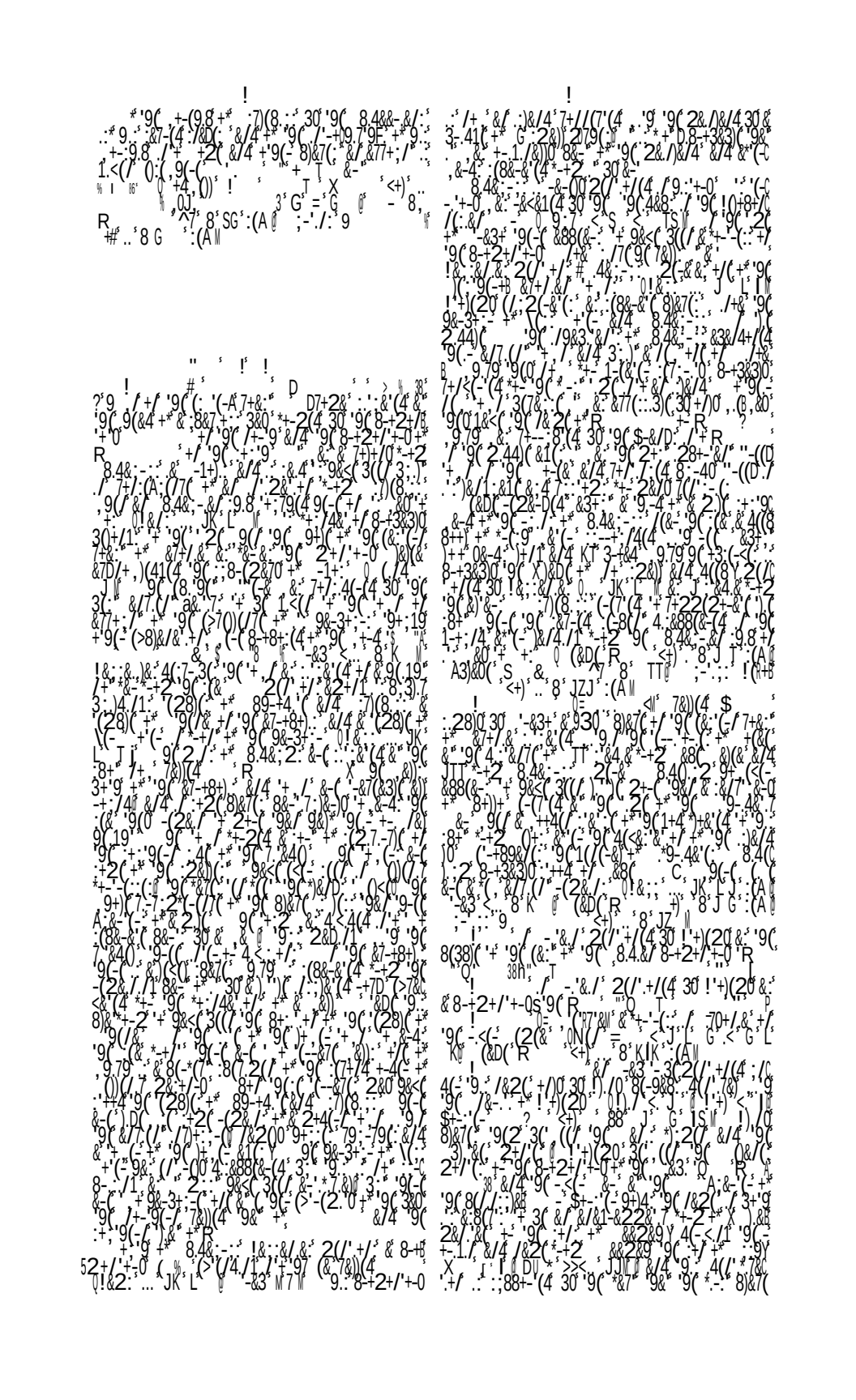
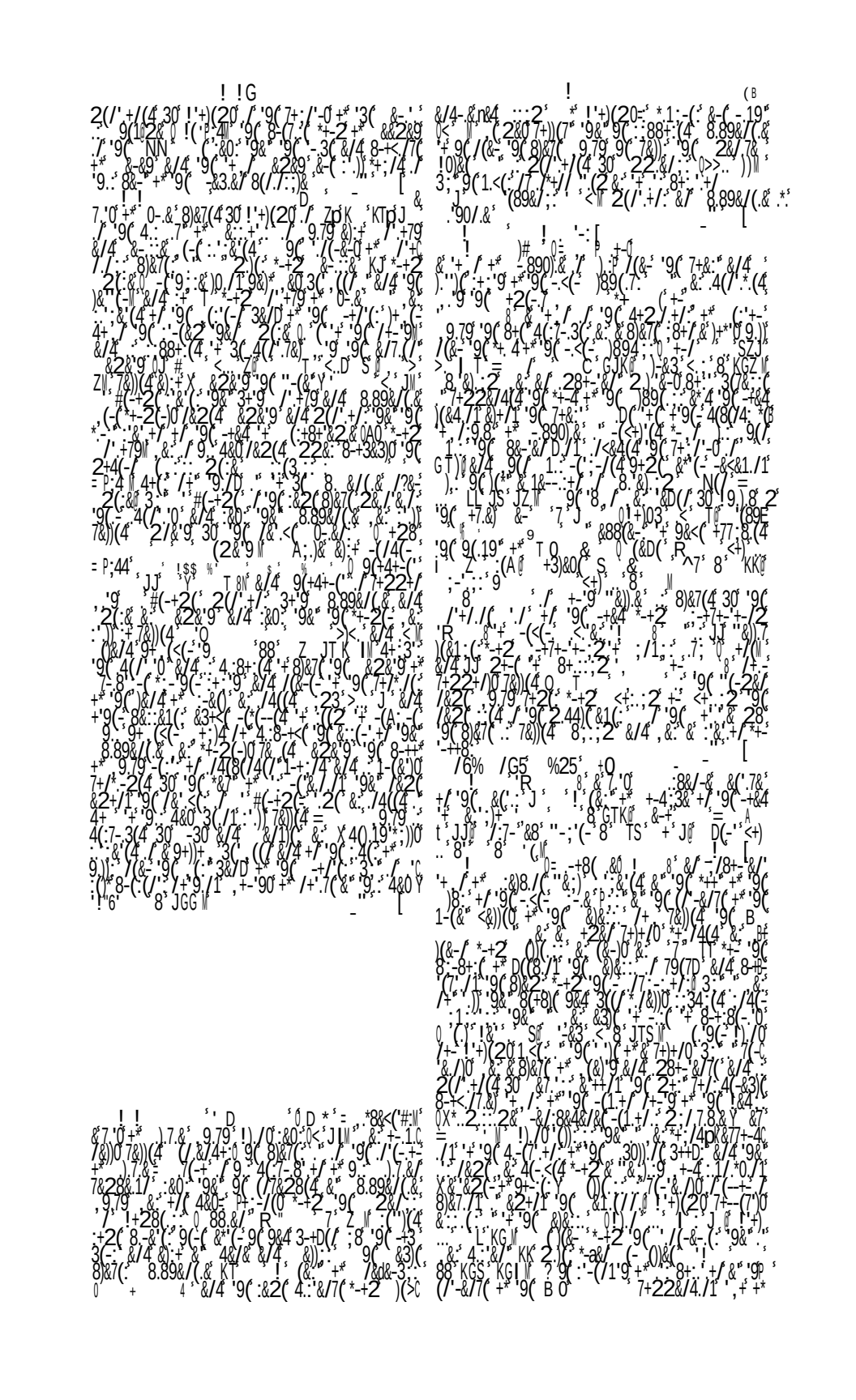
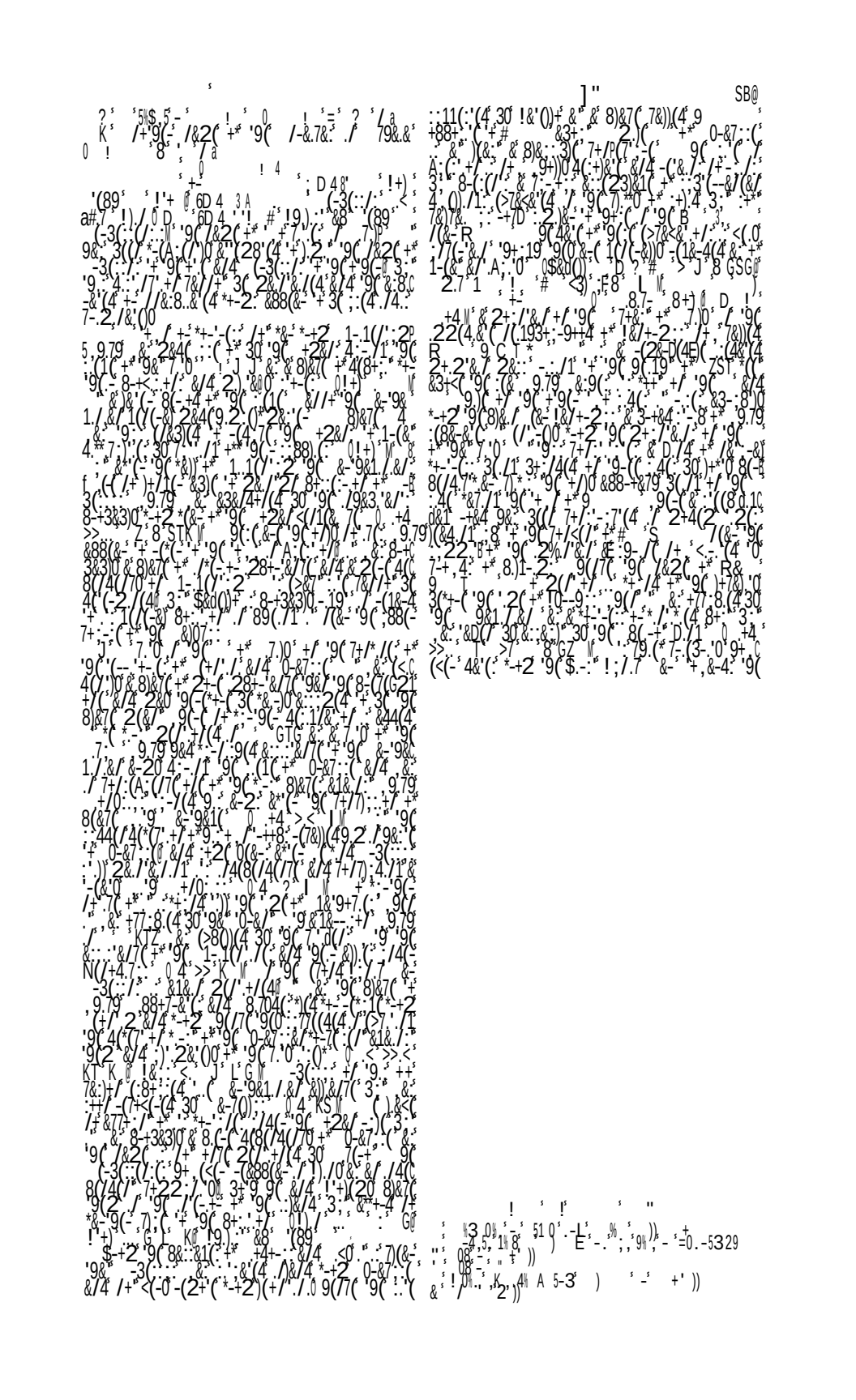




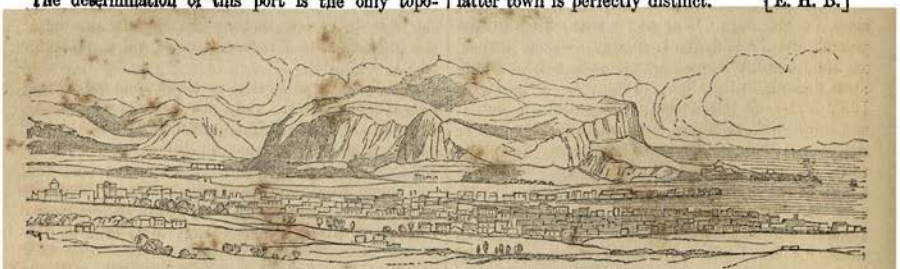






close of which Hamilcar Barca, finding himself unable to keep the field against the Romans, suddenly established himself with his whole army in this mountain fortress, where he maintained himself for nearly three years, in spite of all the efforts of the Romans to dislodge him. A Roman camp was established about 5 stadia from Panormus, for the purpose of covering that city, which was scarcely more than a mile and a half from the foot of the mountain. Hamilcar on his part fortified the only available approach, and skirmishes took place almost daily between the two armies. Polybius has left us a detailed and accurate account of the peculiar character of the locality; but he overrates its extent when he reckons the summit of the mountain as not less than 100 stadia in circuit. The upper part of it, he tells us, was capable of cultivation, and possessed abundance of fresh water; while it commanded a small but secure port, which enabled Hamilcar to carry on his maritime expeditions, with which he ravaged the coasts both of Sicily and Italy. (Pol. i. 56, 57; Diod. xxiii. 20, Exc. H. p. 506.) The determination of this port is the only topographical difficulty connected with Ercte. Arnold (*Hist. of Rome*, vol. ii. p. 613) supposes it to have been the small bay of *Mondello*, between *Monte Pellegrino* and *Capo di Gallo;* but this could hardly have been effectually commanded from Ercte, and it is more probable that the small cove of *Sta. Maria*, on the E. side of the mountain, is the one meant. Polybius speaks of the mountain being accessible at three points only; but two of these must have been mere paths, very steep and difficult. Besides the approach from *Palermo*, there are in fact only two breaks in the line of cliffs, one of which leads directly down to the cove of *Sta. Maria*. The accompanying plan (copied from Capt. Smyth's survey), and outline view, will give a clear idea of the nature of this mountain fortress. (Cluver. *Sicil.* p. 277; Amic. *ad Fazell.* vii. 6. p. 318; Swinburne's *Travels*, vol. ii. p. 209, &c.)

Mannert has erroneously transferred the site of Ercte to the headland now called *Capo S. Vito*, nearer to Eryx and Drepana than to Panormus; but Polybius's testimony to its close proximity to the latter town is perfectly distinct. [E. H. B.]



VIEW OF MOUNT ERCTA.

ERDINI, in Ireland, mentioned by Ptolemy as occupants of the western side of Ireland next to the Venniani (*Donegal*), and north of the *Nagnat* (Con*naught*) = the parts about Loch *Erne* = *Fermanagh*. [R. G. L.]

EREBINTHODES, an island in the Propontis, which Pliny mentions with Elaea and other unknown islets. [Elaea.] [G. L.]

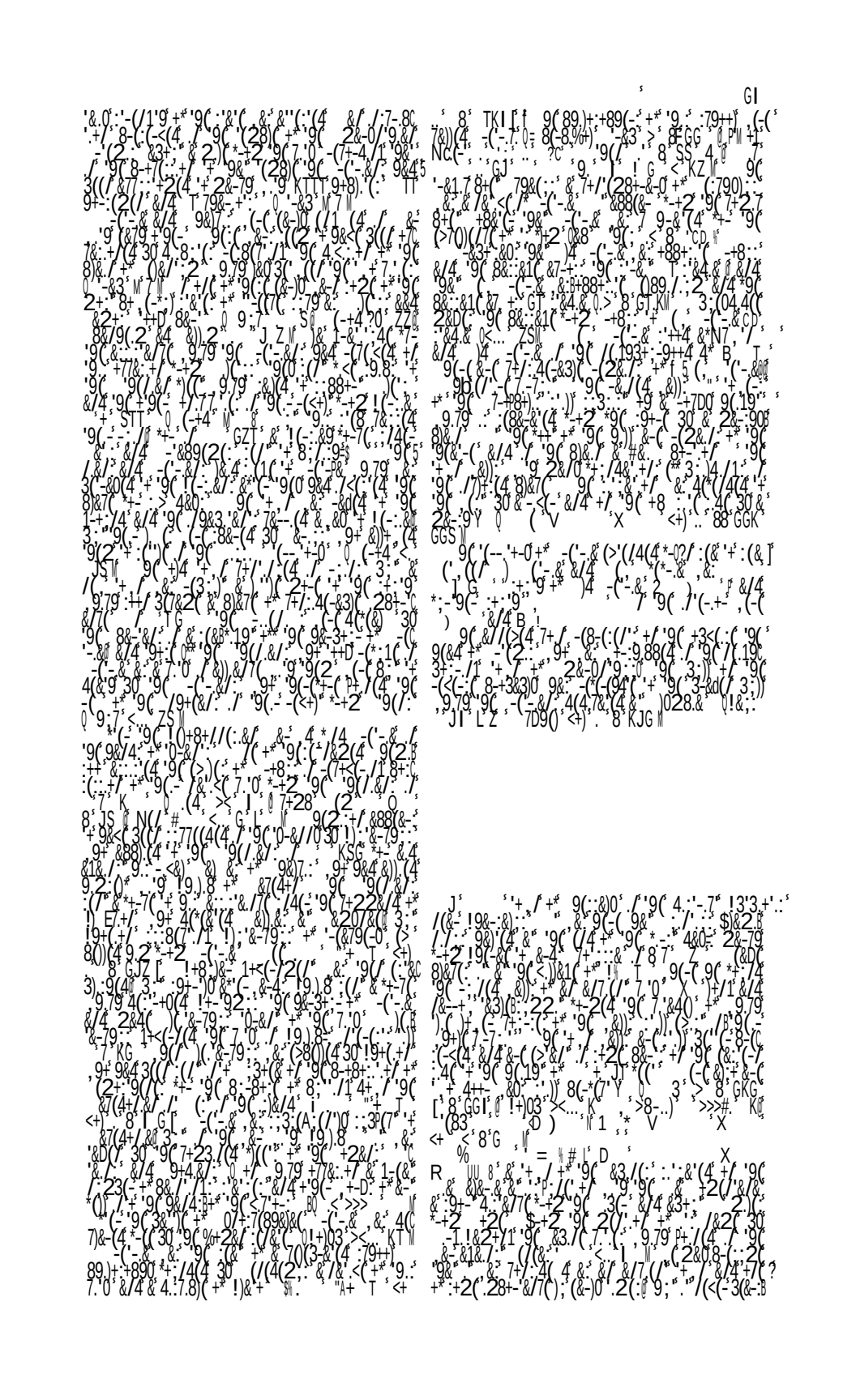
ERESUS or ERESSUS (Ἔρεσος: *Eth.* Ἐρέσιος, Ἐρεσιεύς), so called from Eresus the son of Macar. (Steph. B. *s. v.*) Eressus, as it is in the text of Strabo (p. 618), was a city of Lesbos, situated on a hill, and reaching down to the sea. From Eressus to Cape Sigrium is 28 stadia, as the MSS. have it, which Casaubon (ed. Strab.) has changed to 18. It was on the west side of the island, and its ruins are said to be at some little distance from a place now called *Eresso*, which is situated on a hill. Eressus joined Mytilene and other towns in Lesbos in the revolt from the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War (B. C. 428); but it was compelled to surrender to Paches, the Athenian commander, shortly after. (Thuc. iii. 25, 35.) There was a fresh revolt from Athens (B. C. 412), and a fresh subjugation. (Thuc. viii. 23.) It revolted a third time shortly after (Thuc. viii. 100), and was besieged by Thrasybulus with an Athenian force, but he was obliged to give up the siege to follow the Peloponnesians to the Hellespont. In B. C. 392 Thrasybulus lost many ships in a storm off Eresus, but he recovered the town, with other places in Lesbos, for the Athenians. (Diod. xiv. 94.) Eresus is mentioned by Pliny (v. 31) as one of the existing cities of Lesbos.

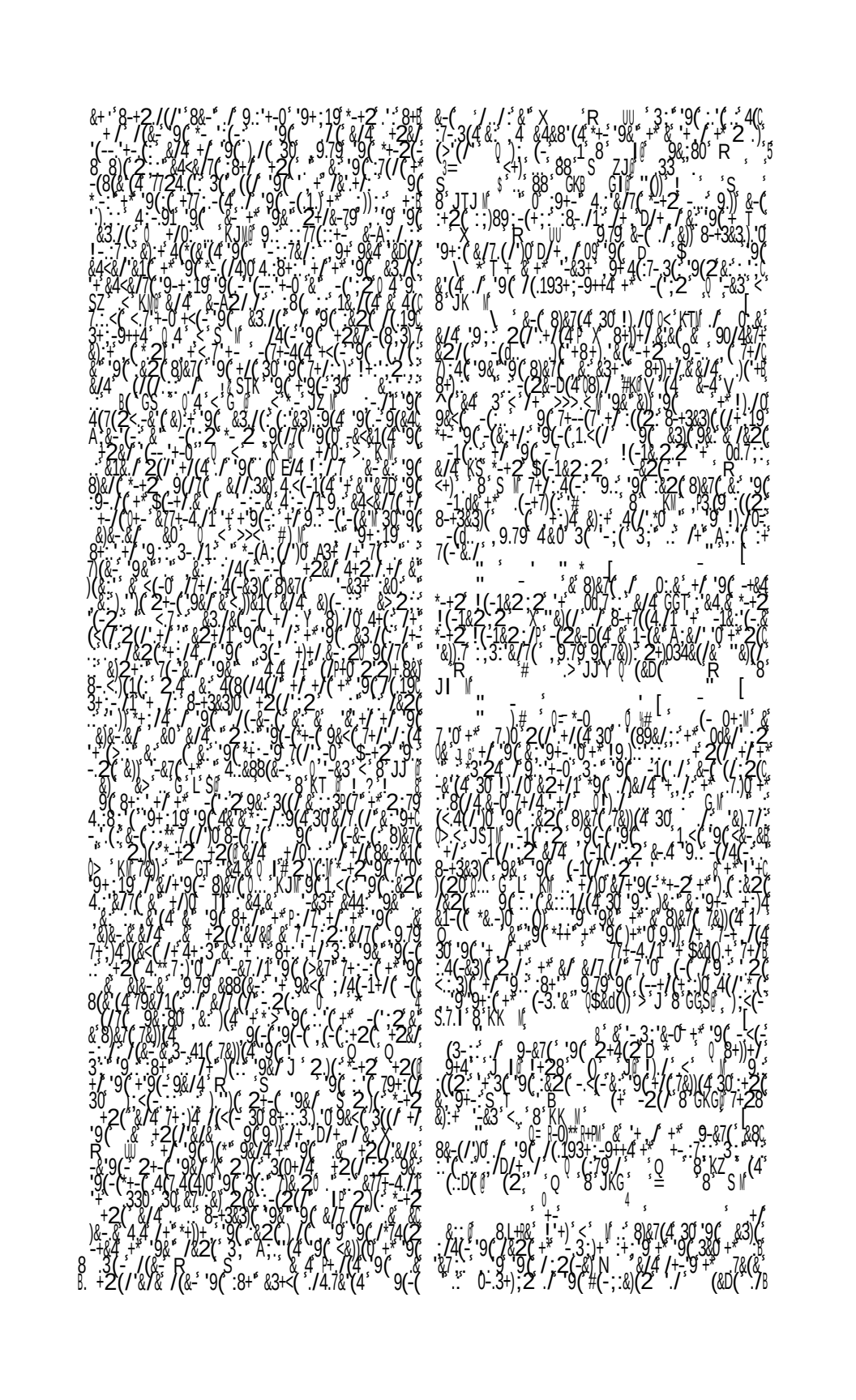
Eresus was the birthplace of Tyrtamus, to whom his master Aristotle gave the name of Theophrastus. Phanias, another of Aristotle's pupils, was also a native of Eresus. According to the poet Archestratus, in his Gastronomia, quoted by Athenaeus (iii. p. 111), if ever the gods eat flour, they send Hermes to buy it at Eresus.

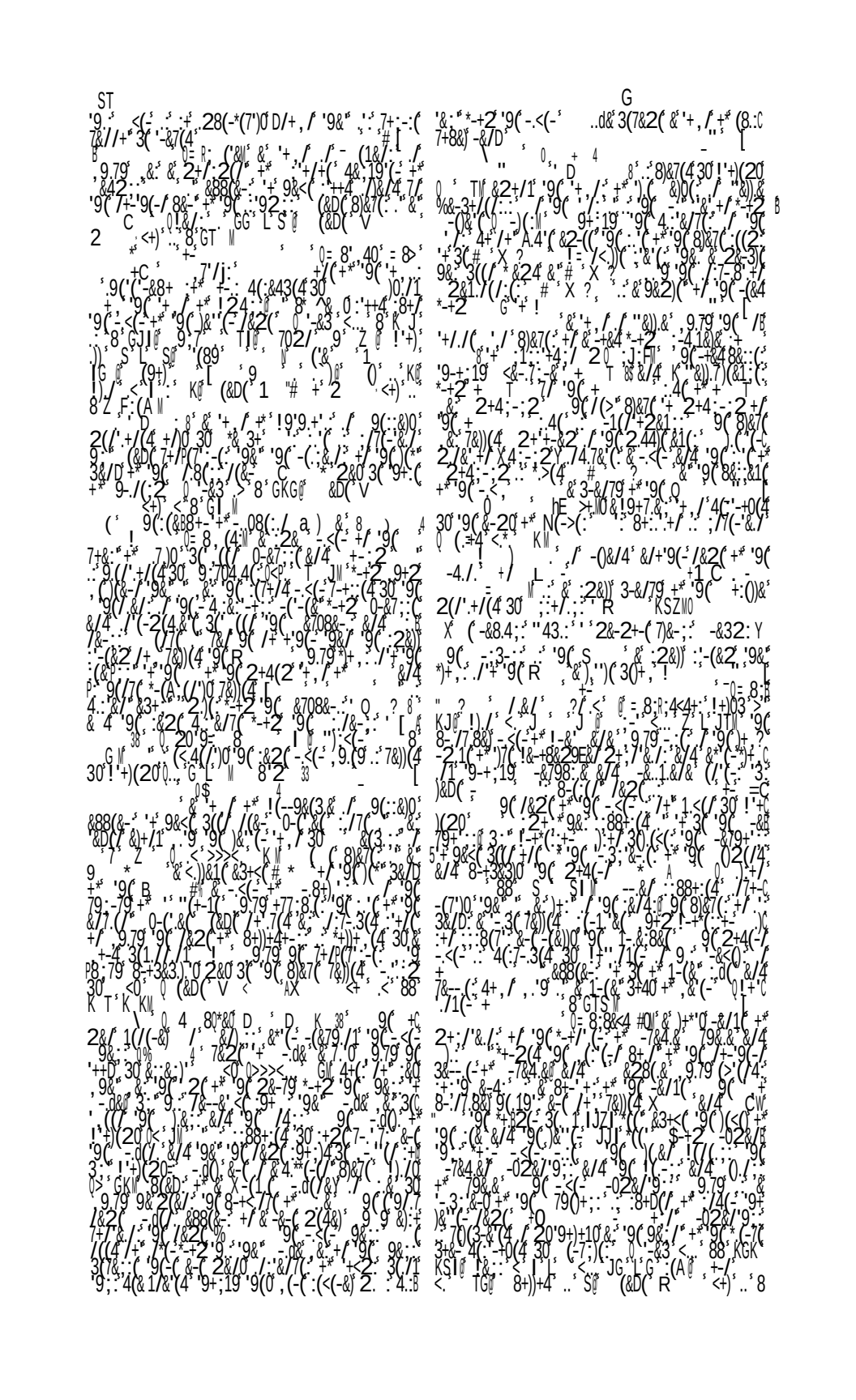
The name of the town on the coins is said to be always ΕΡΕΣΙΩΝ, with one Σ. [G. L.]

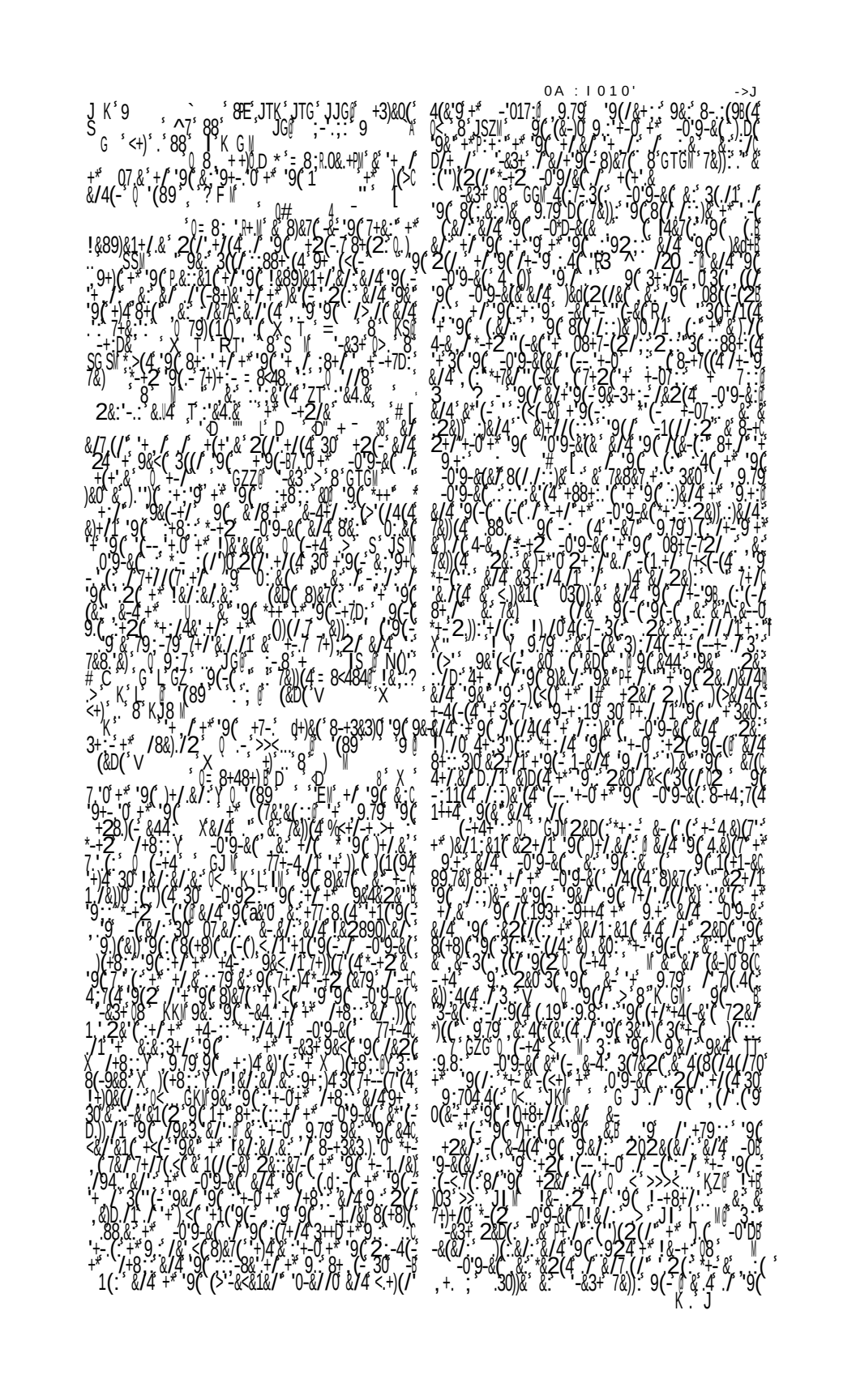
ERETRIA. 1. (Ἐρέτρια: *Eth.* Ἐρετιεύς, fem. Ἐρετρίς, Ἐρετριάς: *Adj.* Ἐρετρικός, Ἐρετριακός), one of the most ancient, and next to Chalcis the most powerful city in Euboea, was situated upon the western coast of the island, a little south of Chalcis, and at the south-western extremity of the extensive and fertile plain of Lelantum. The Eretrians are represented as Ionians (Herod. viii. 46), and were supposed to have come from Eretria in Attica. (Strab. viii. p. 447; respecting the Attic Eretria, see Athenae, p. 294.) It seems, however, that the population was not purely Ionic, and, accordingly, some writers related that it had been colonised from the Triphylian Macistus in Elis. (Strab. *l. c.*) Strabo relates that it was formerly called Melaneis and Arotria.

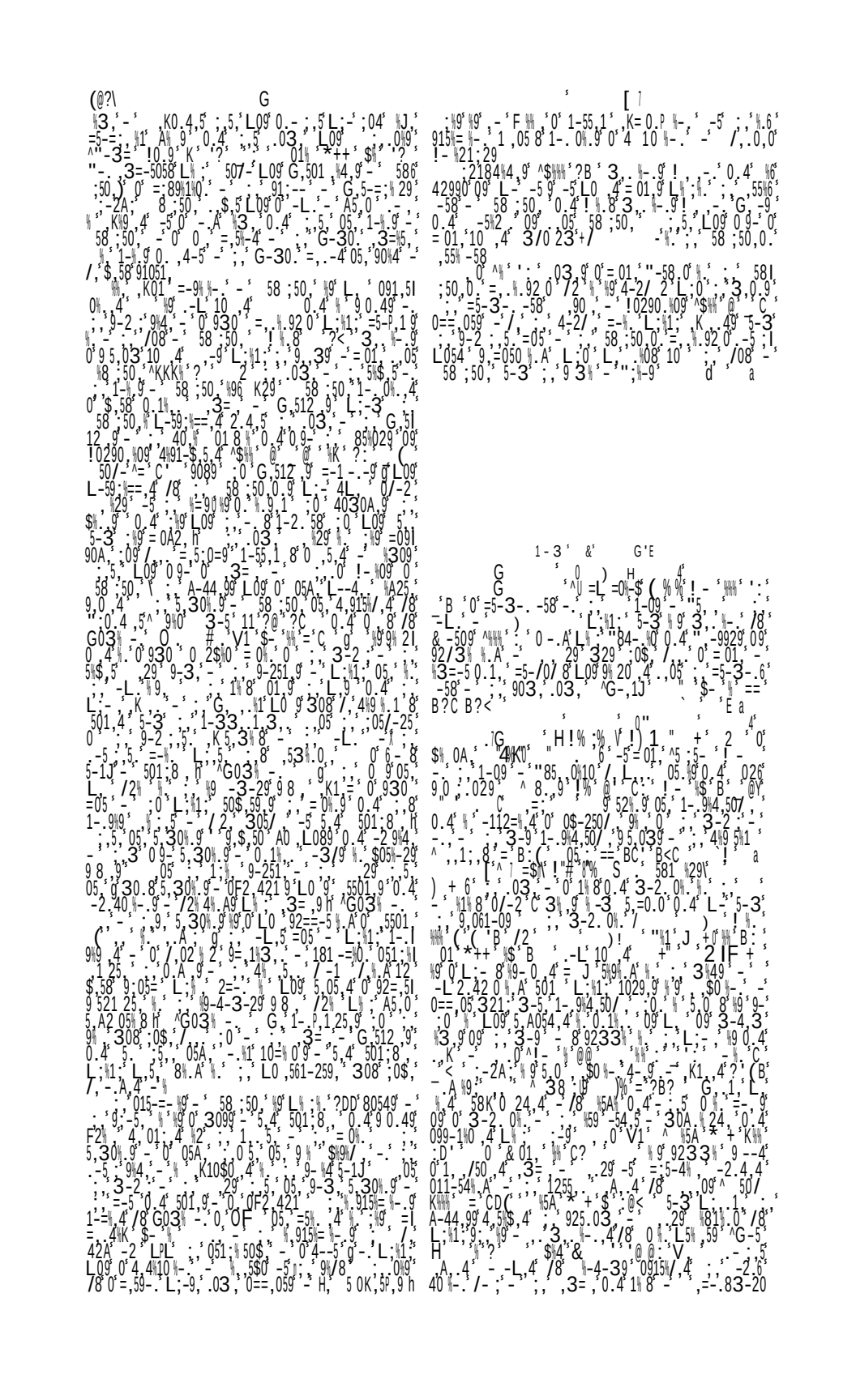
At an early period Eretria was one of the chief maritime states in Greece, and attained a high degree of prosperity and power. Andros, Tenos, and Ceos, as well as other islands, were at one time subject to Eretria. (Strab. viii. p. 448.) According to some accounts, they took part in the colonisation of Cromae [Cromae, p. 716], and they founded some colonies upon the peninsula of Chalcidice. Eretria is mentioned by Homer. (*Il.* ii. 537.) The mili-

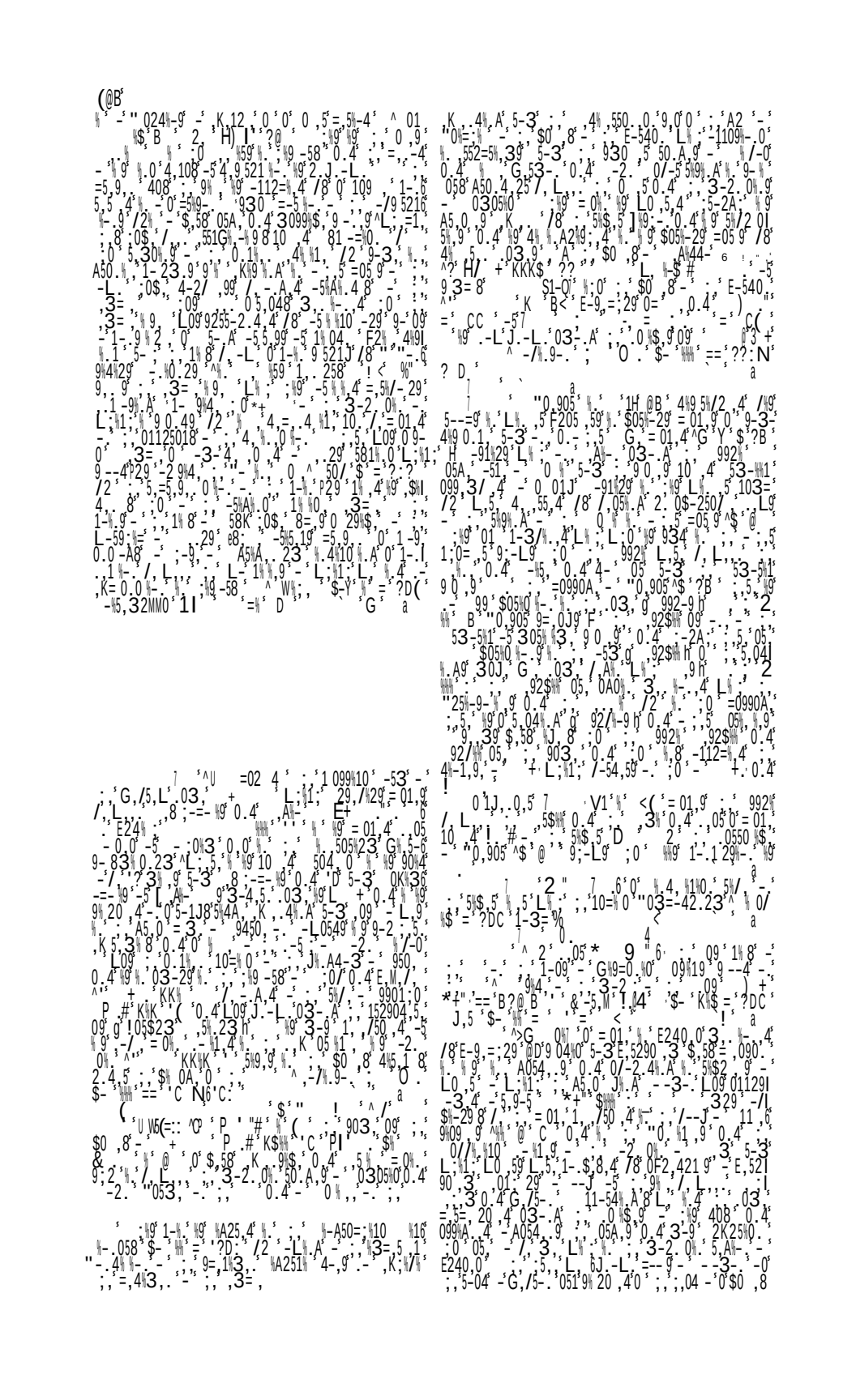


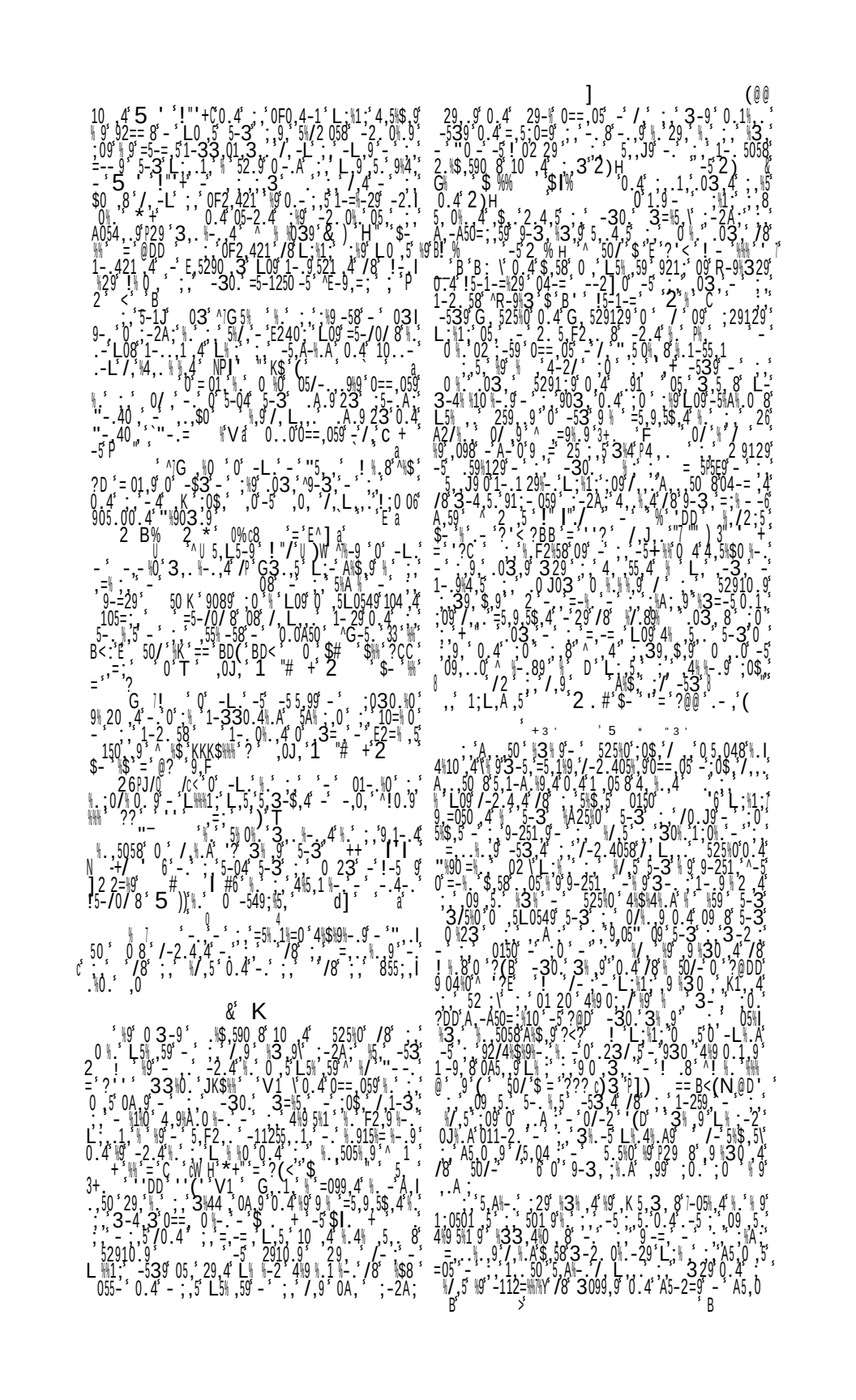


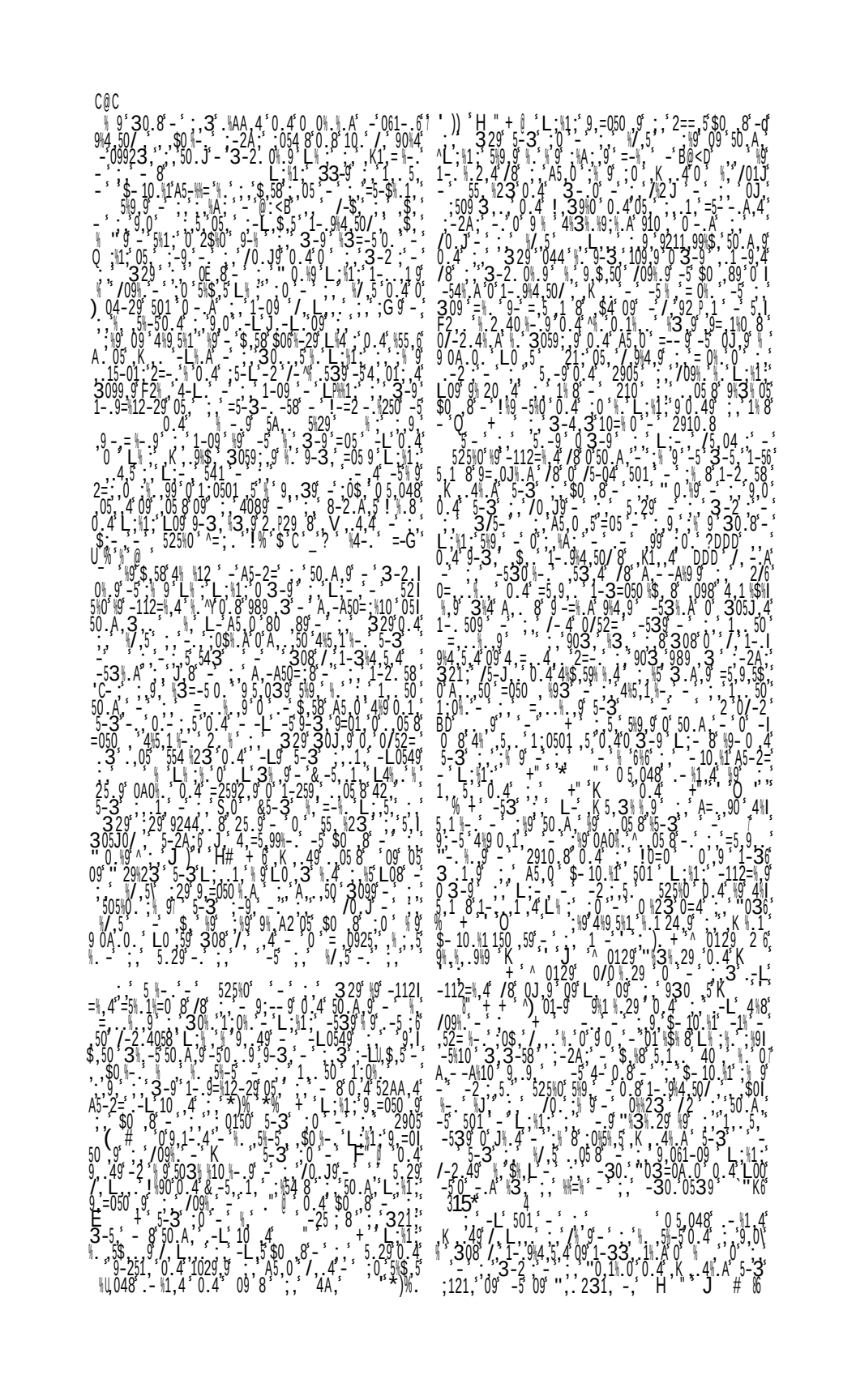


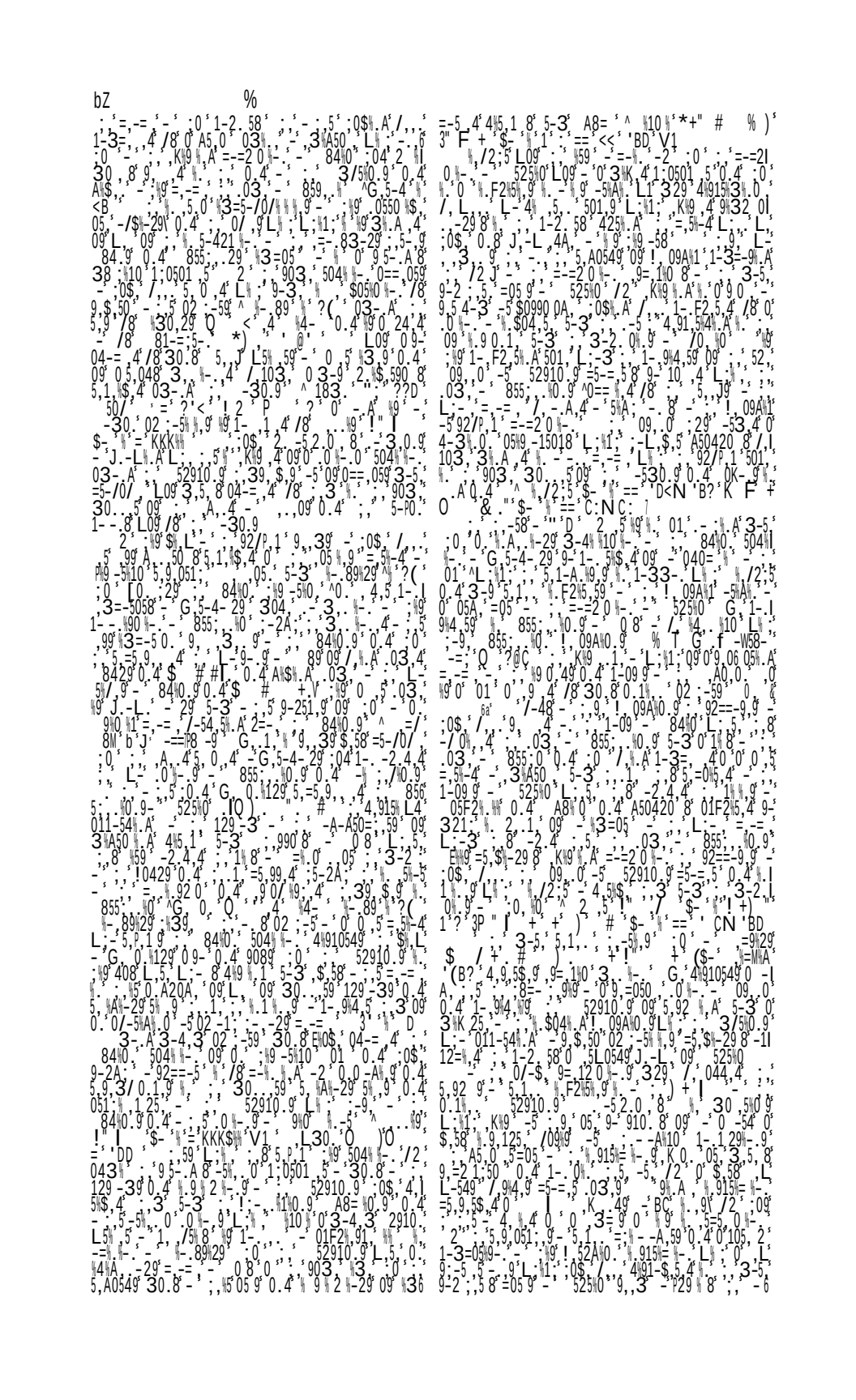


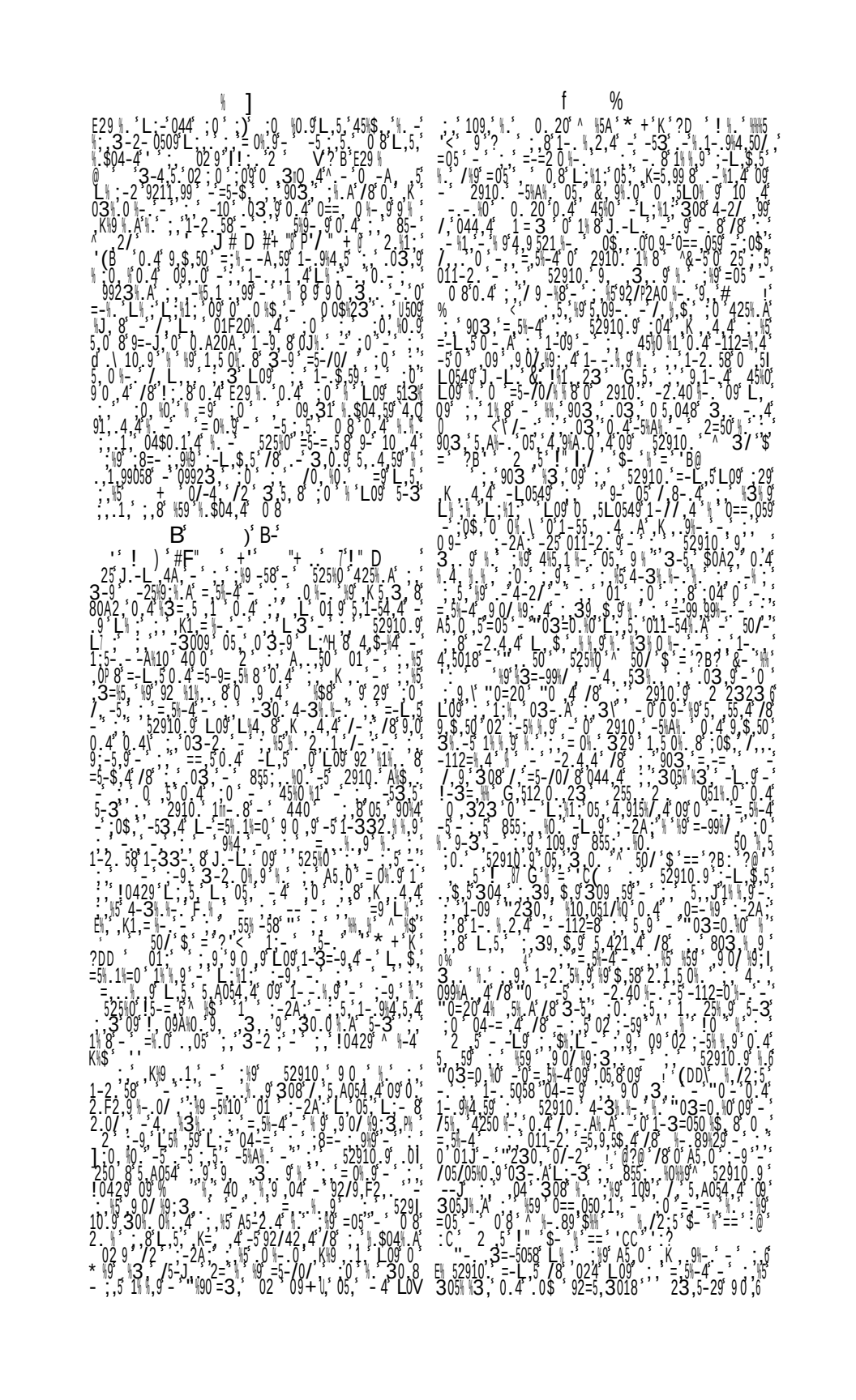


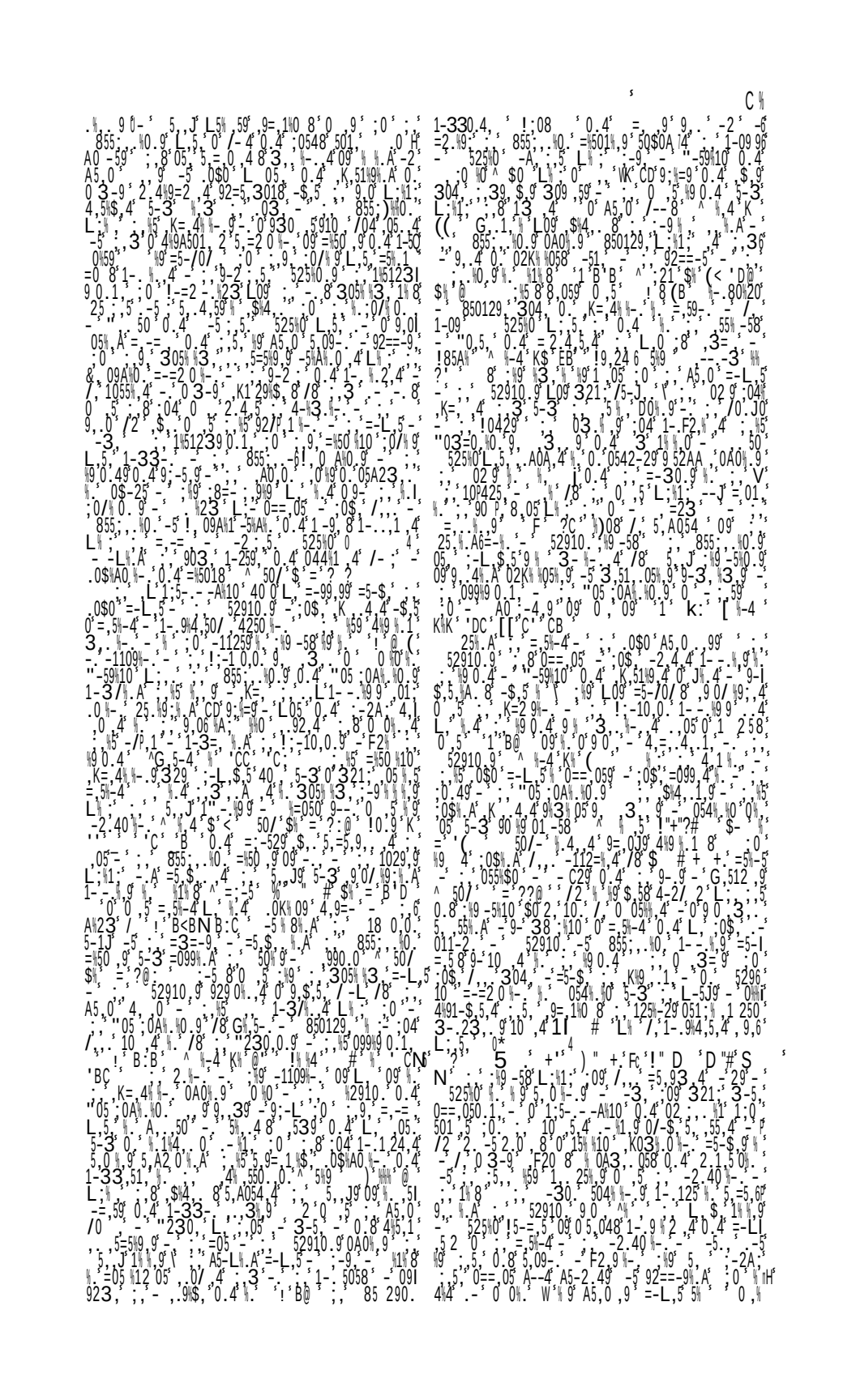


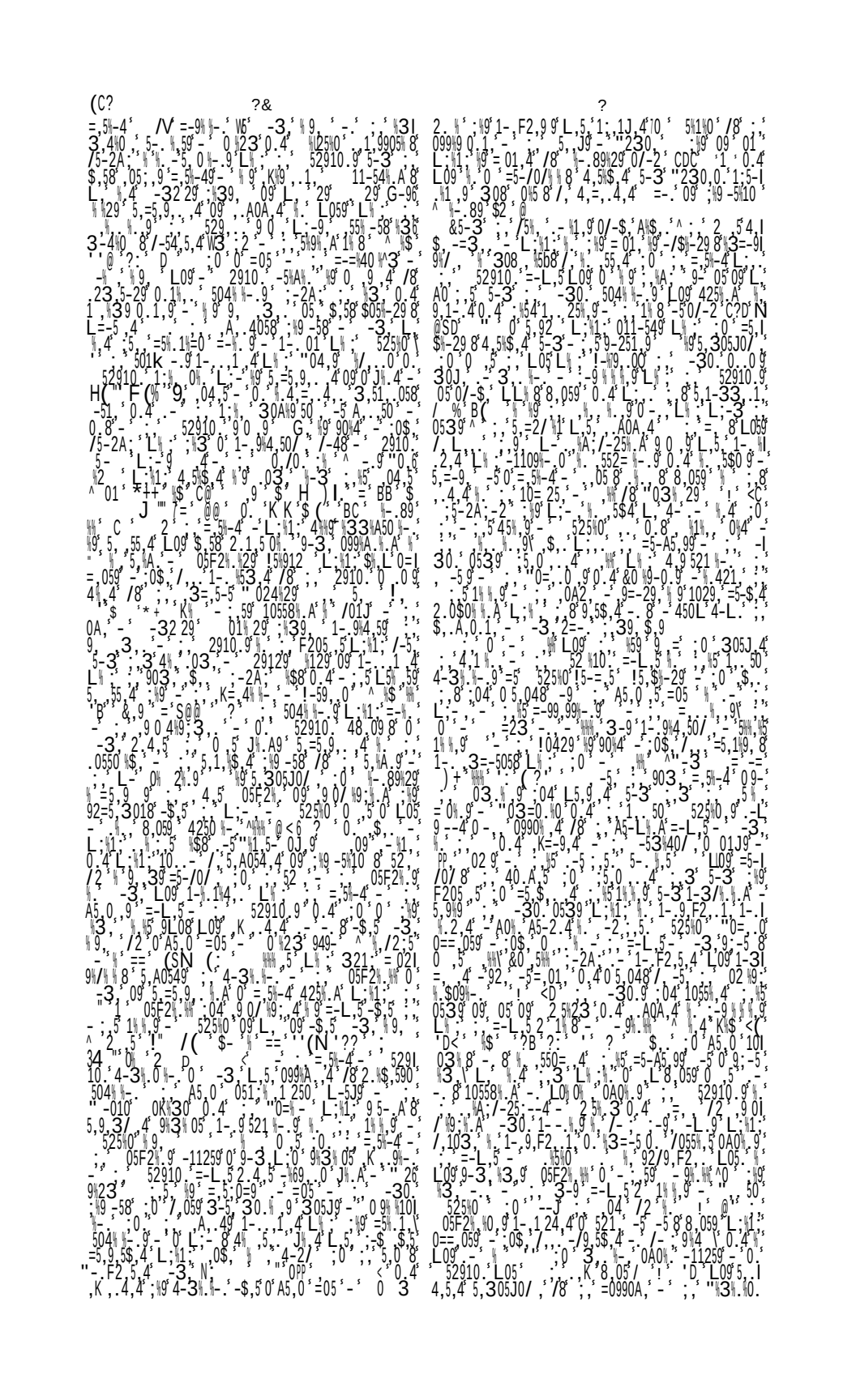












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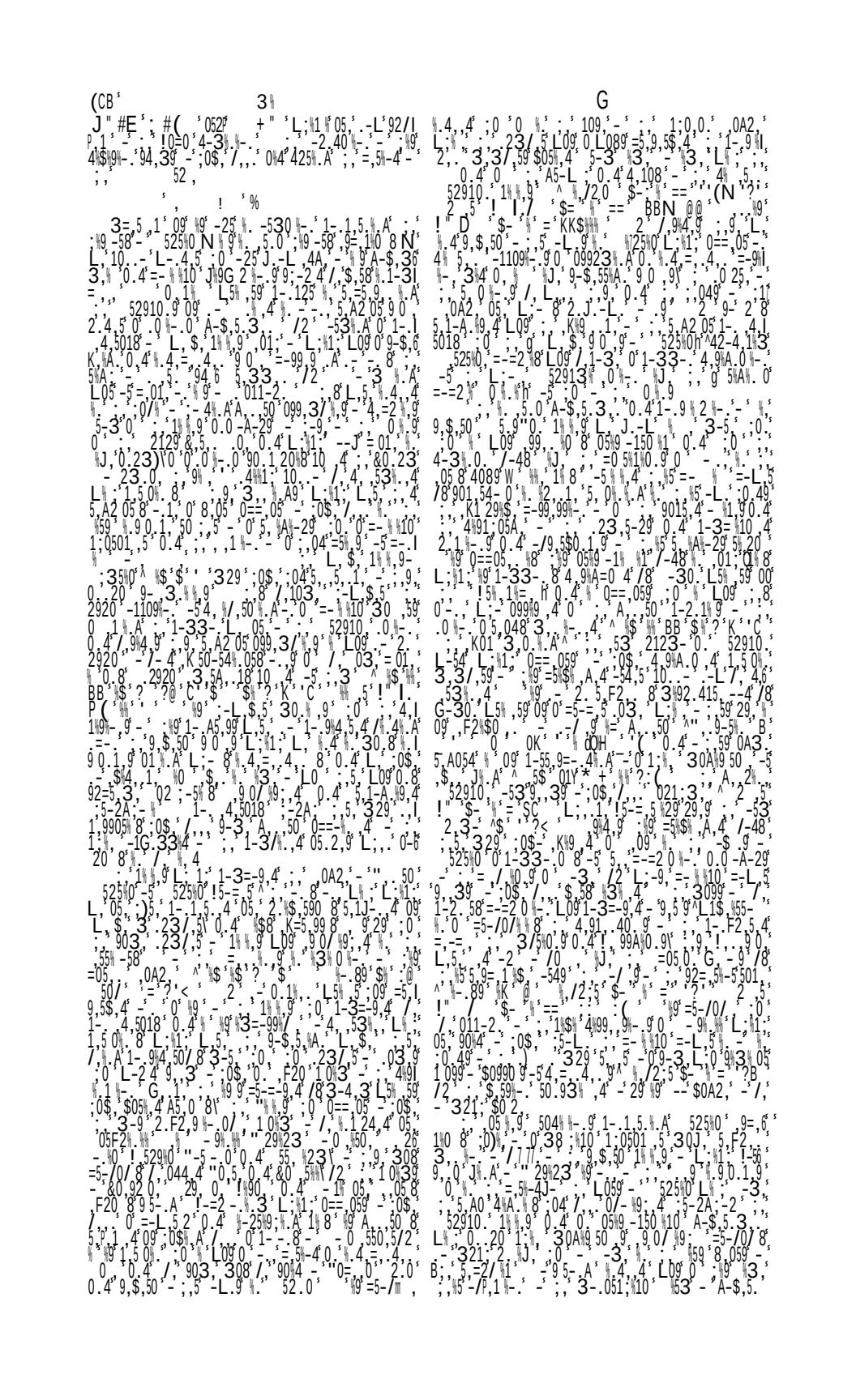

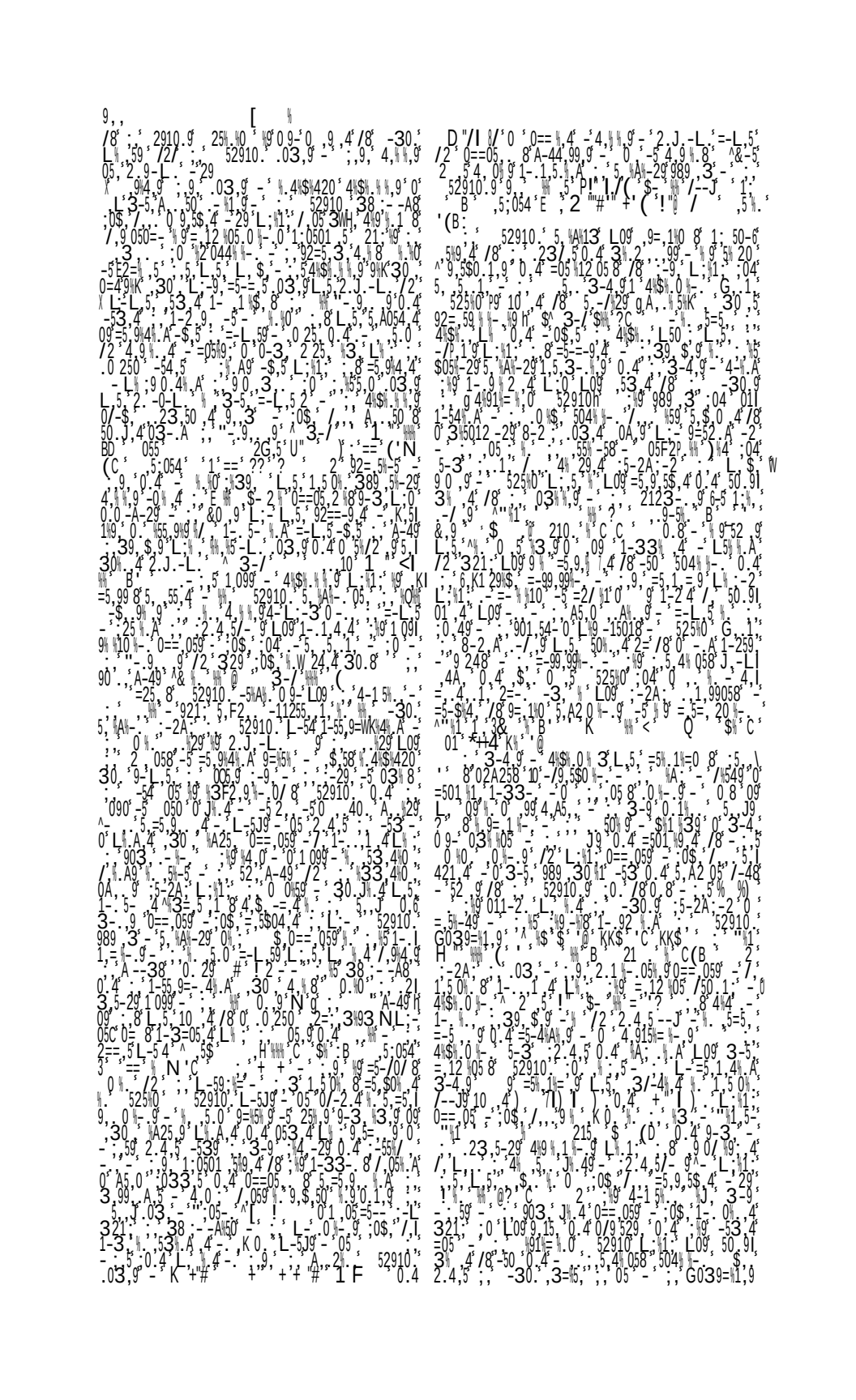

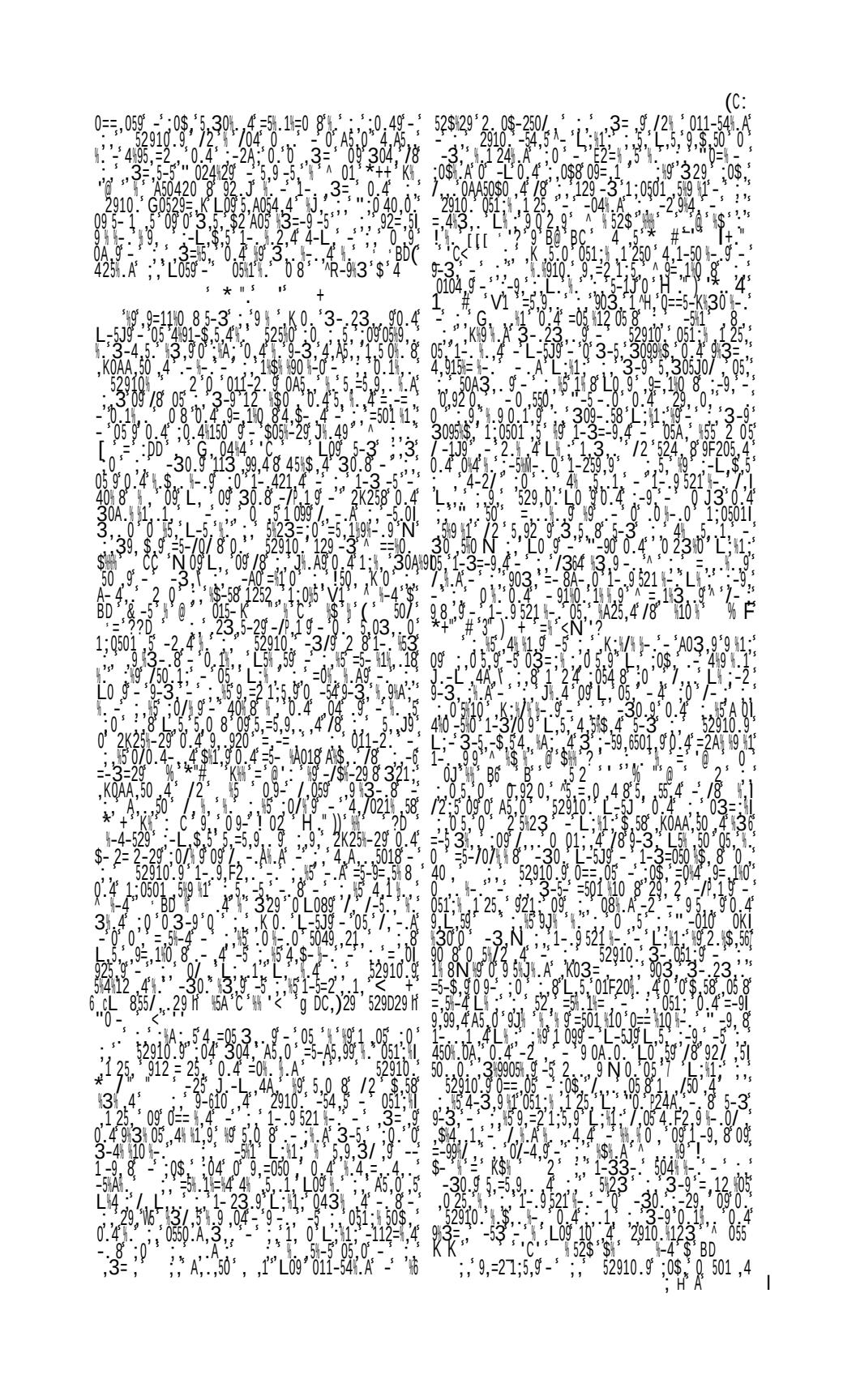

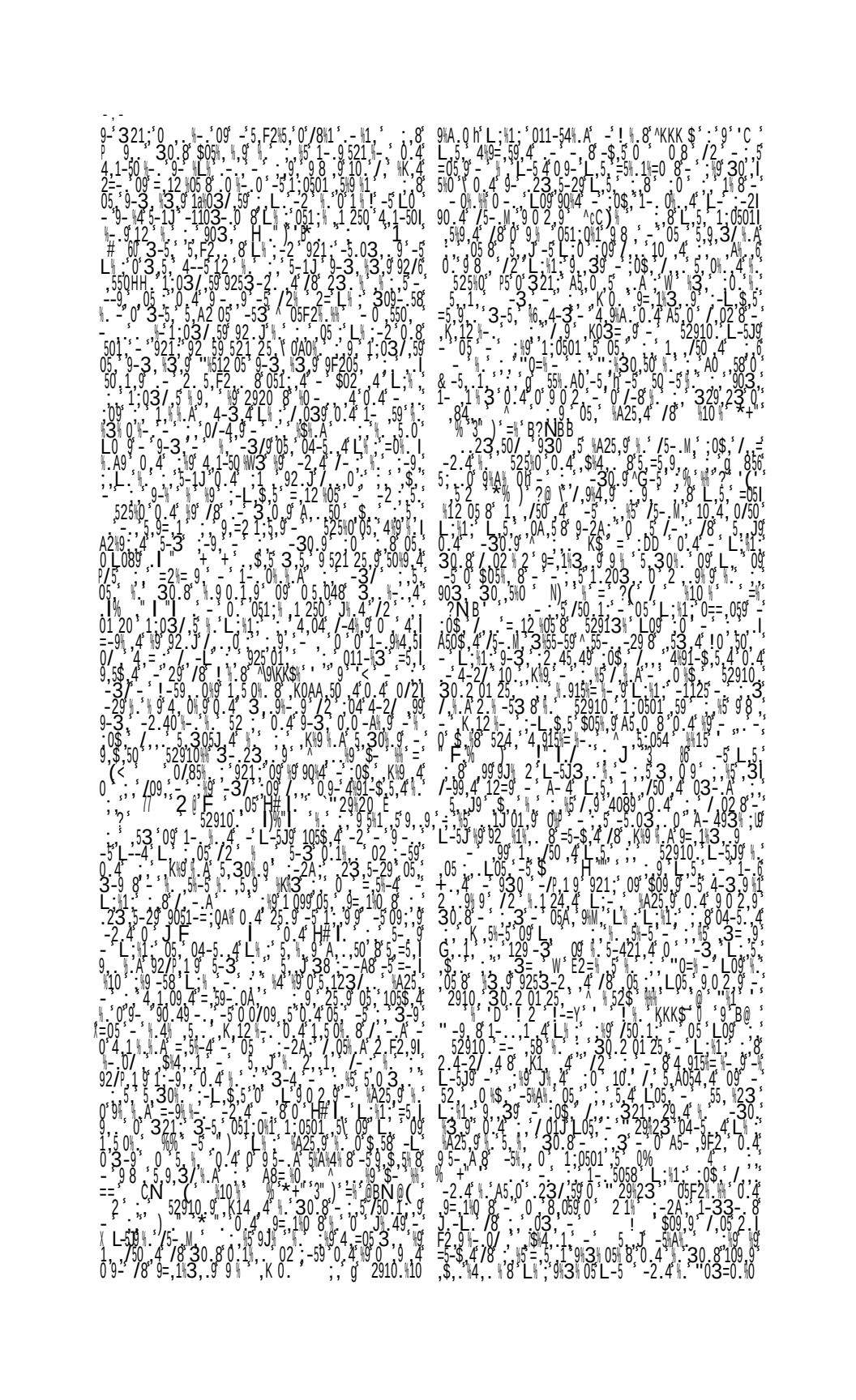

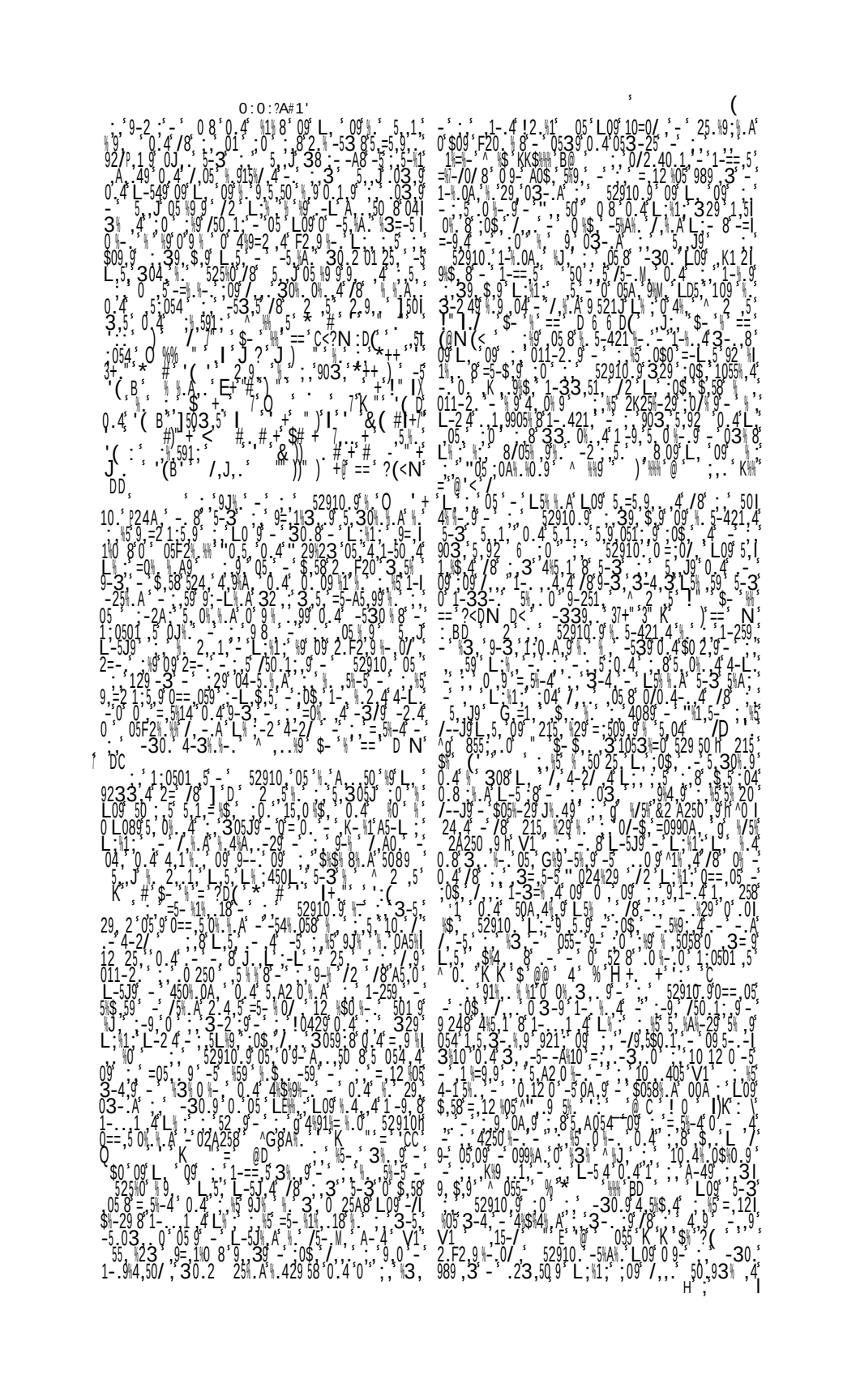

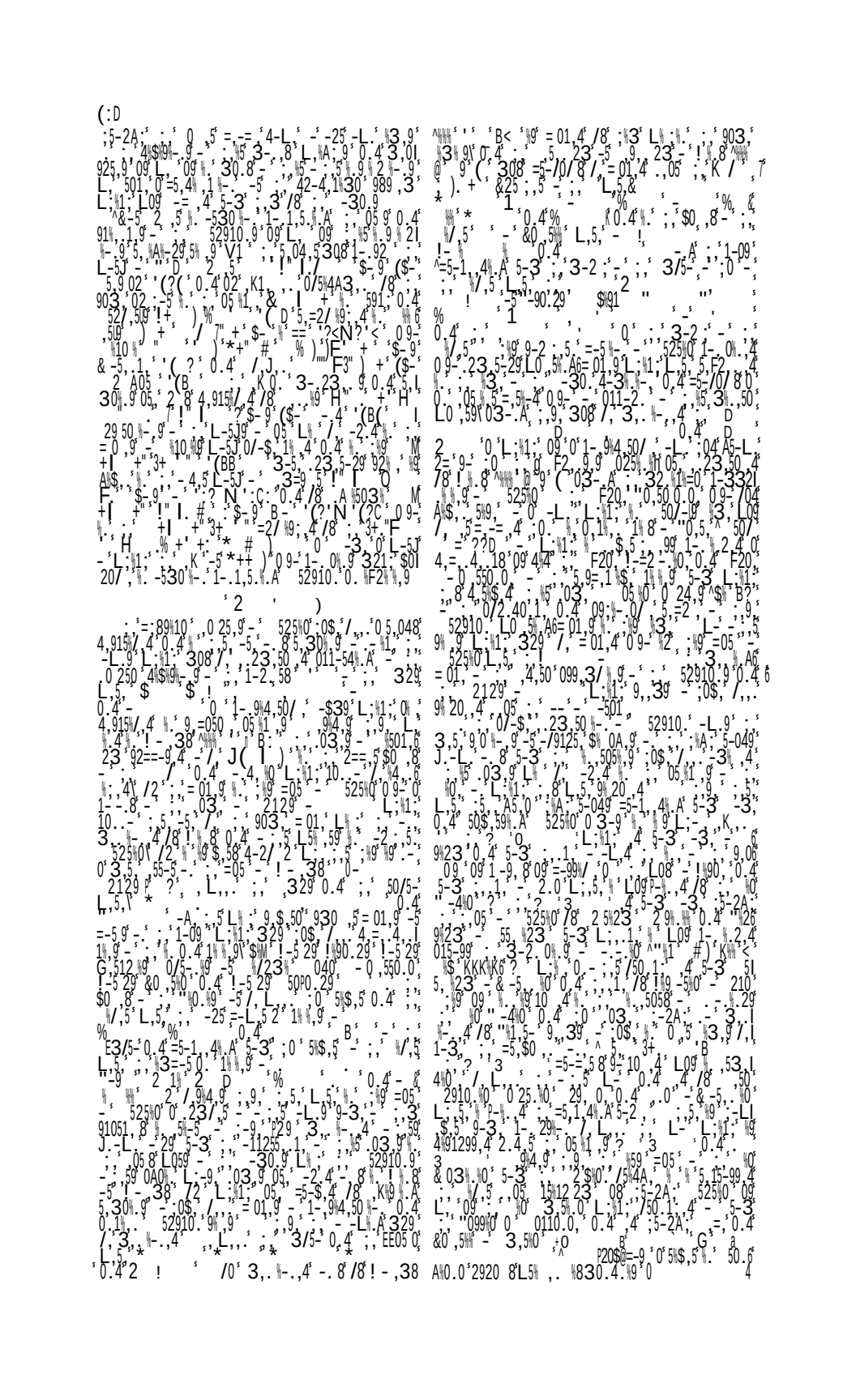

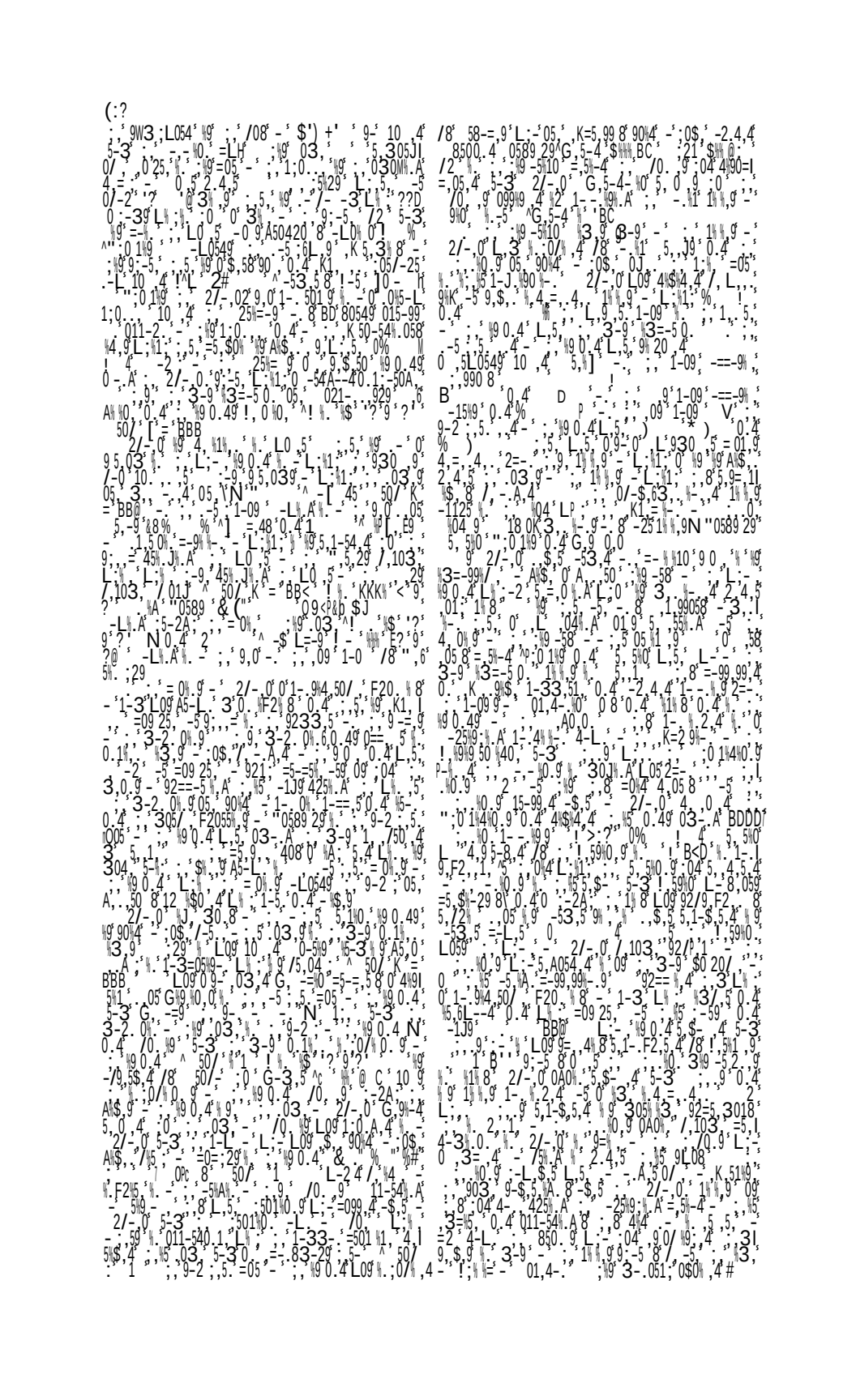

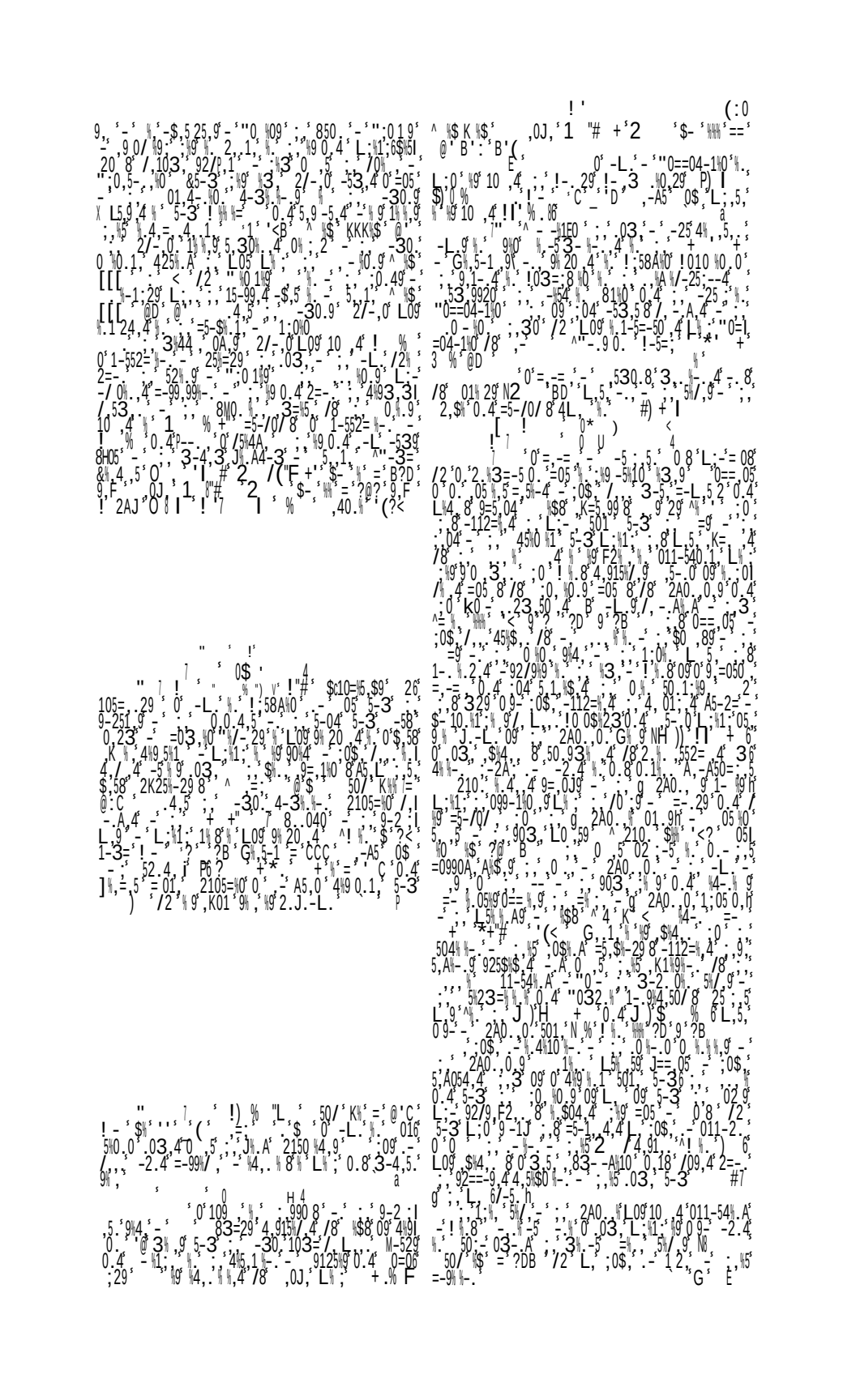

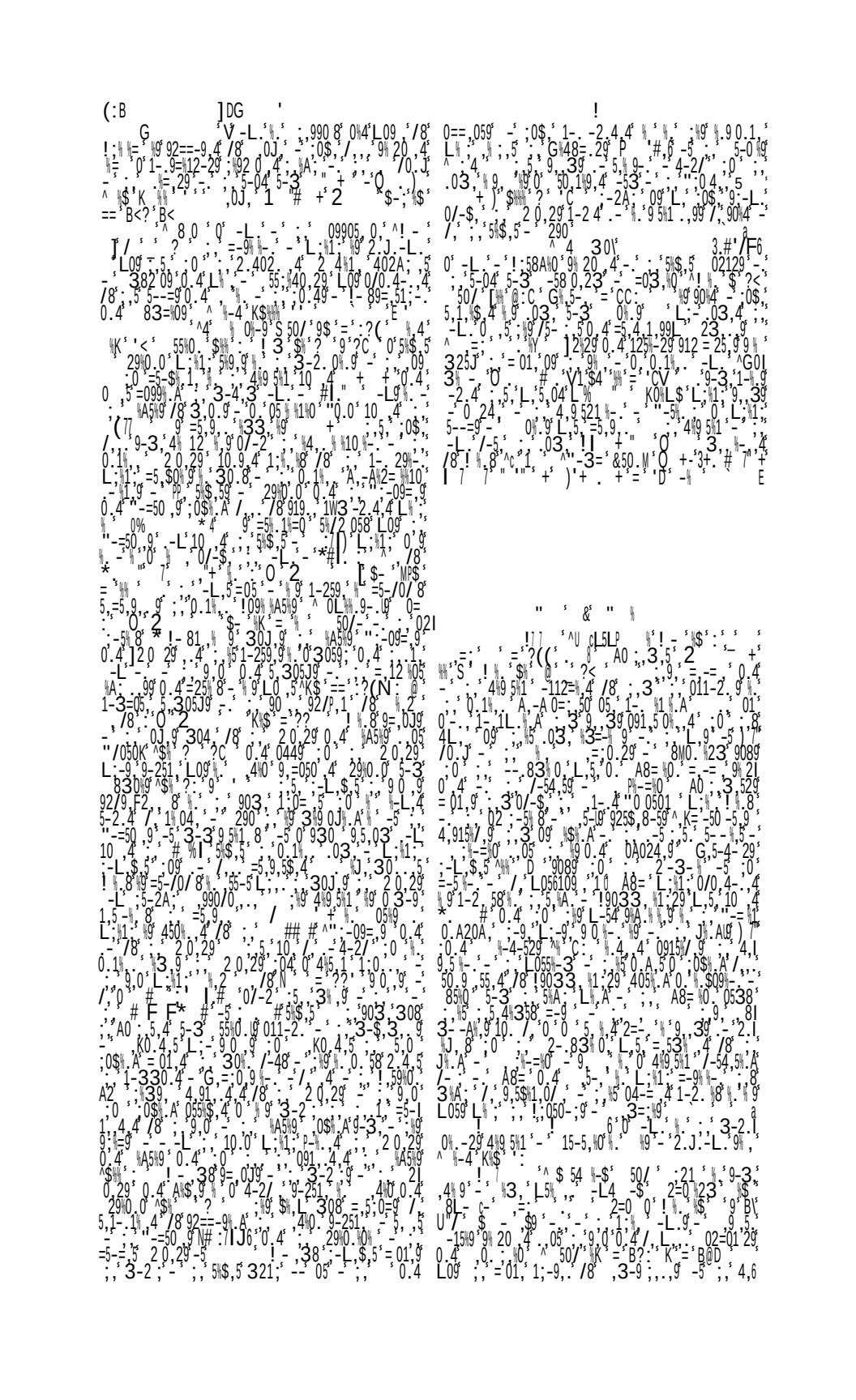

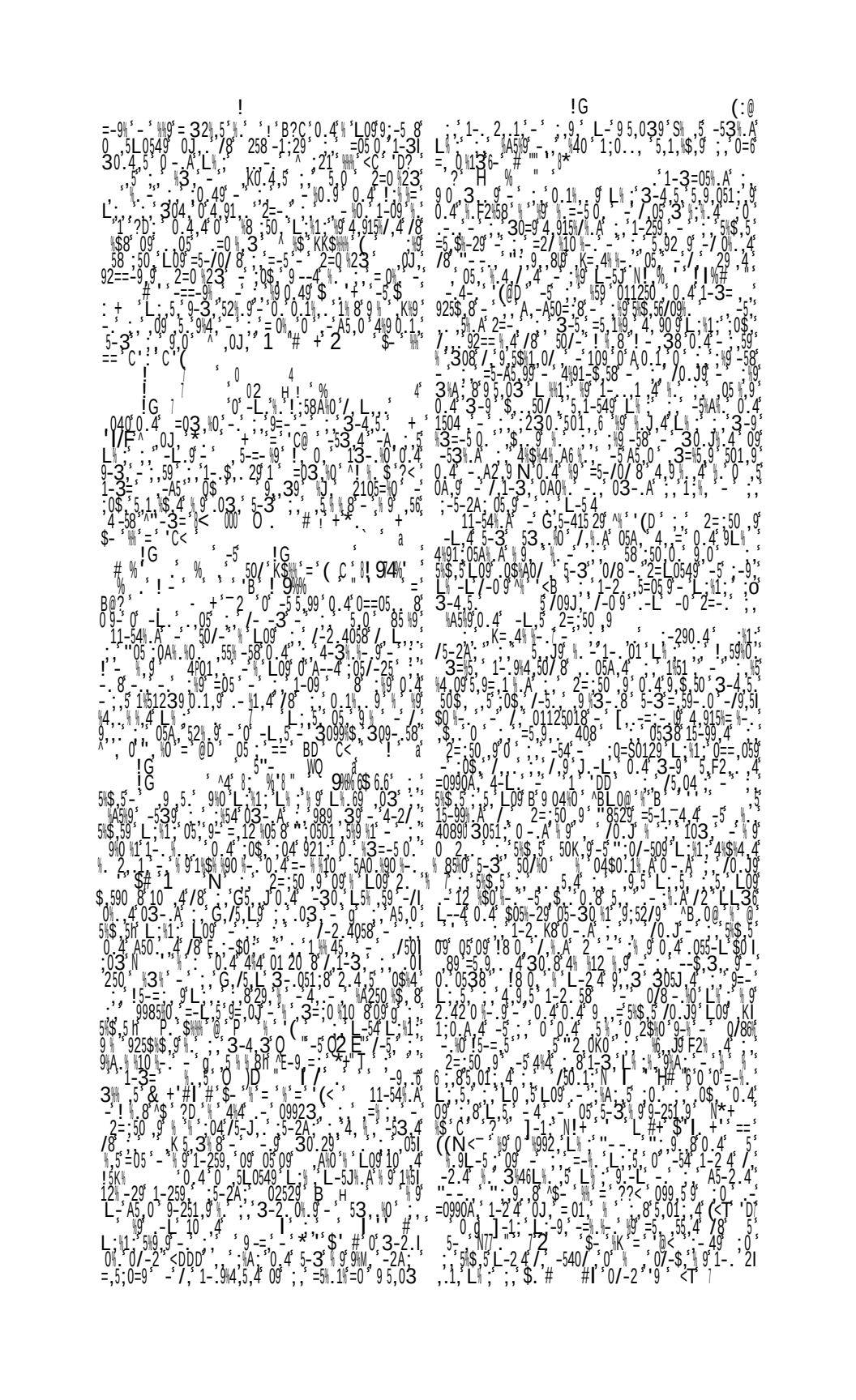

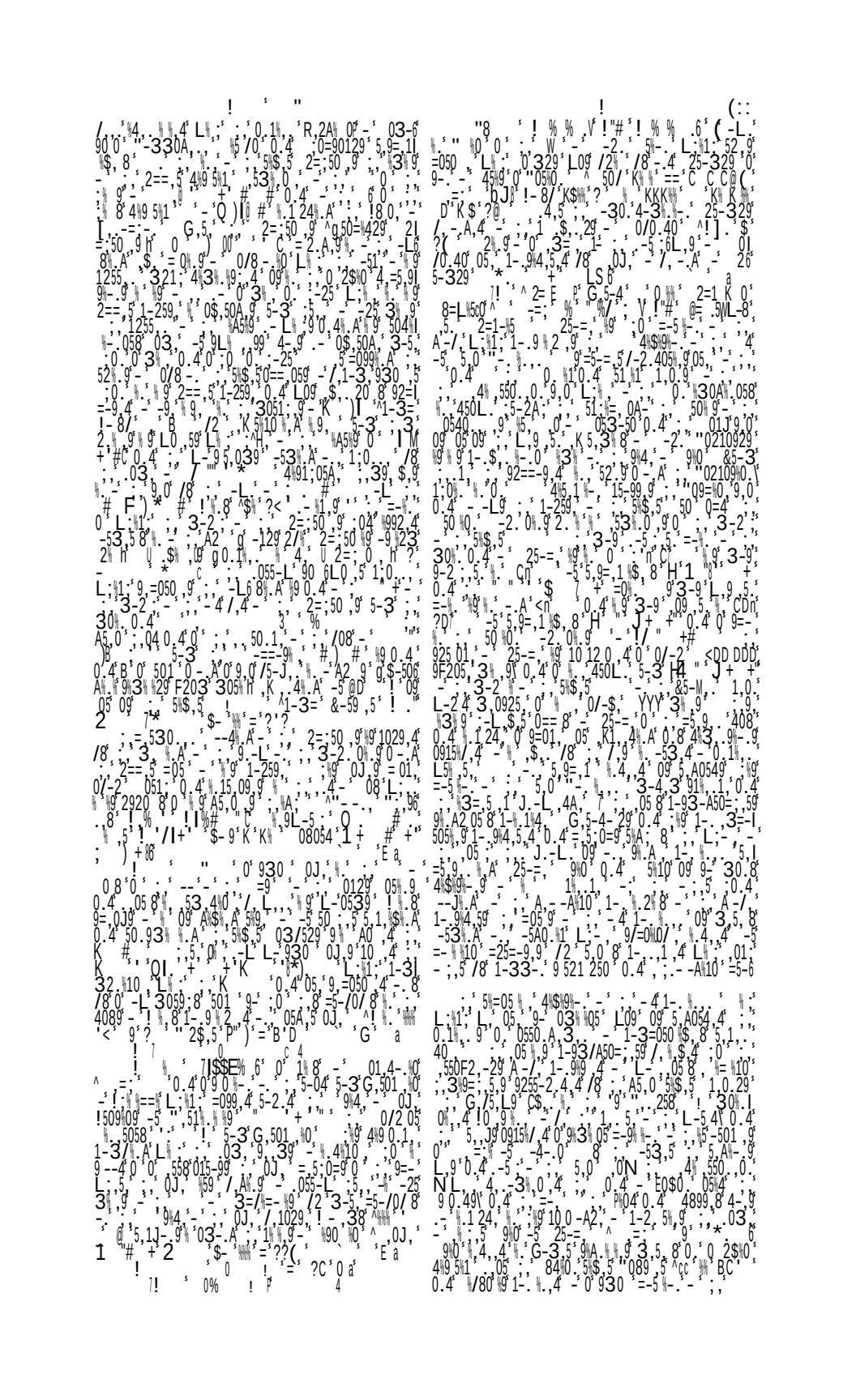

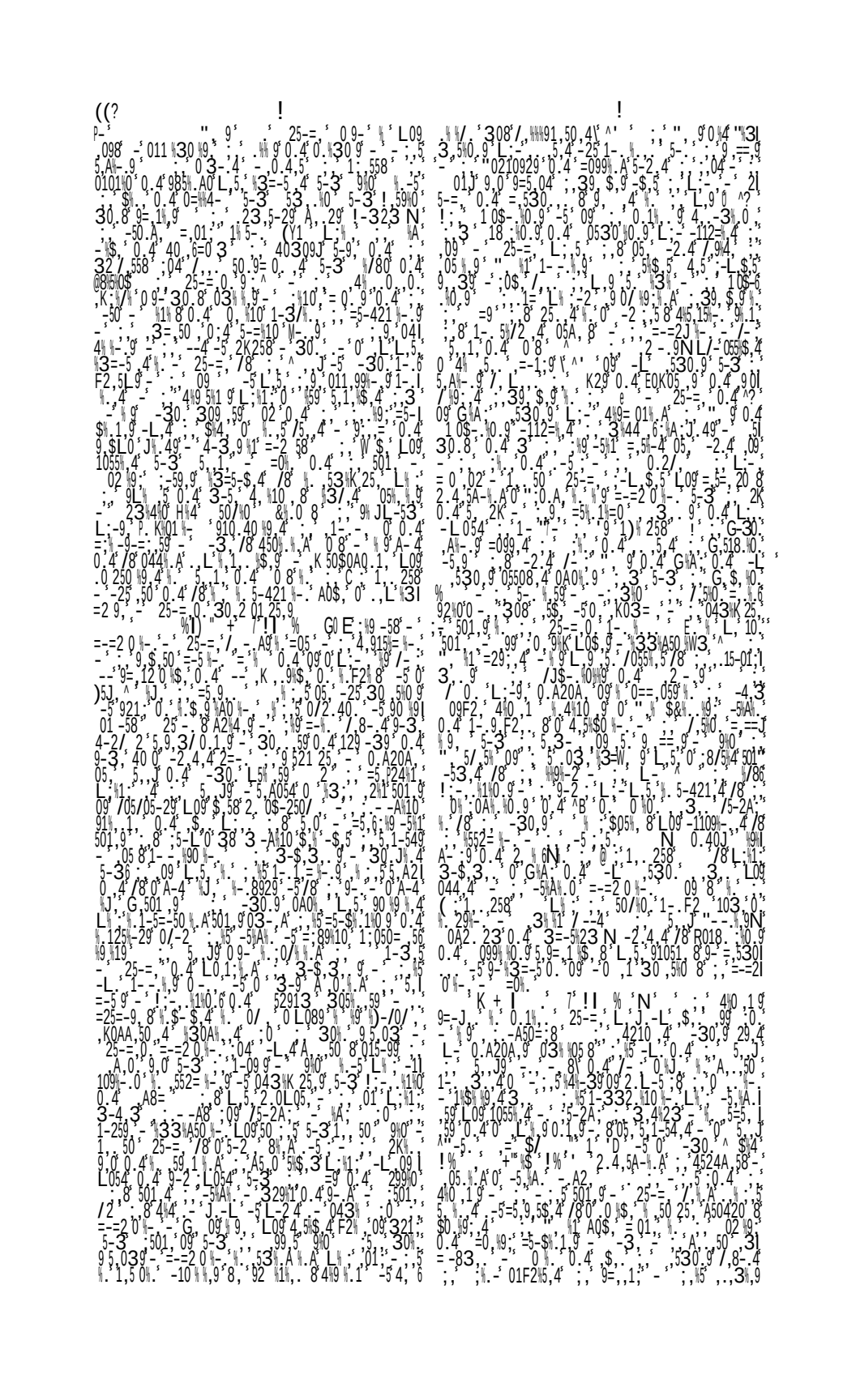

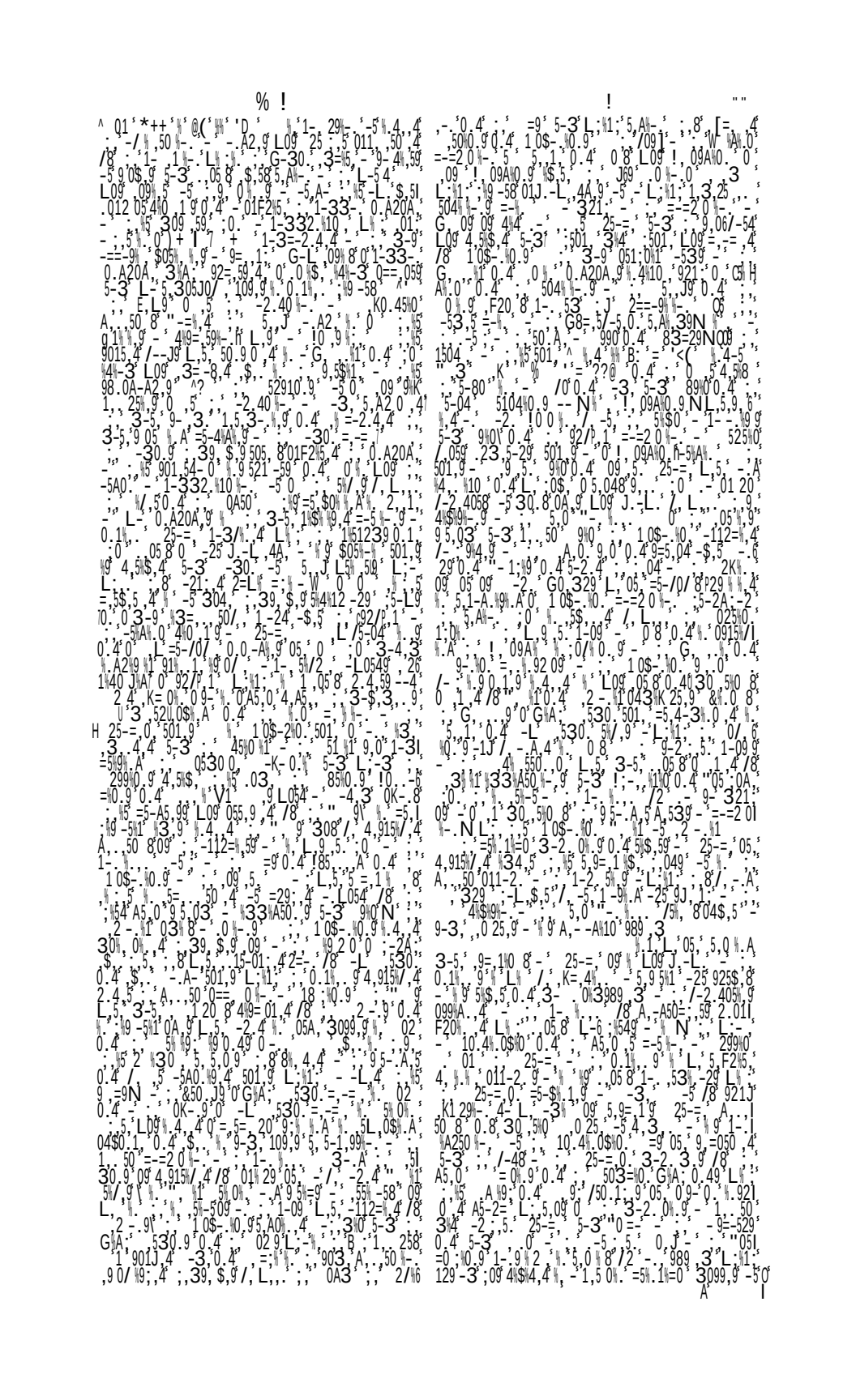

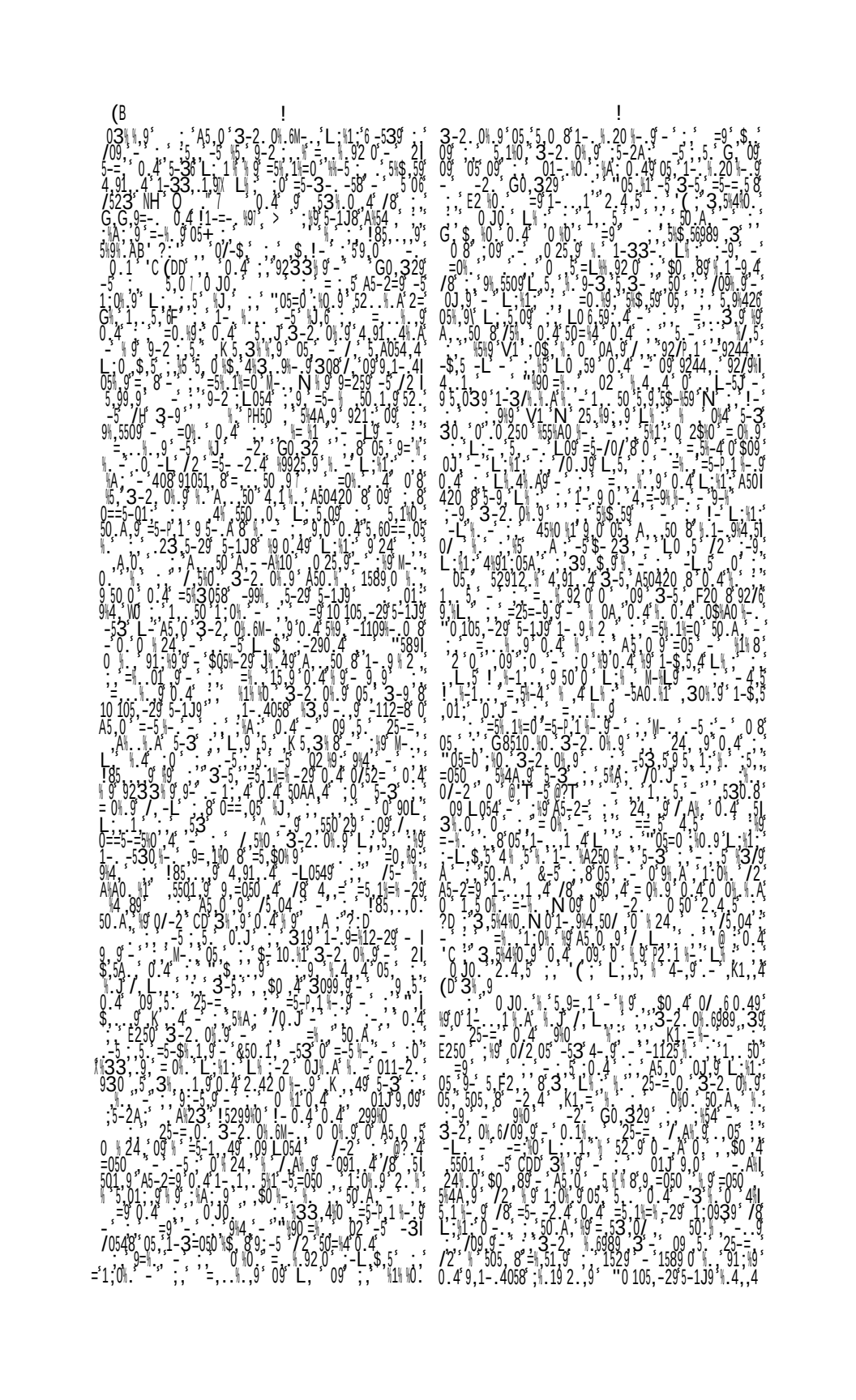

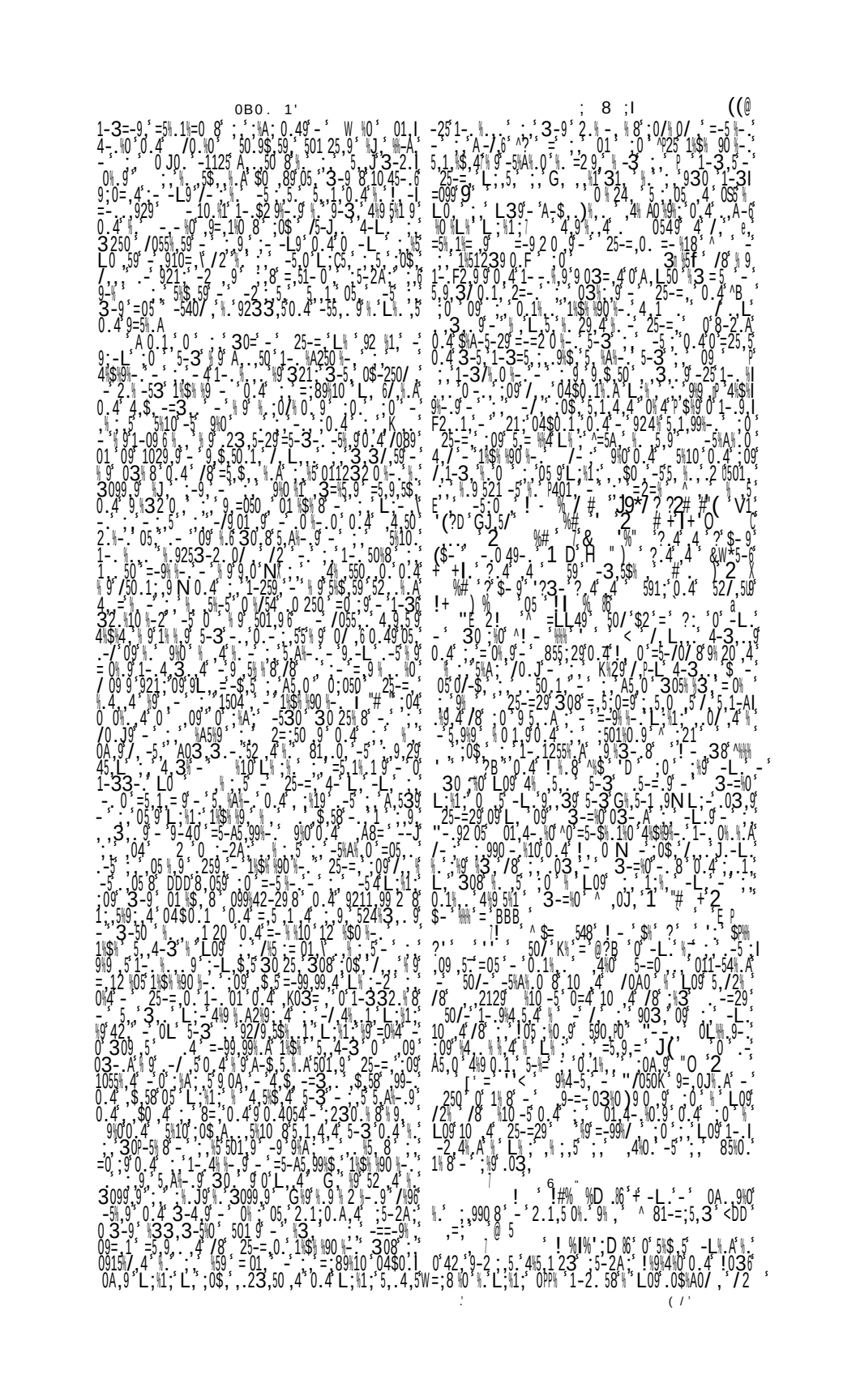

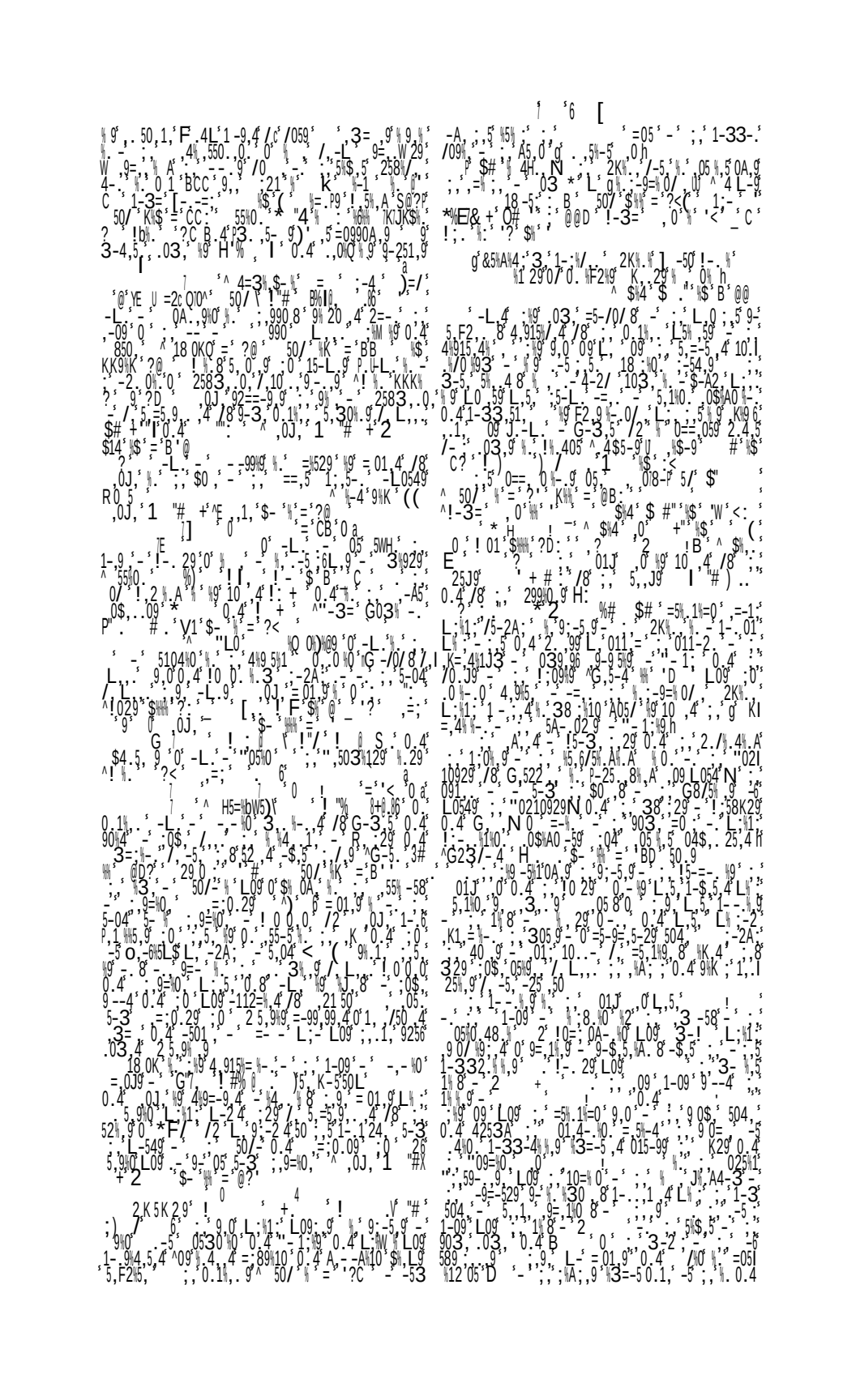

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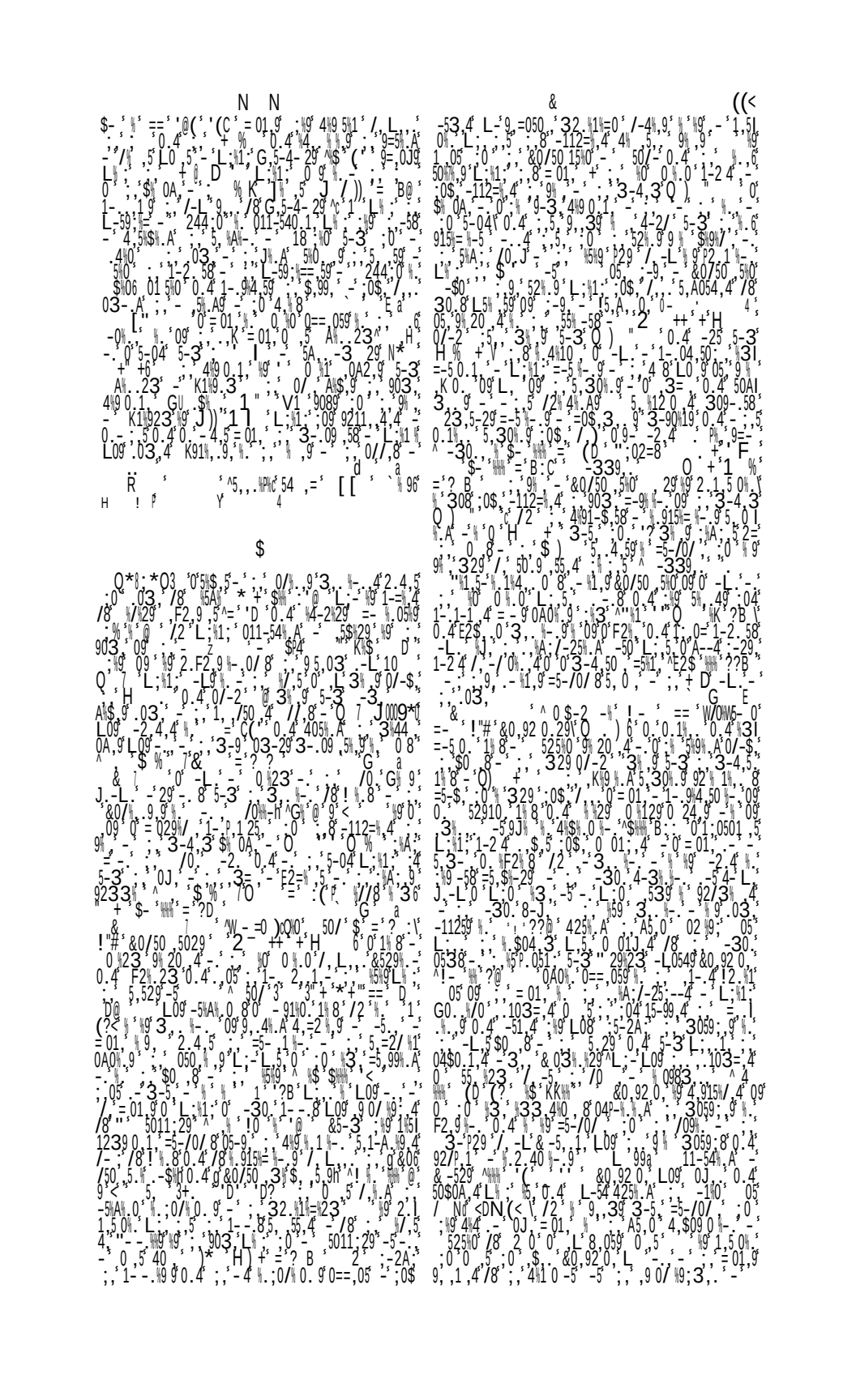

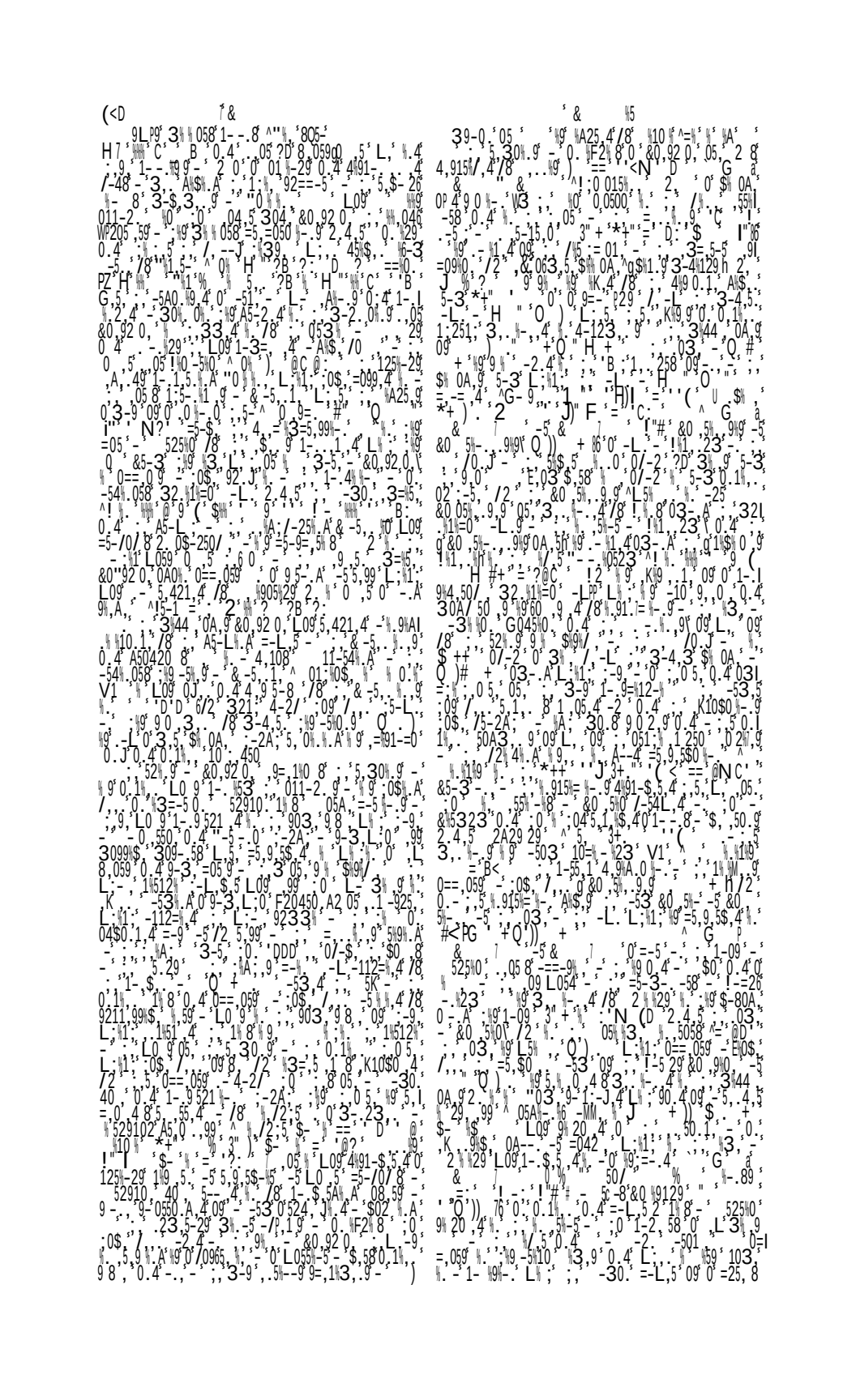

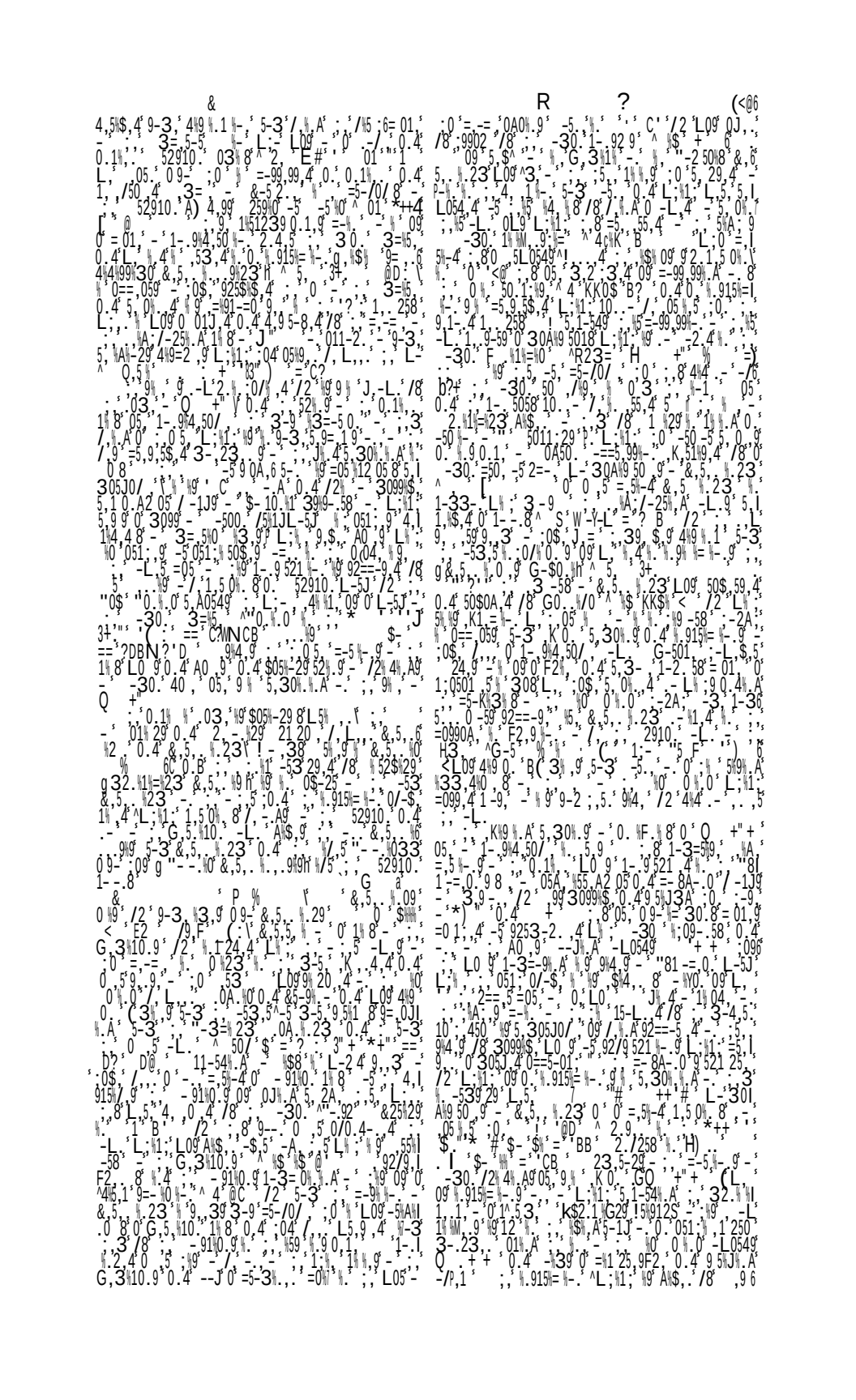

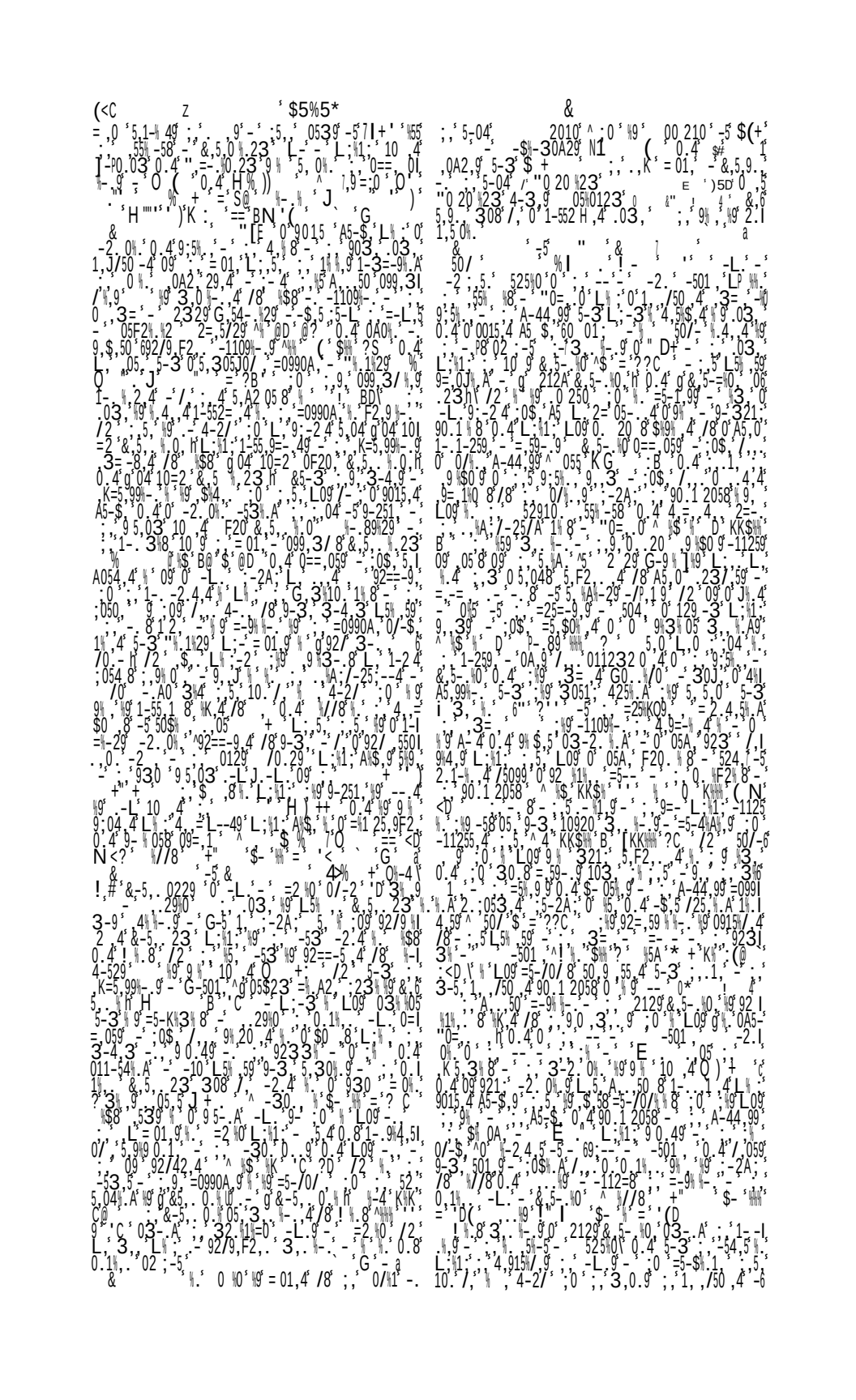

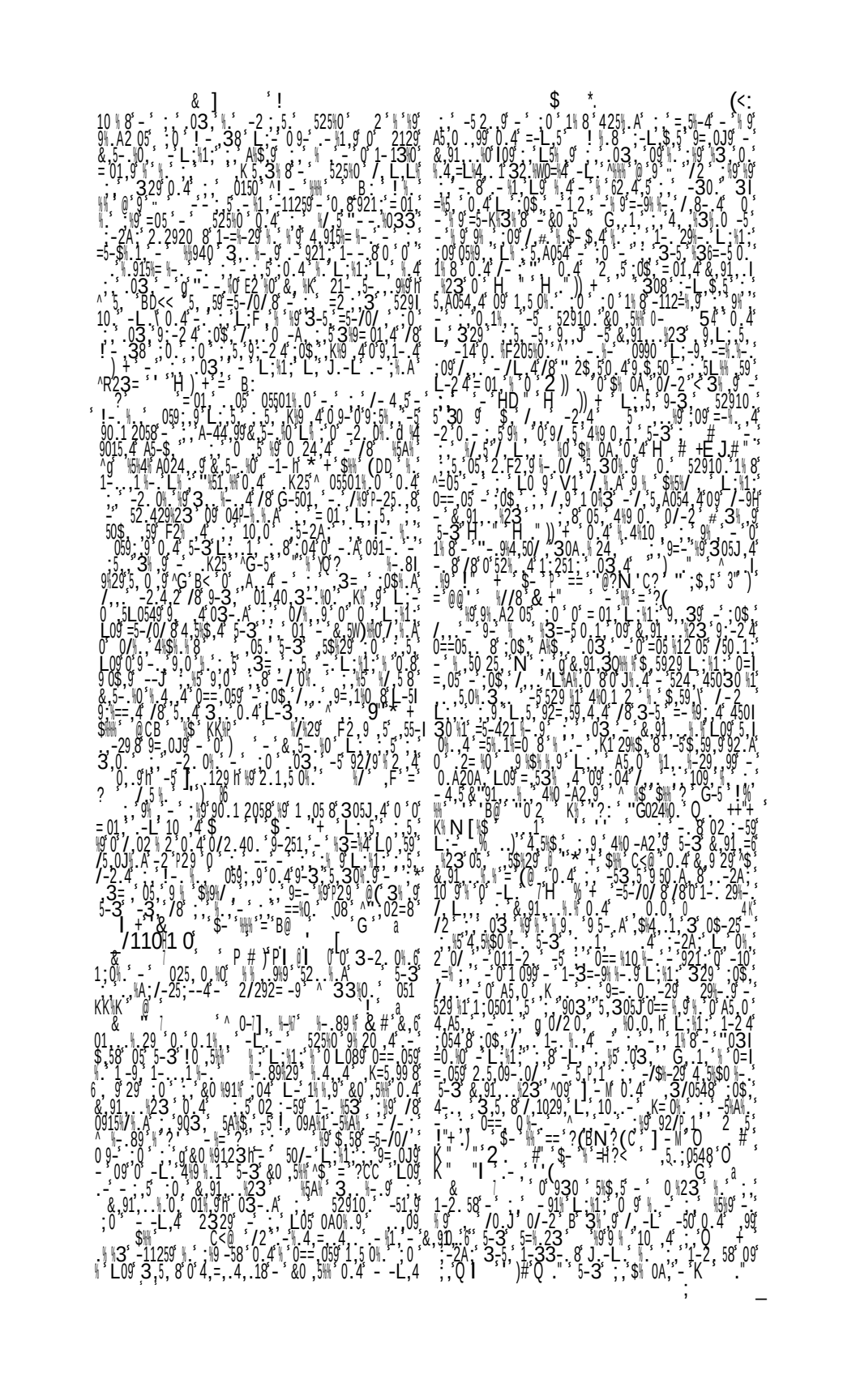

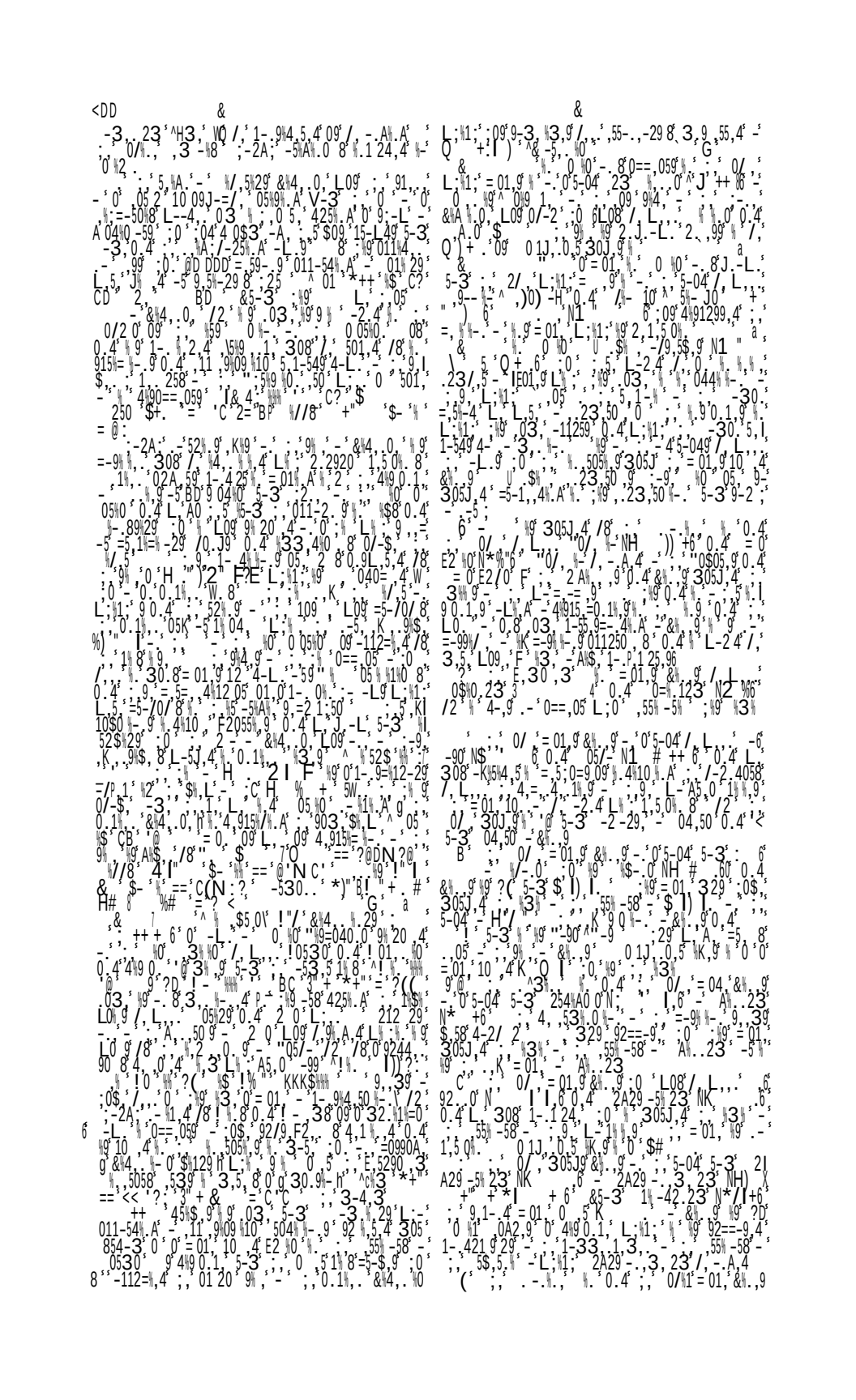

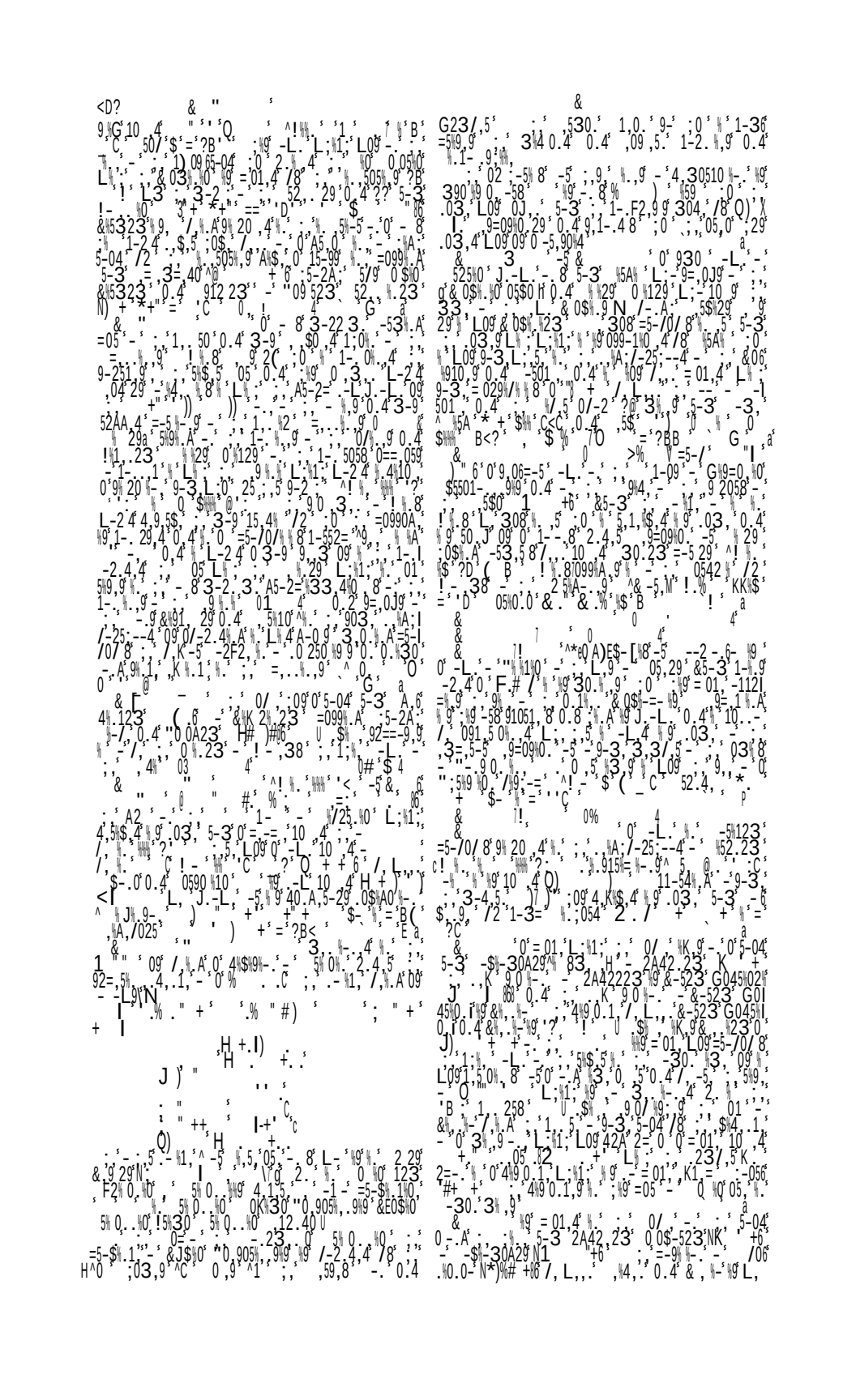

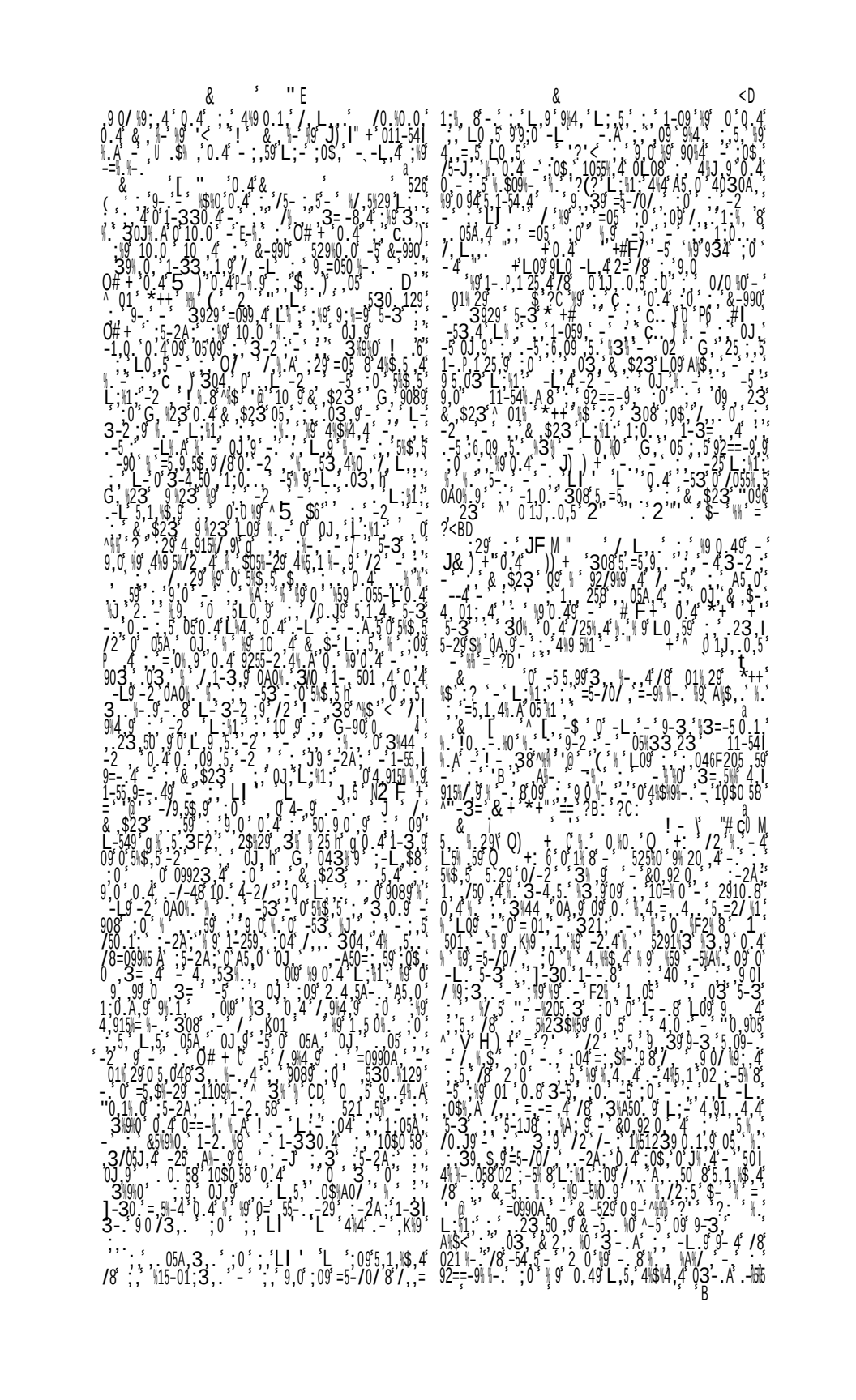

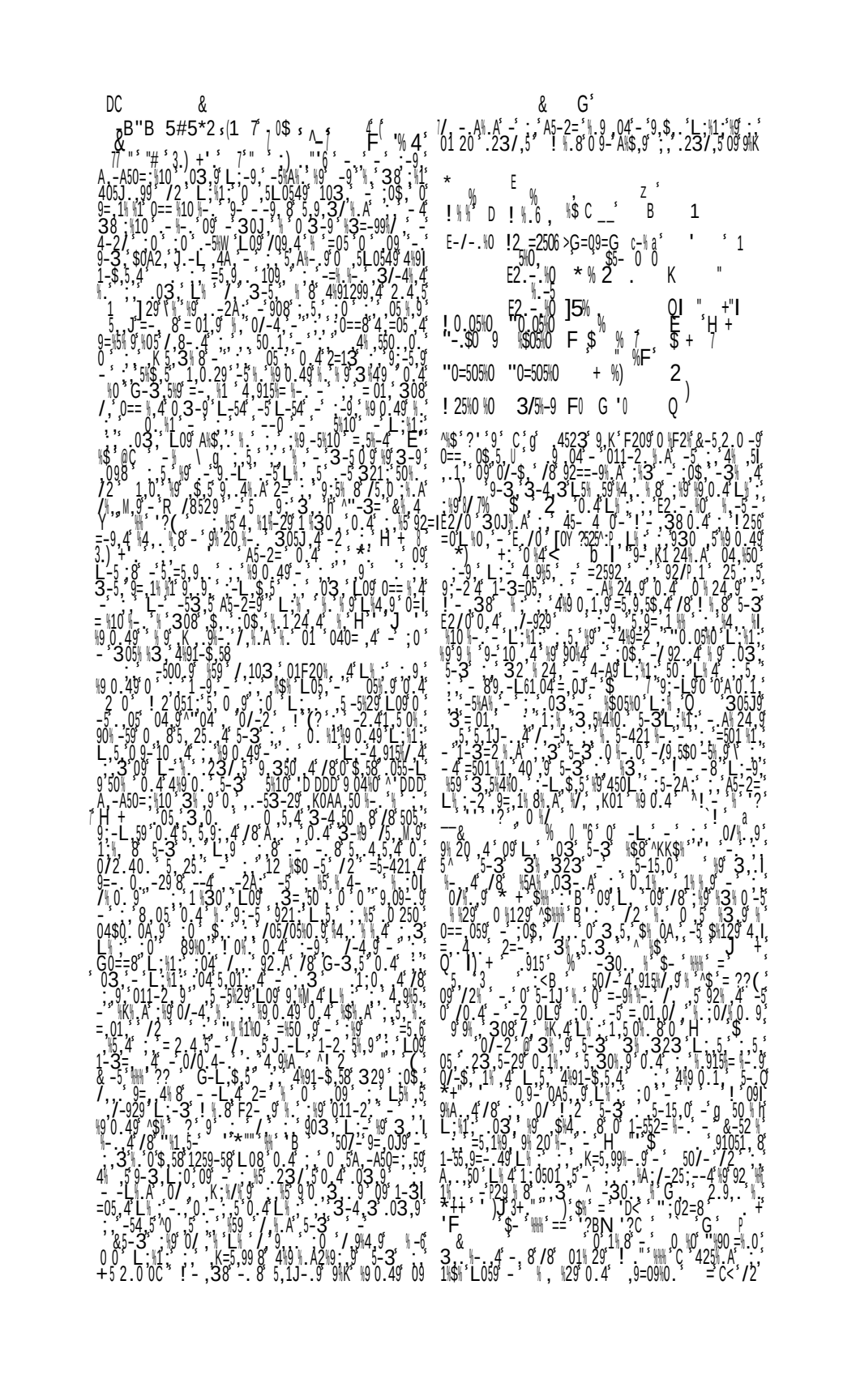

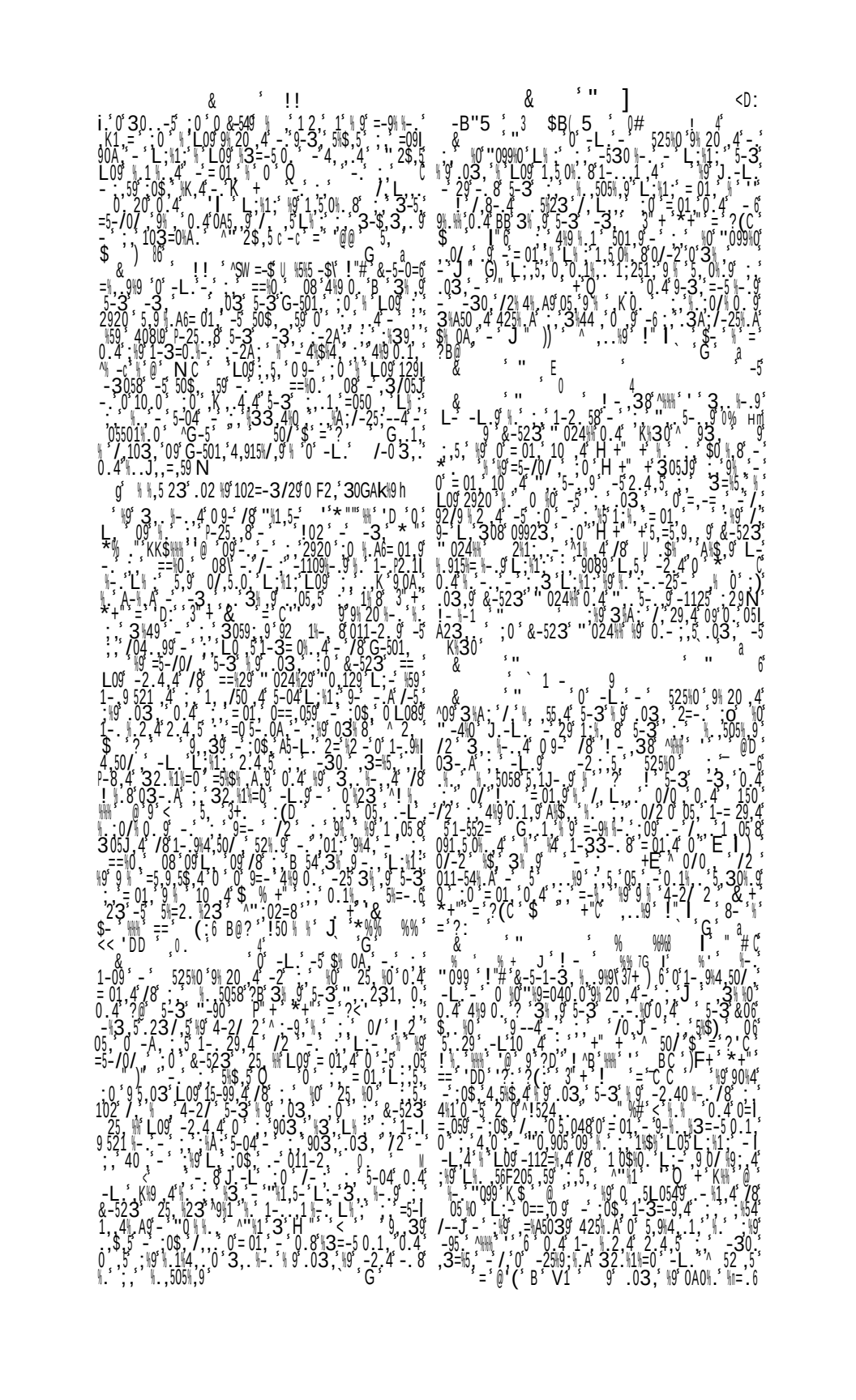

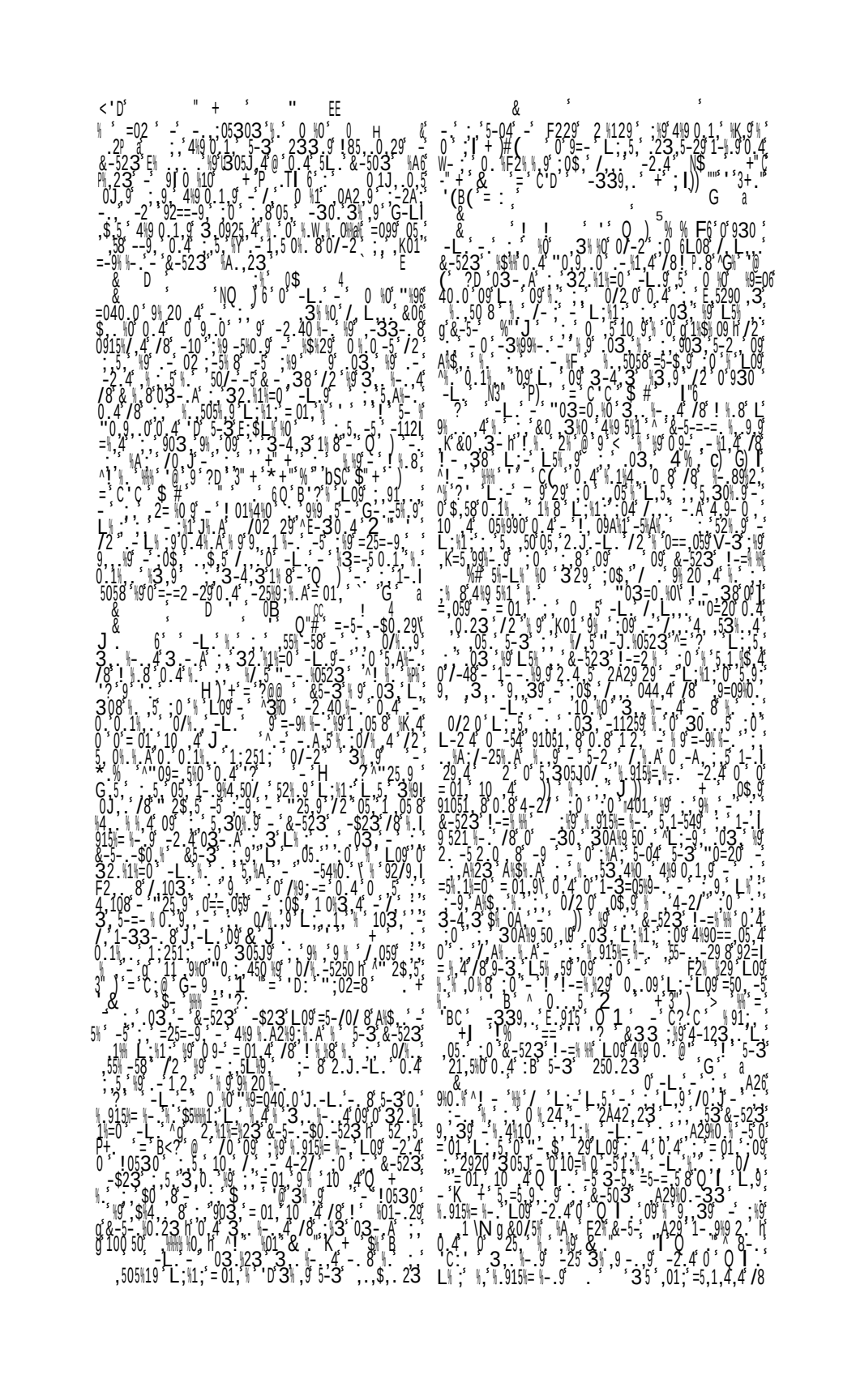

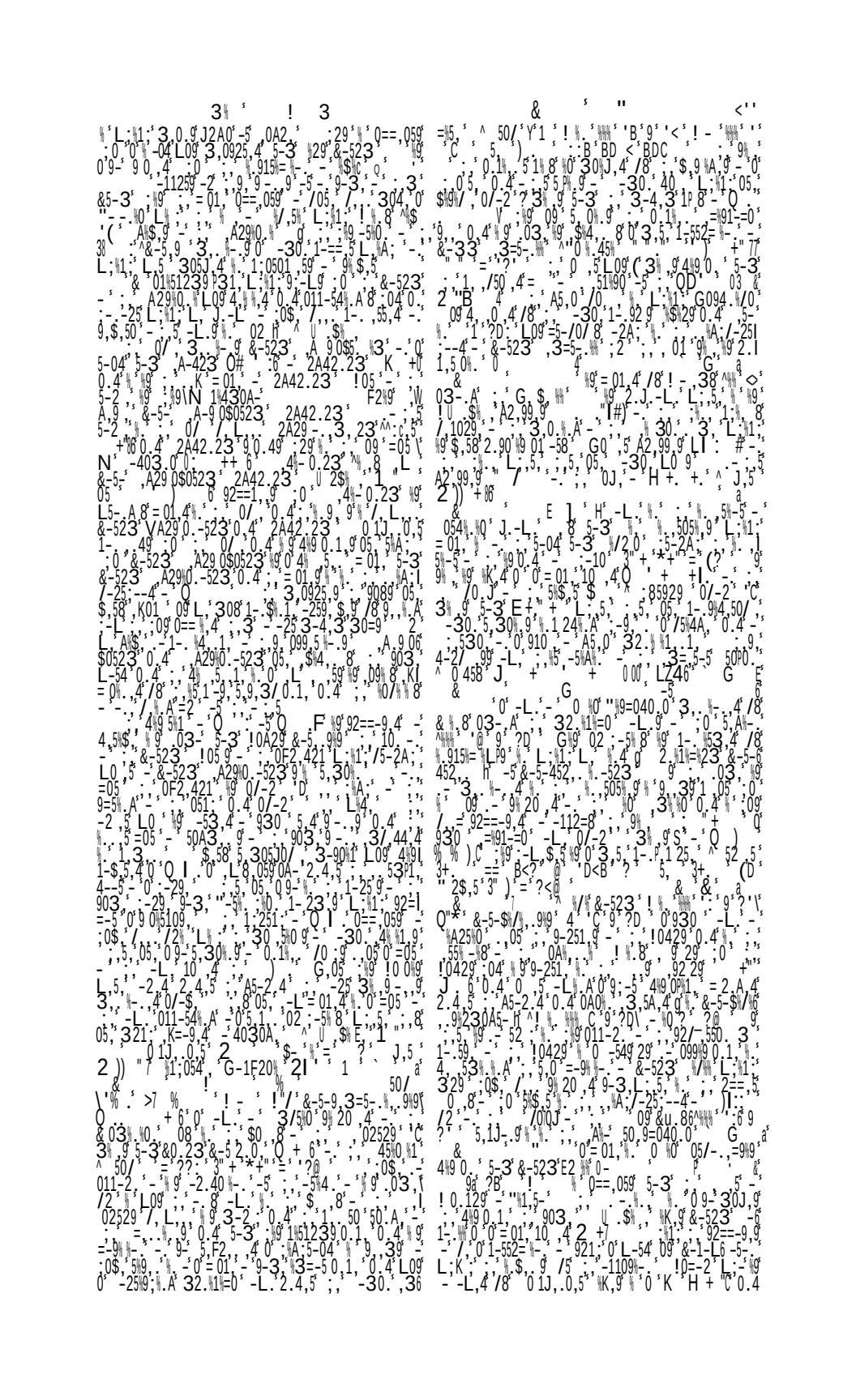

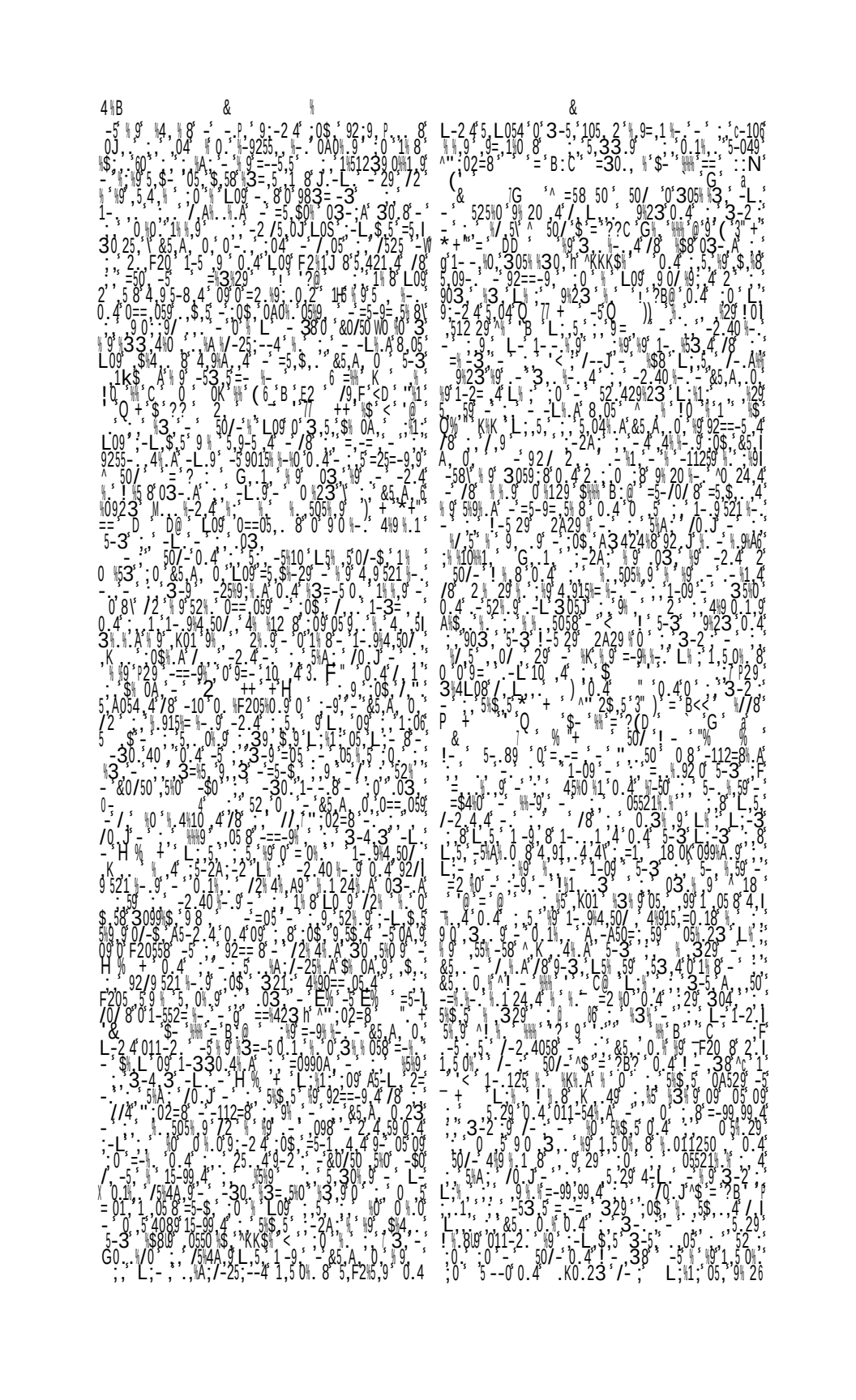

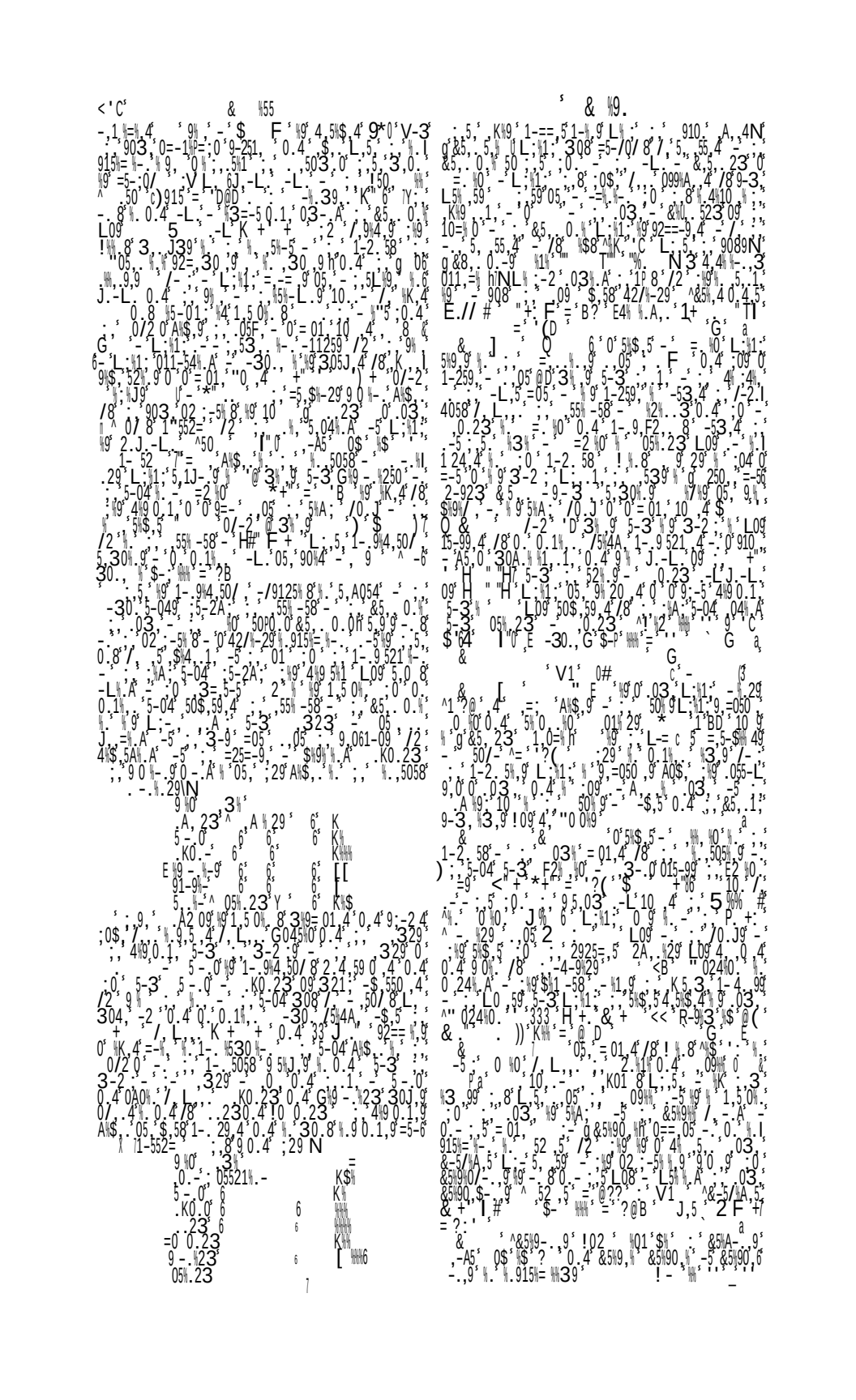

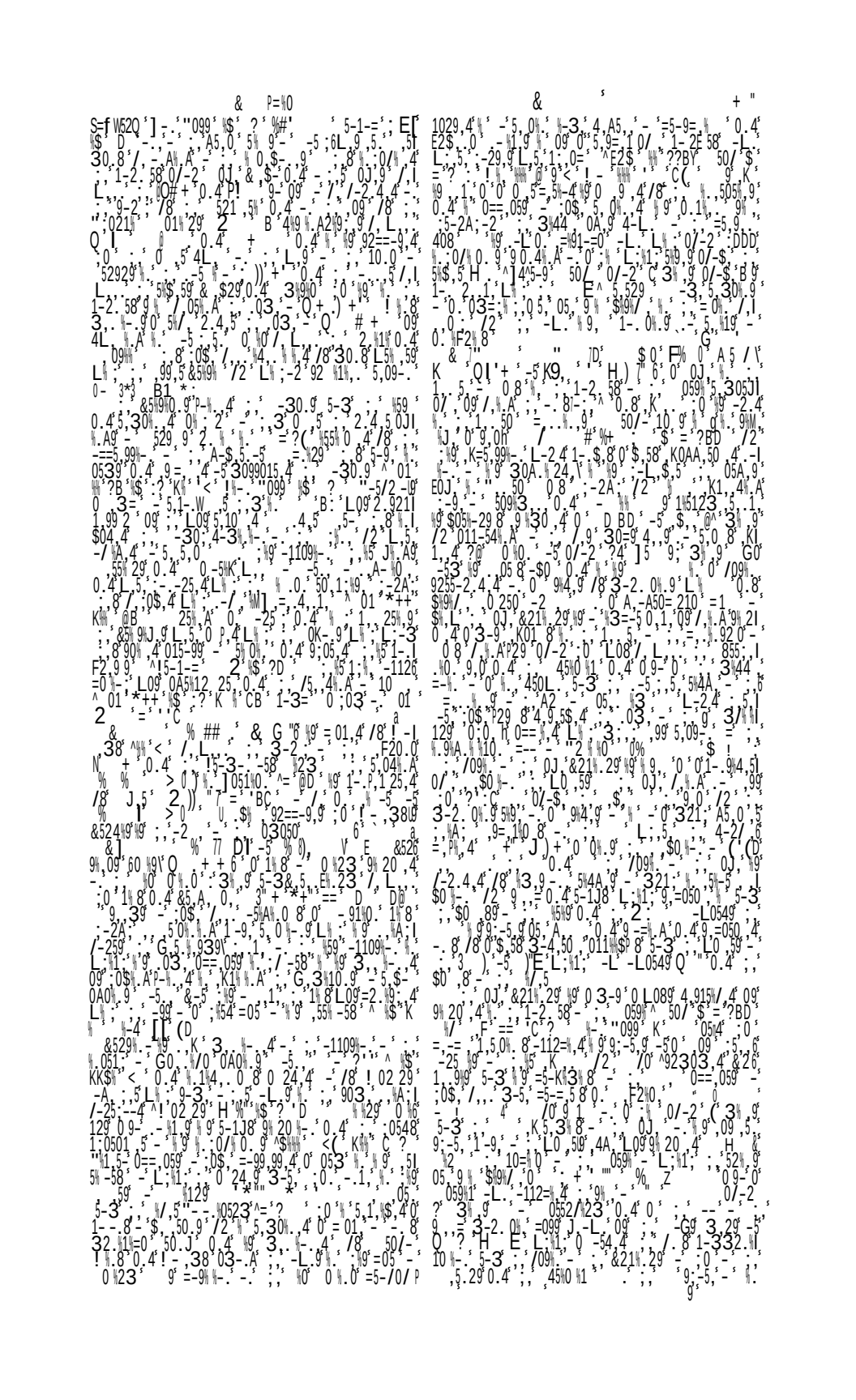

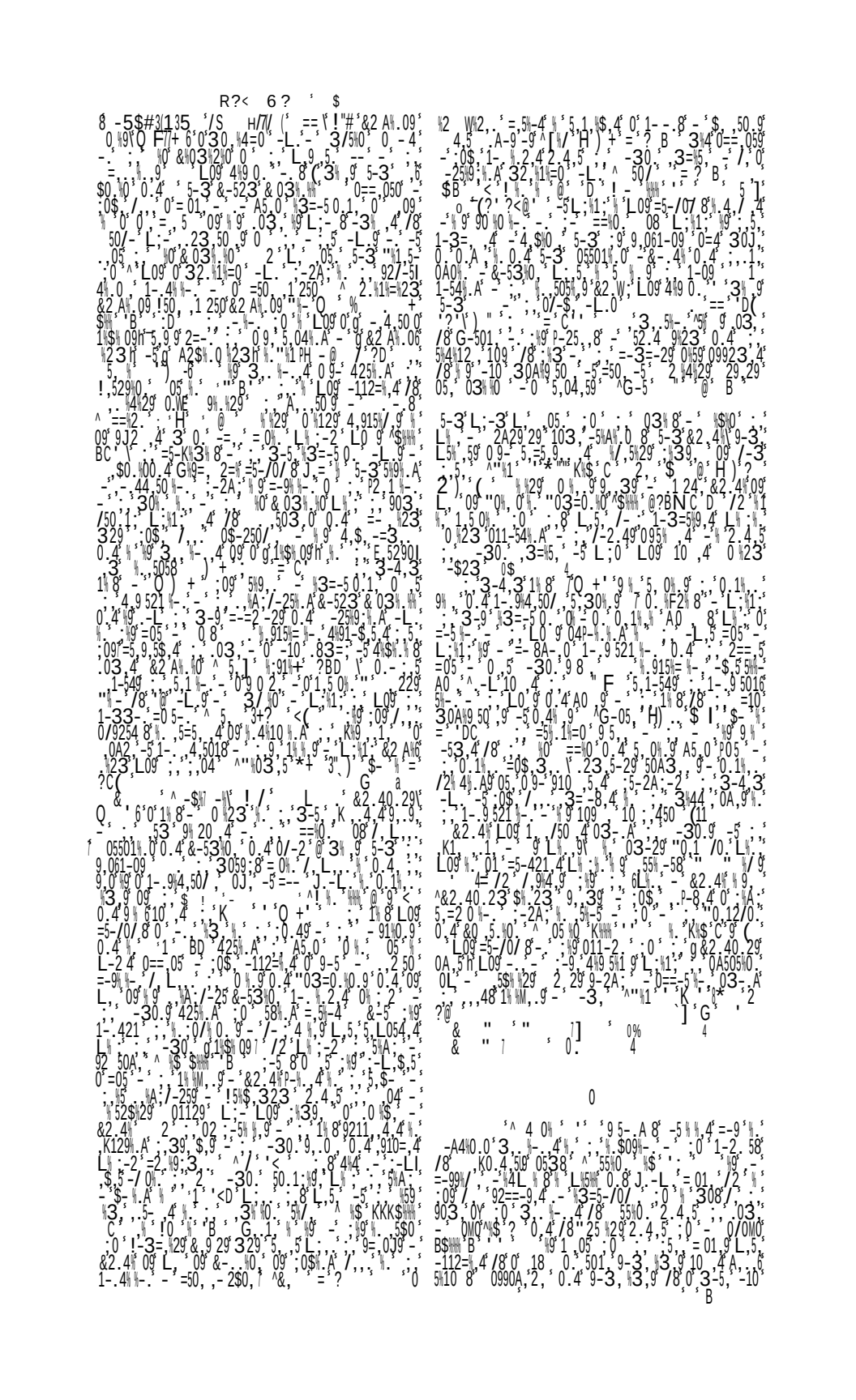

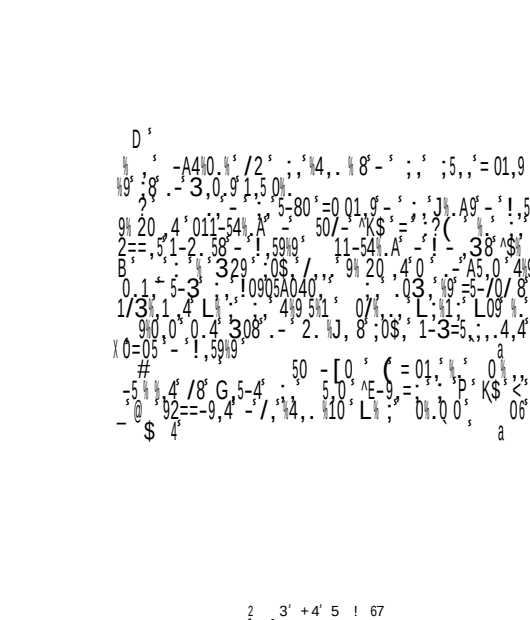

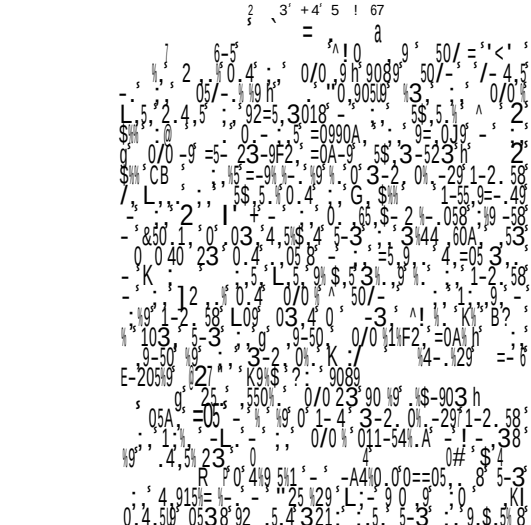

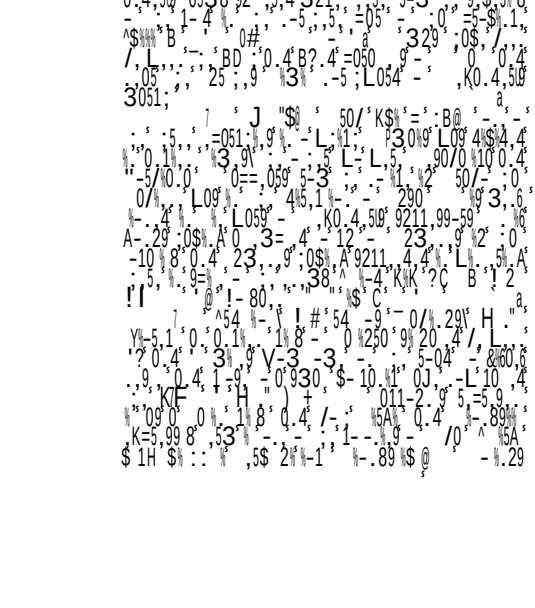

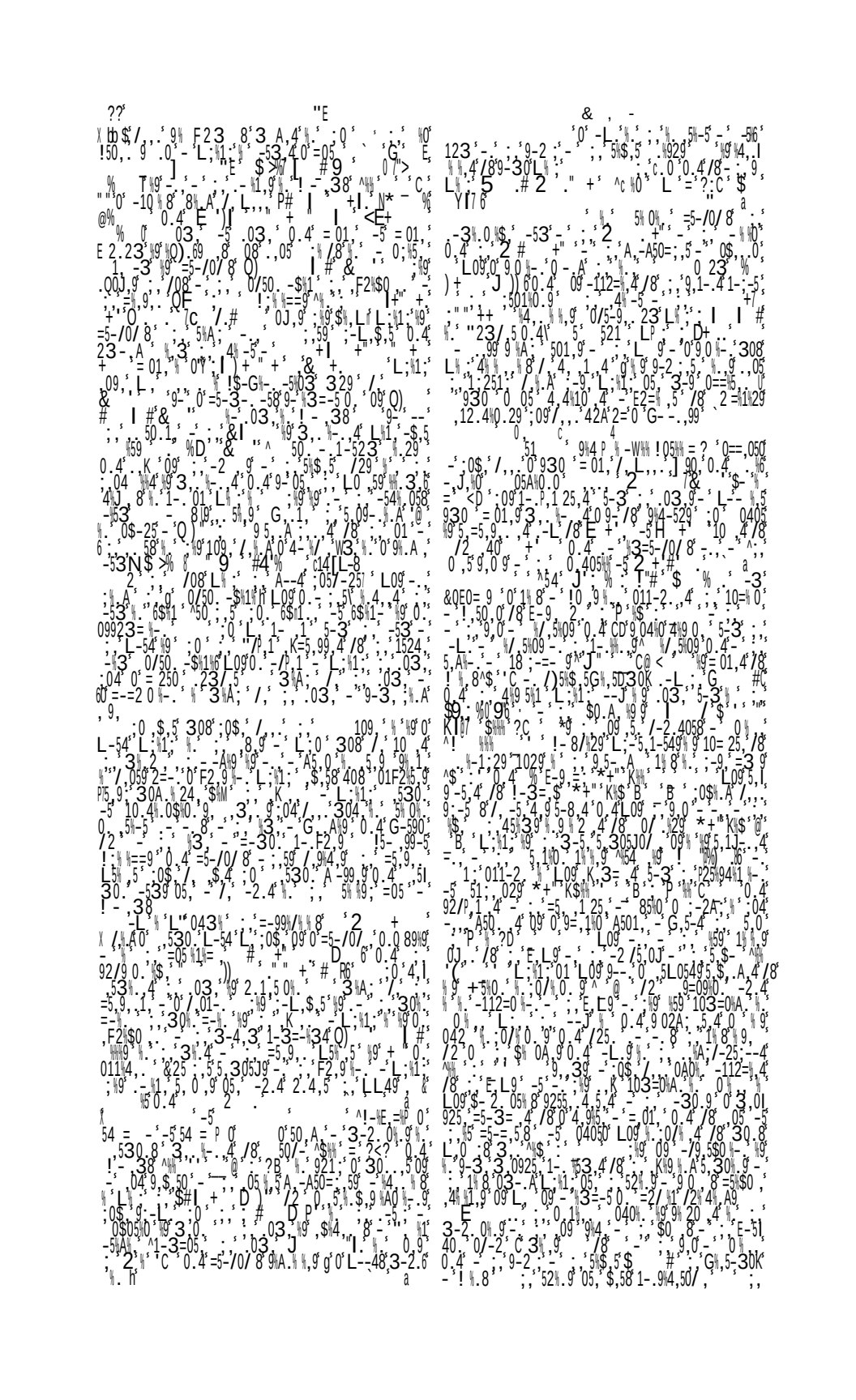

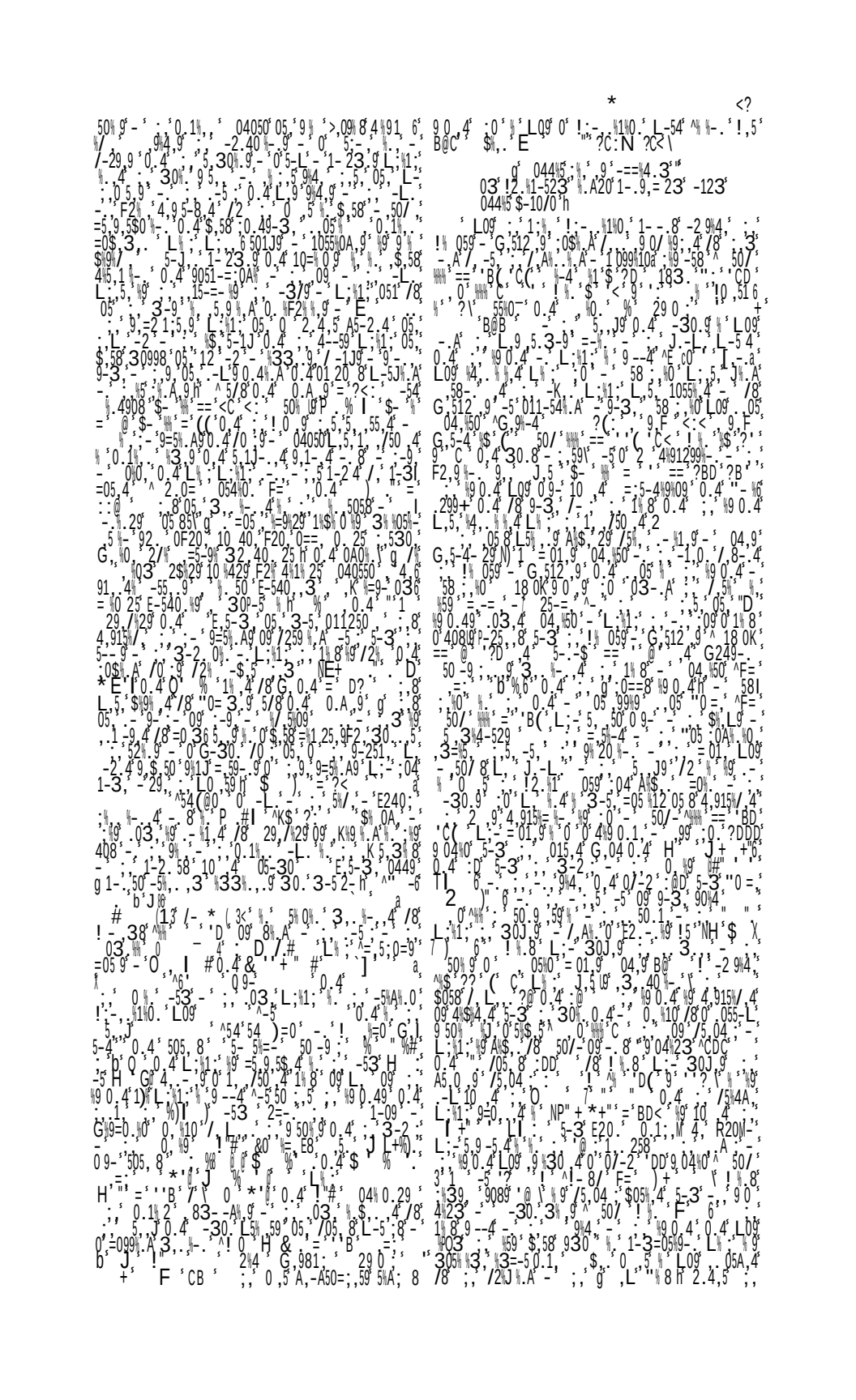

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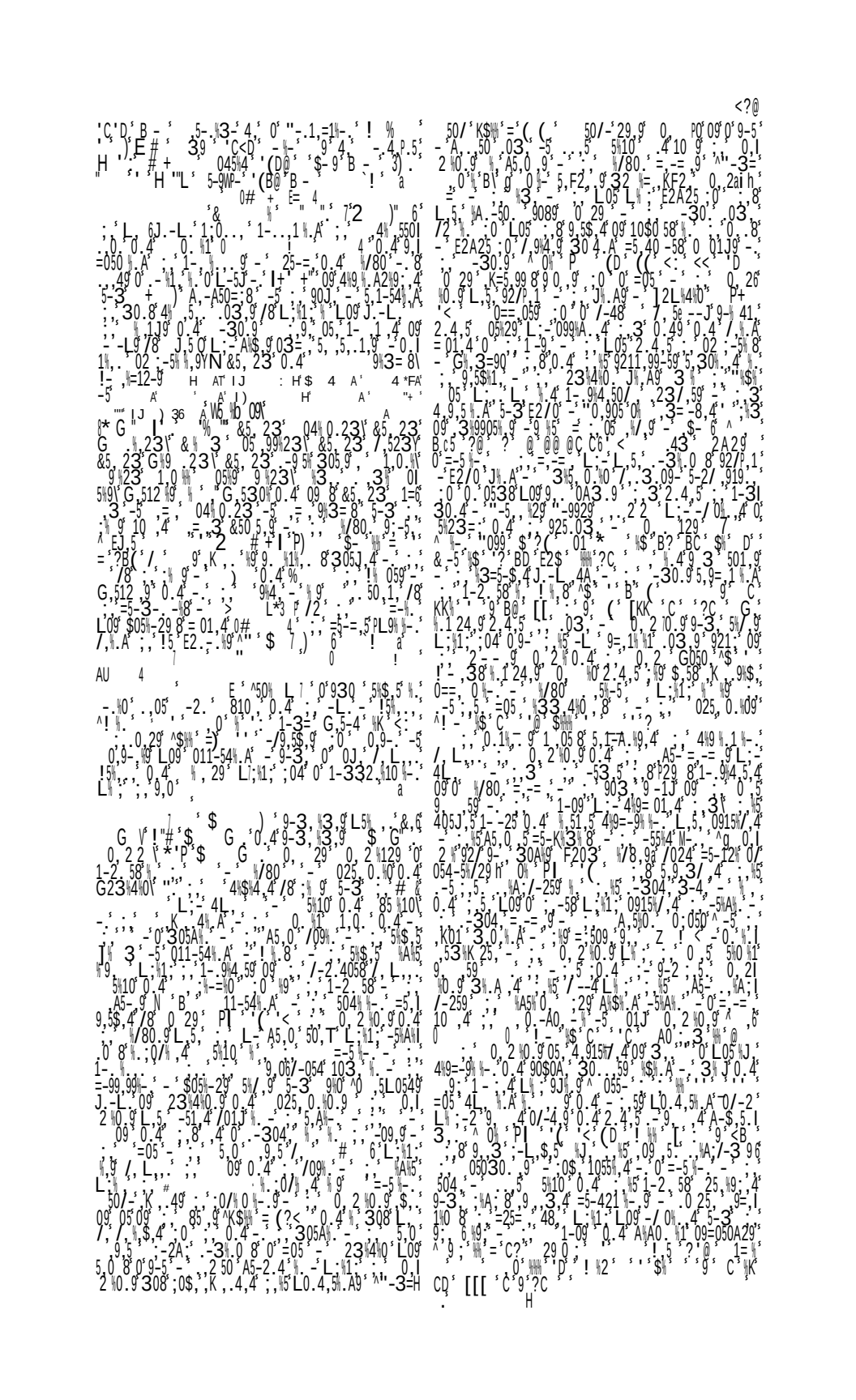

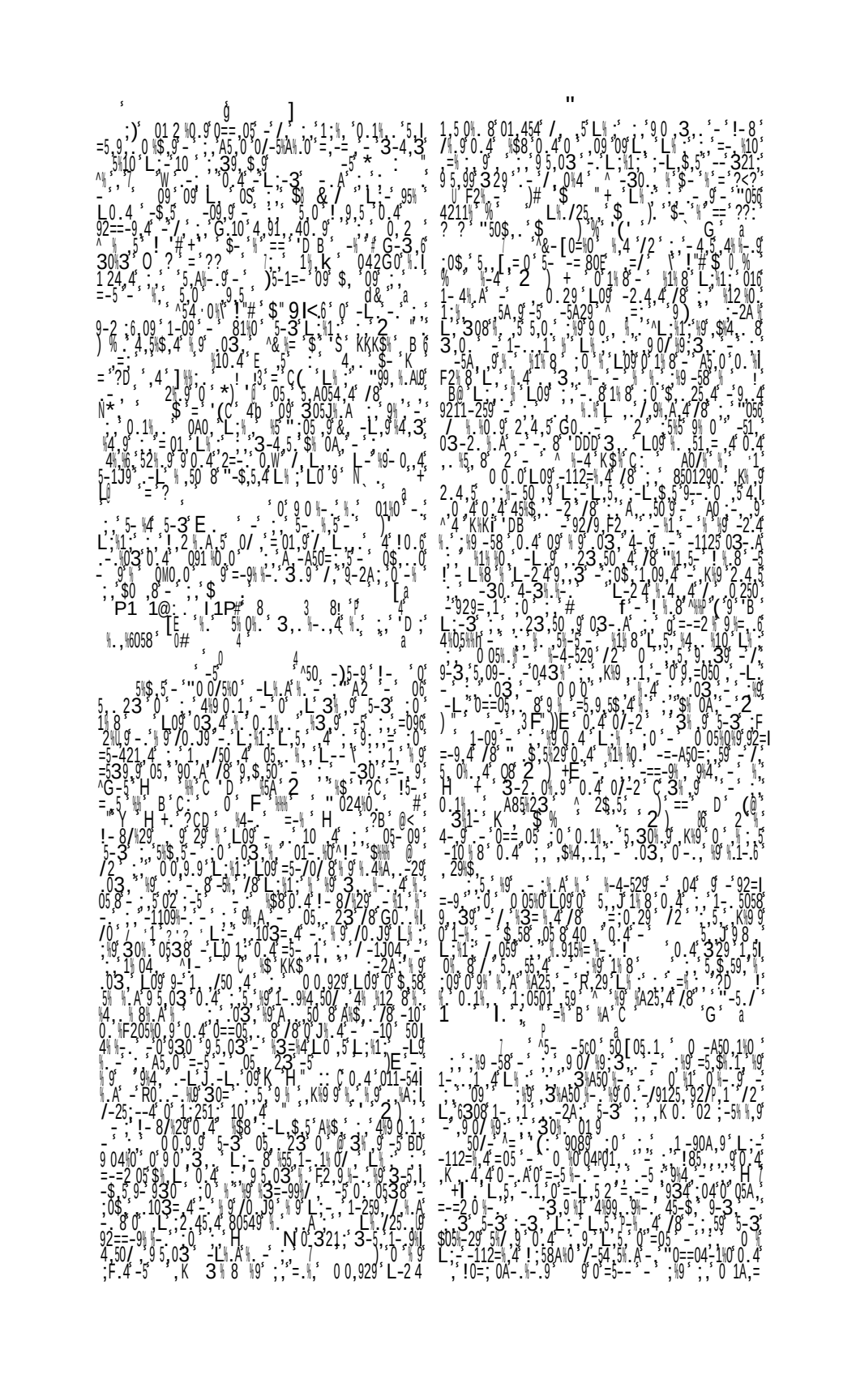

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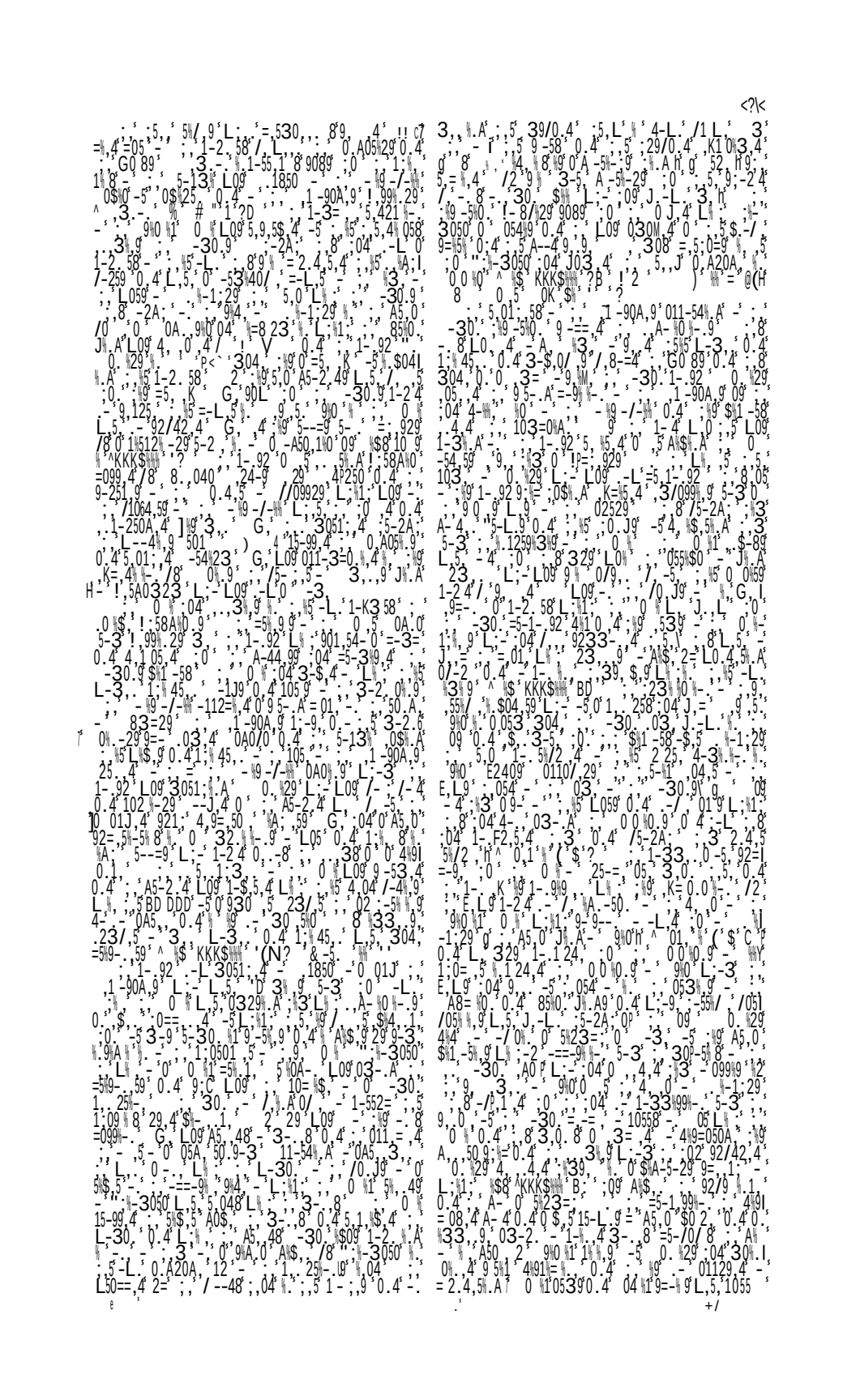

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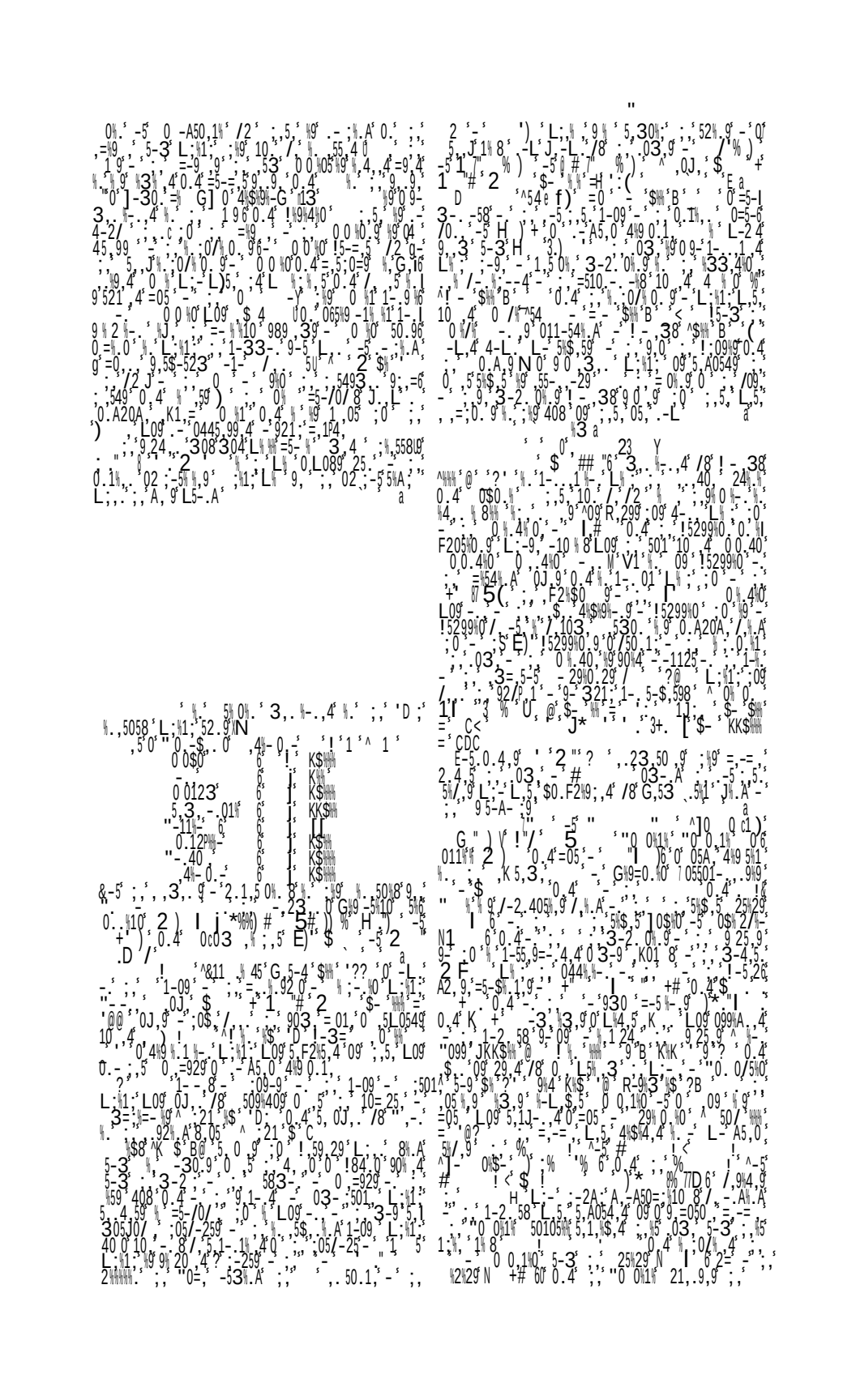

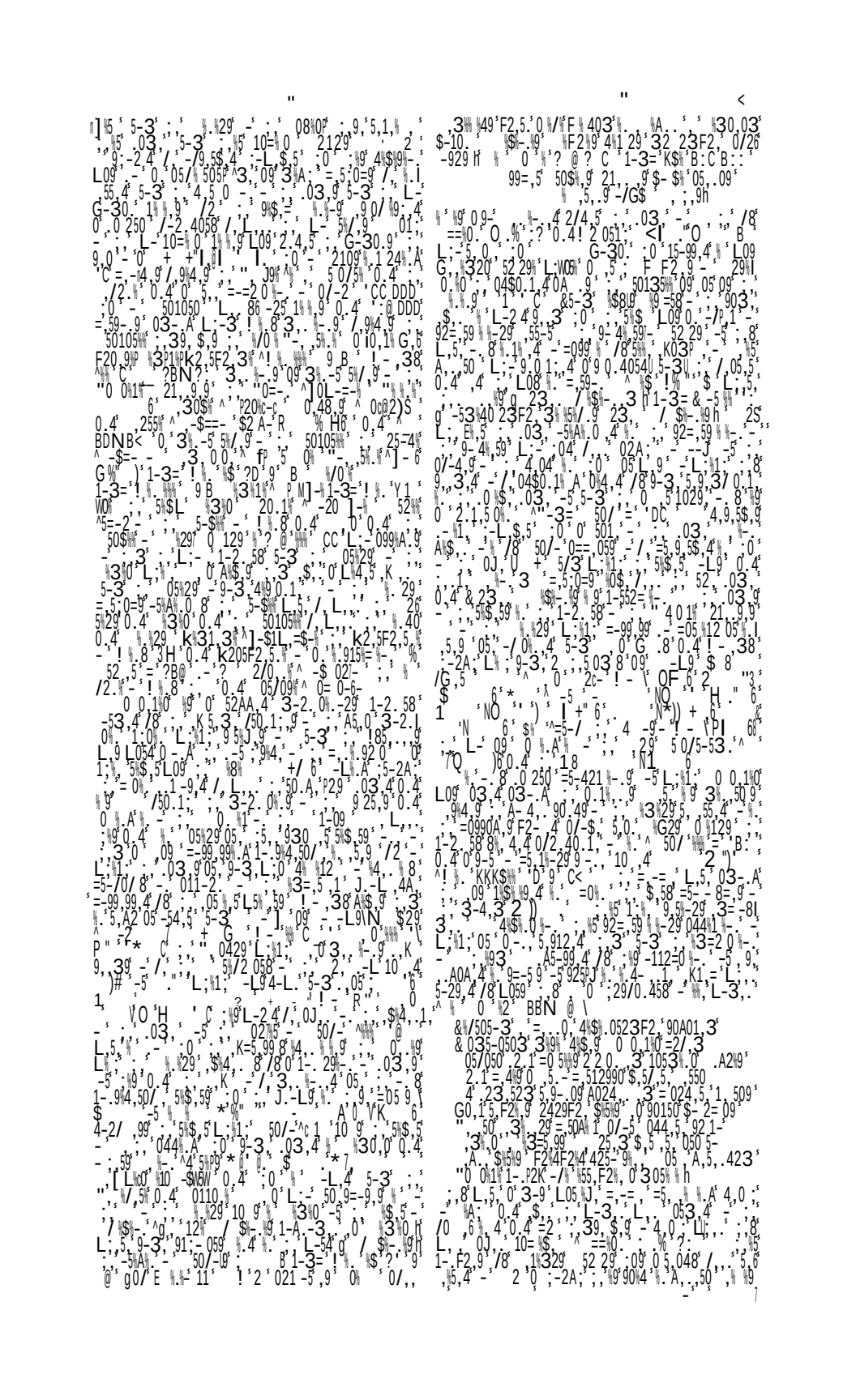

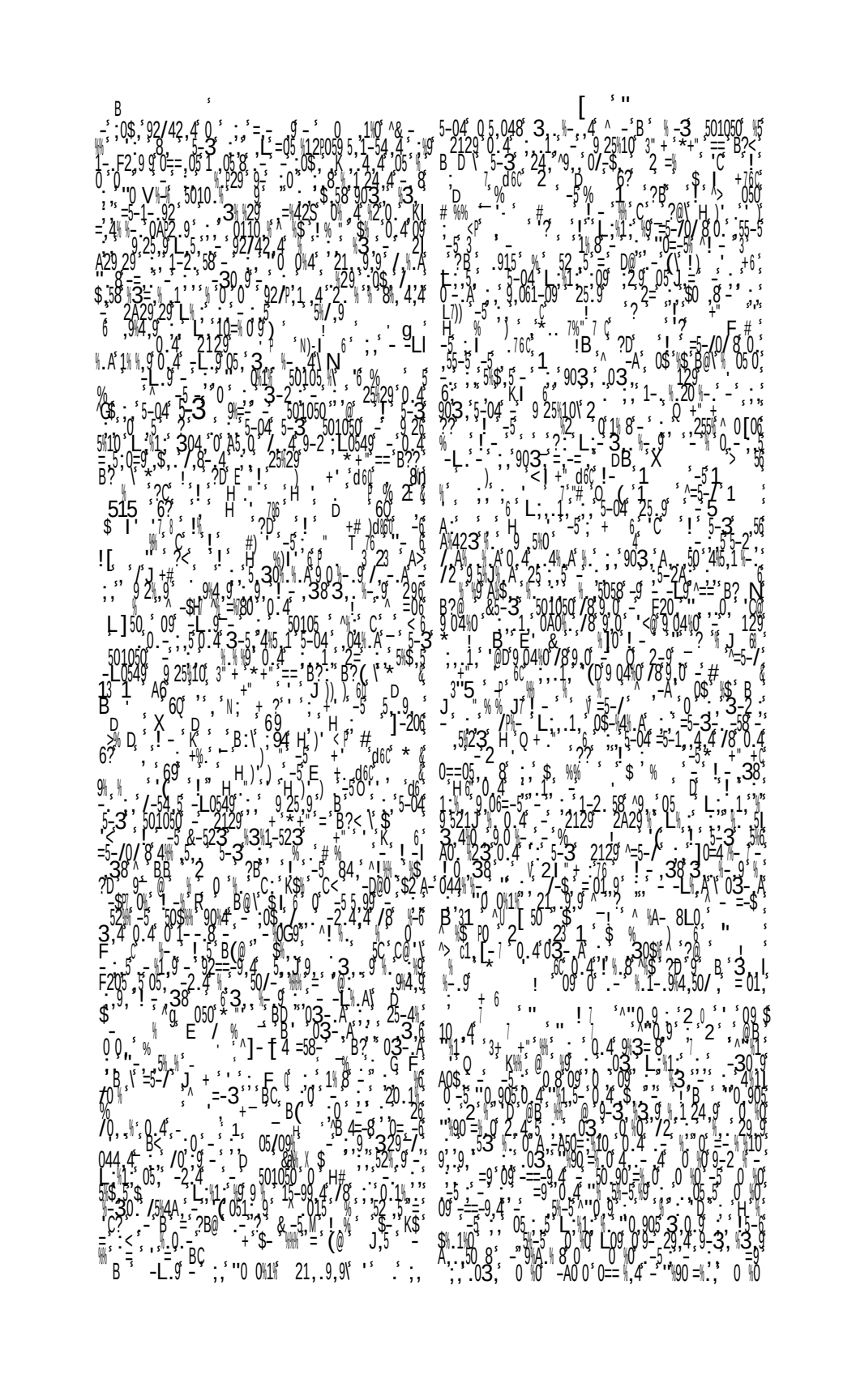

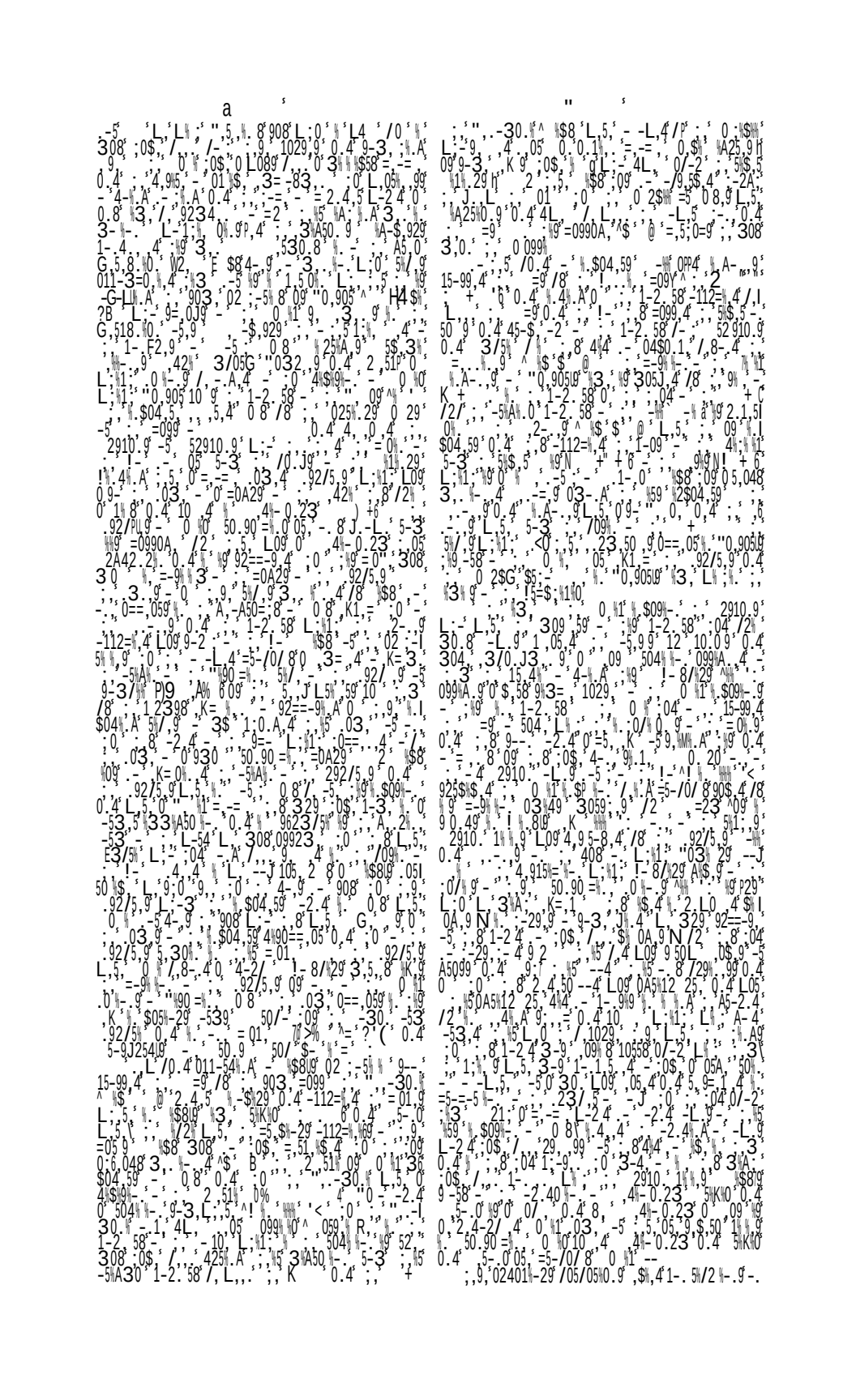

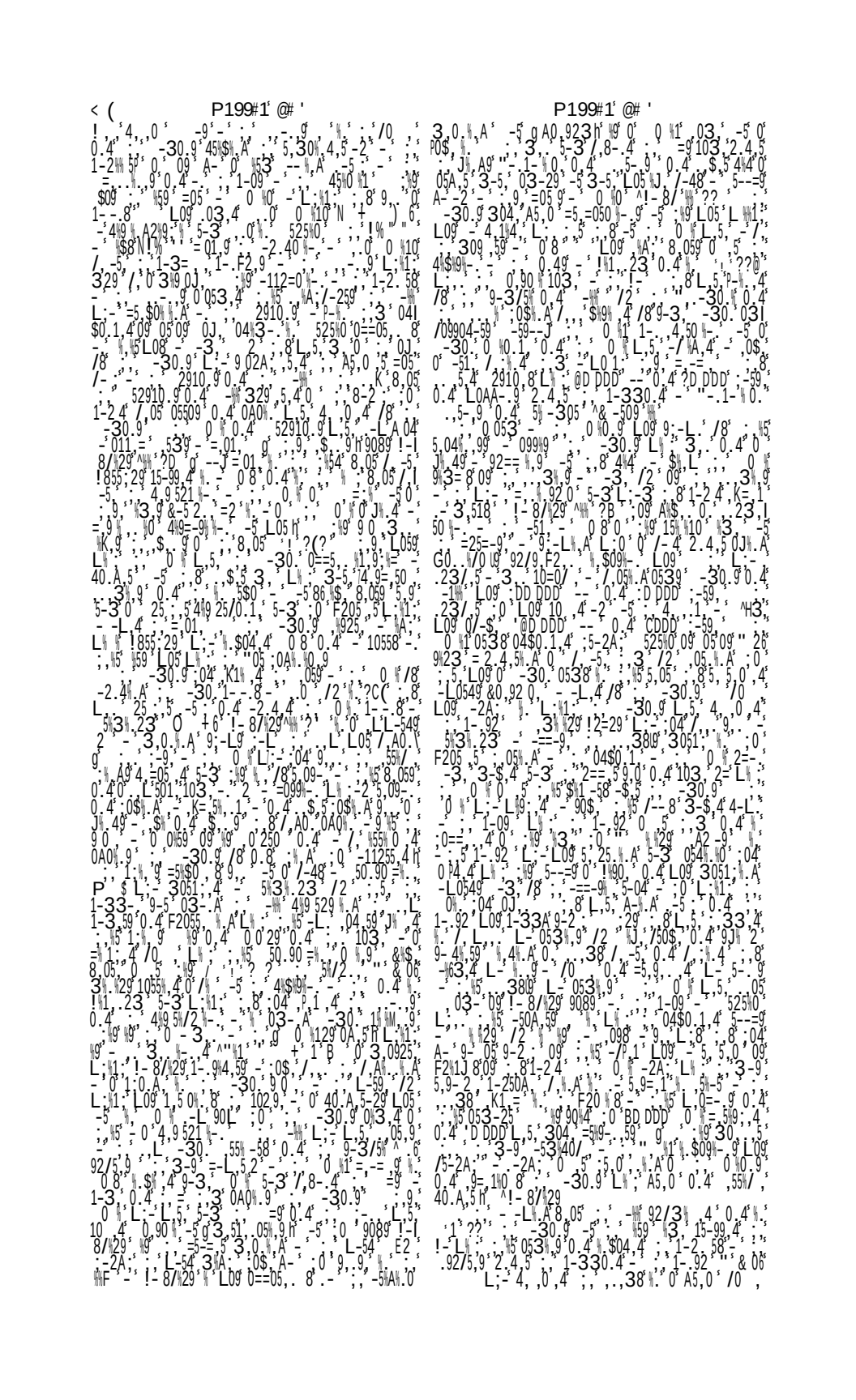

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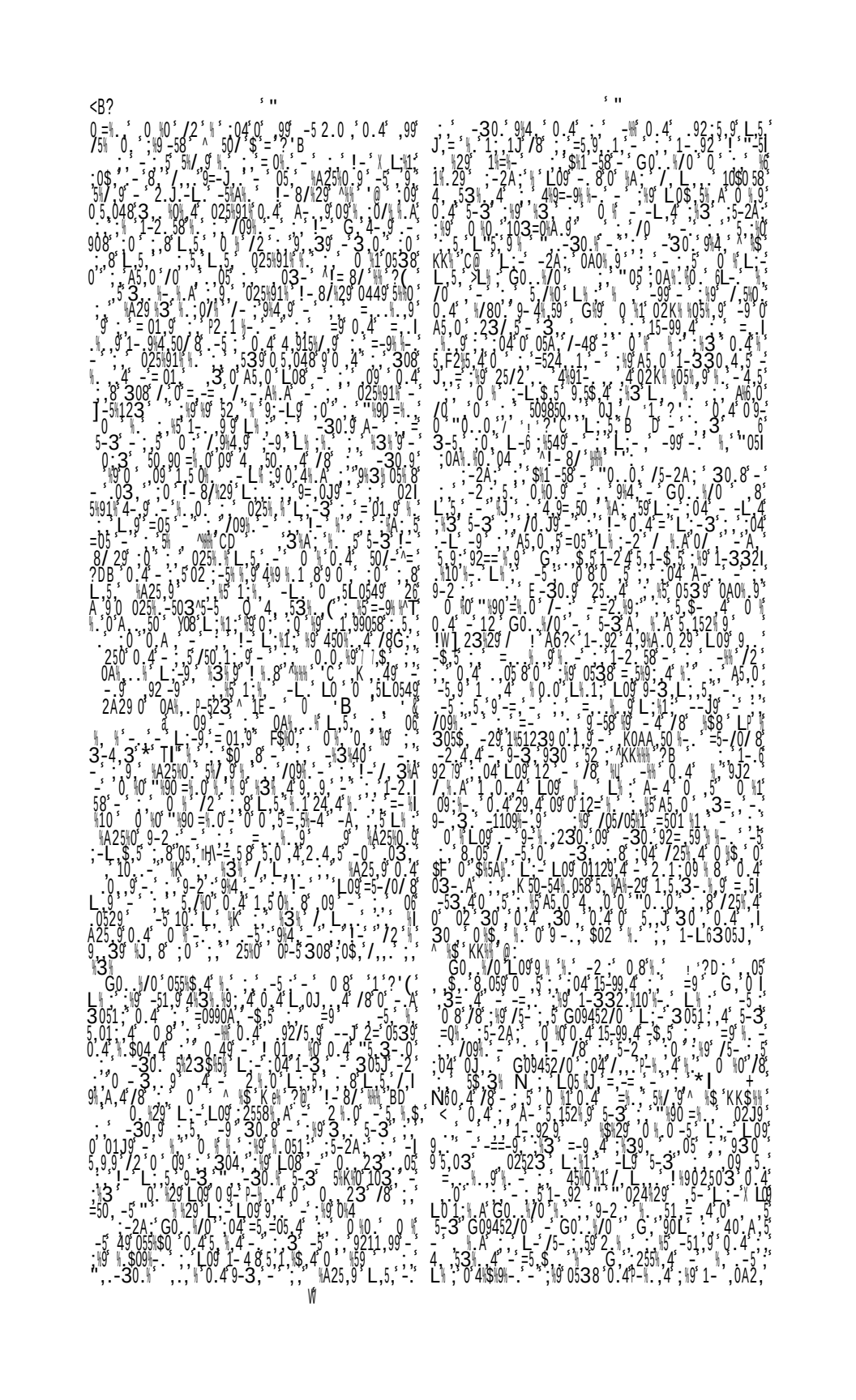

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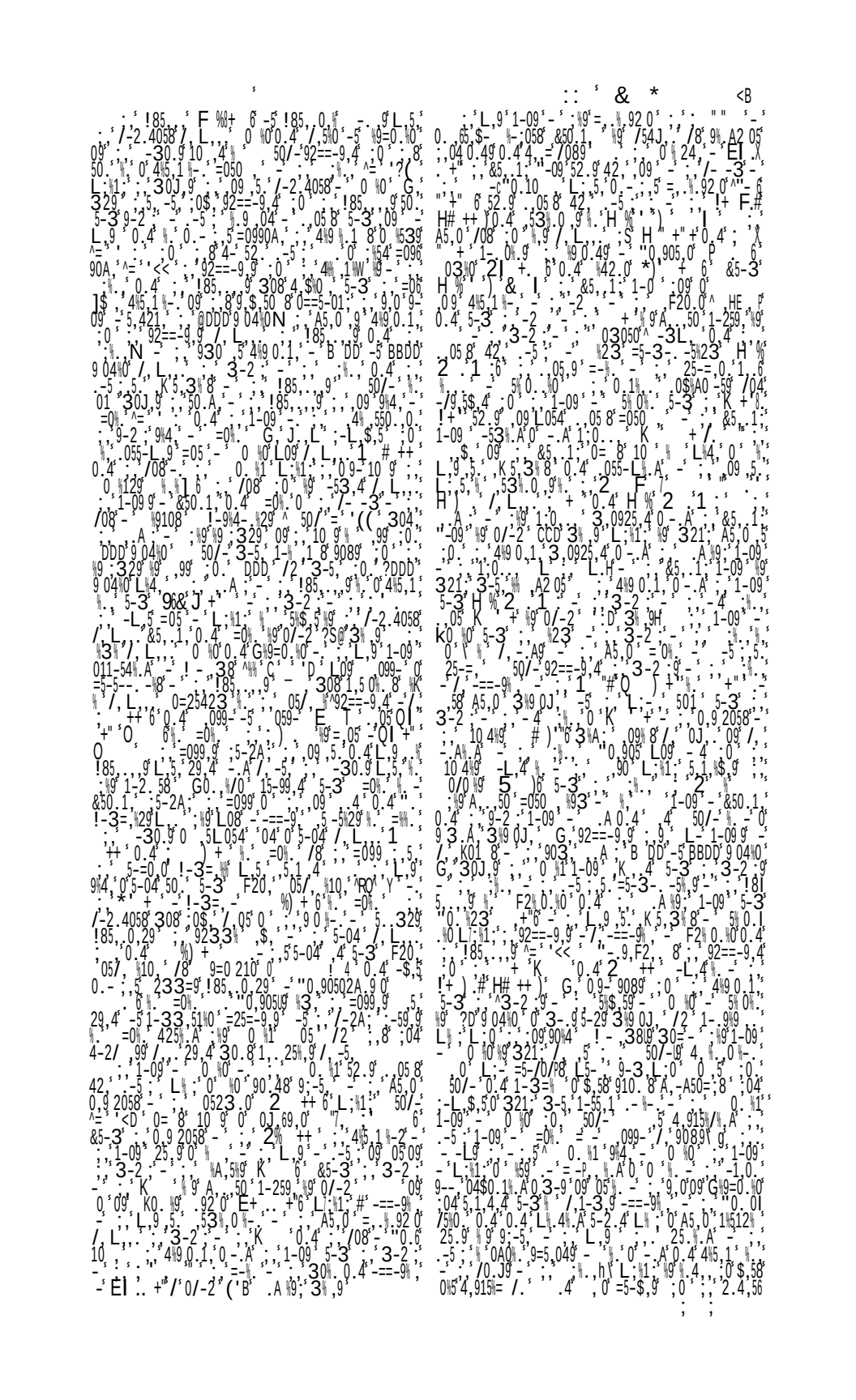

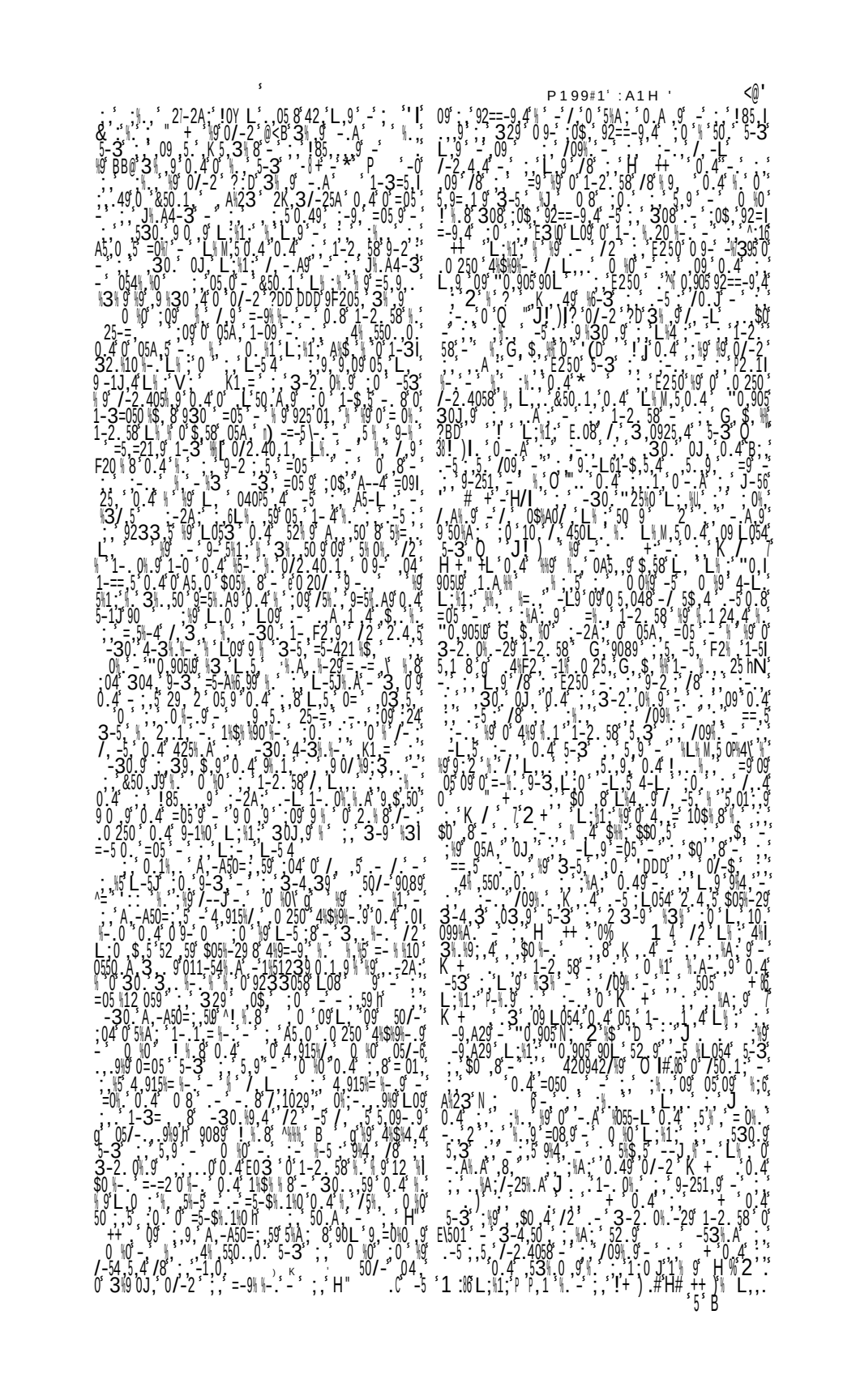

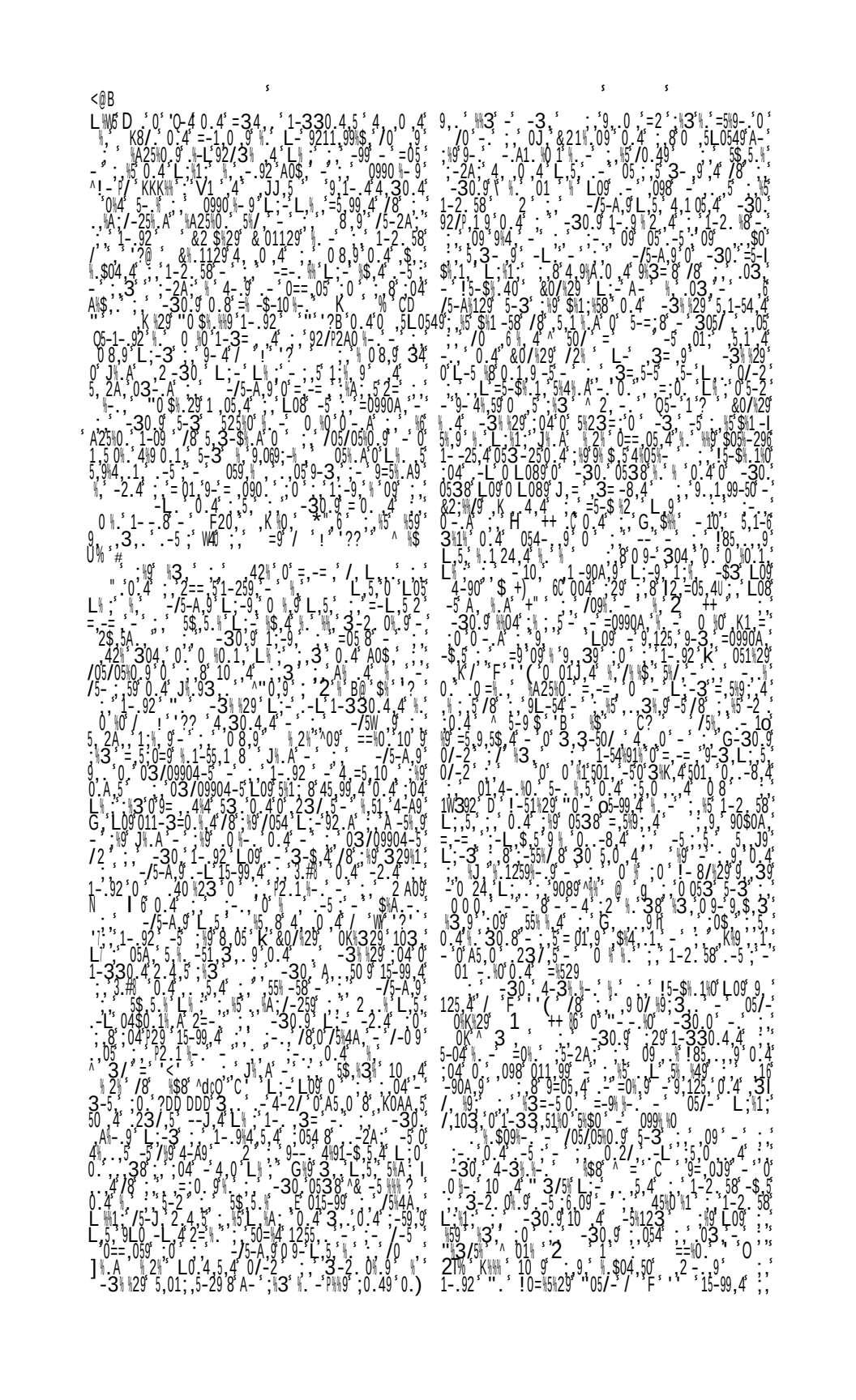

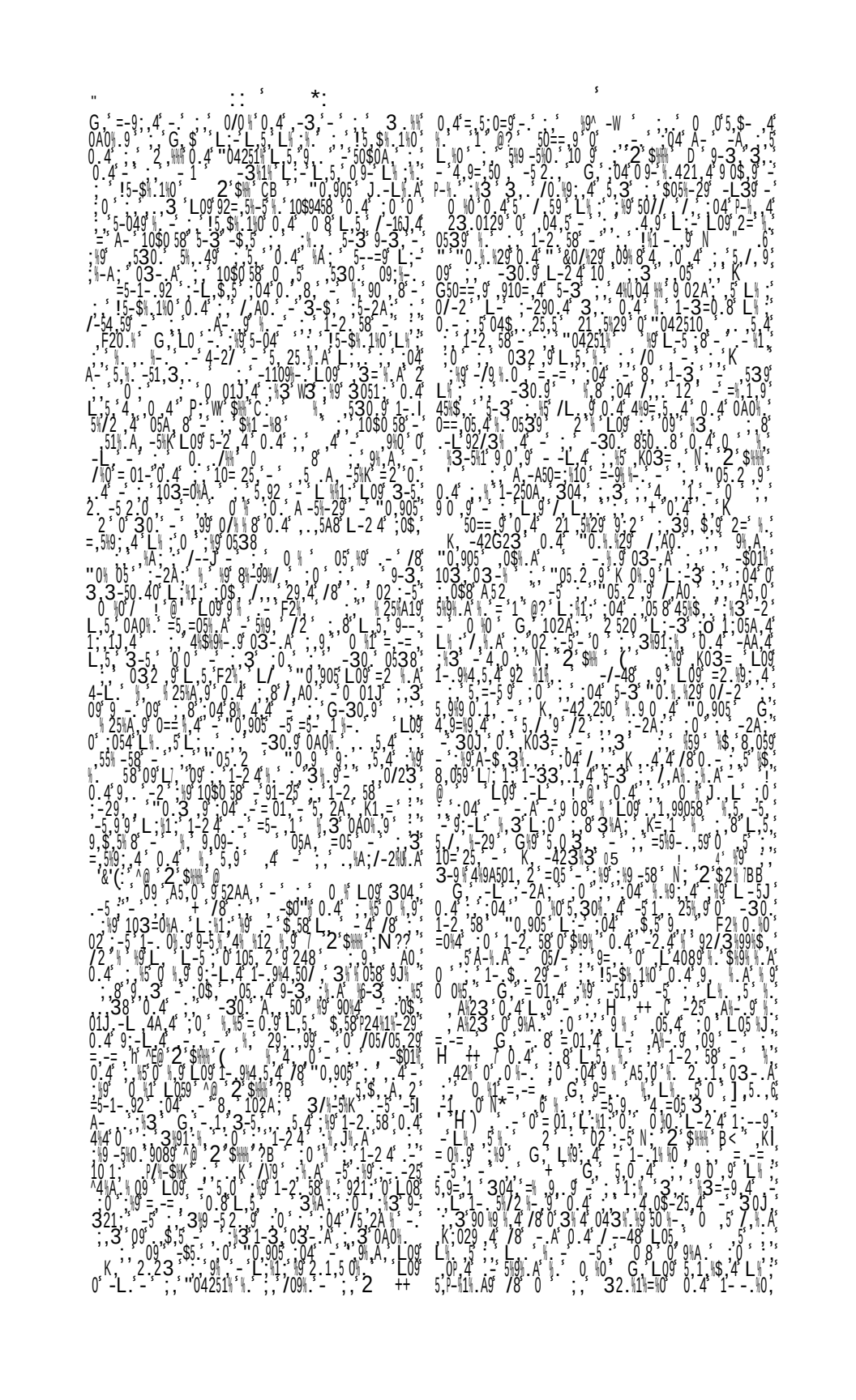

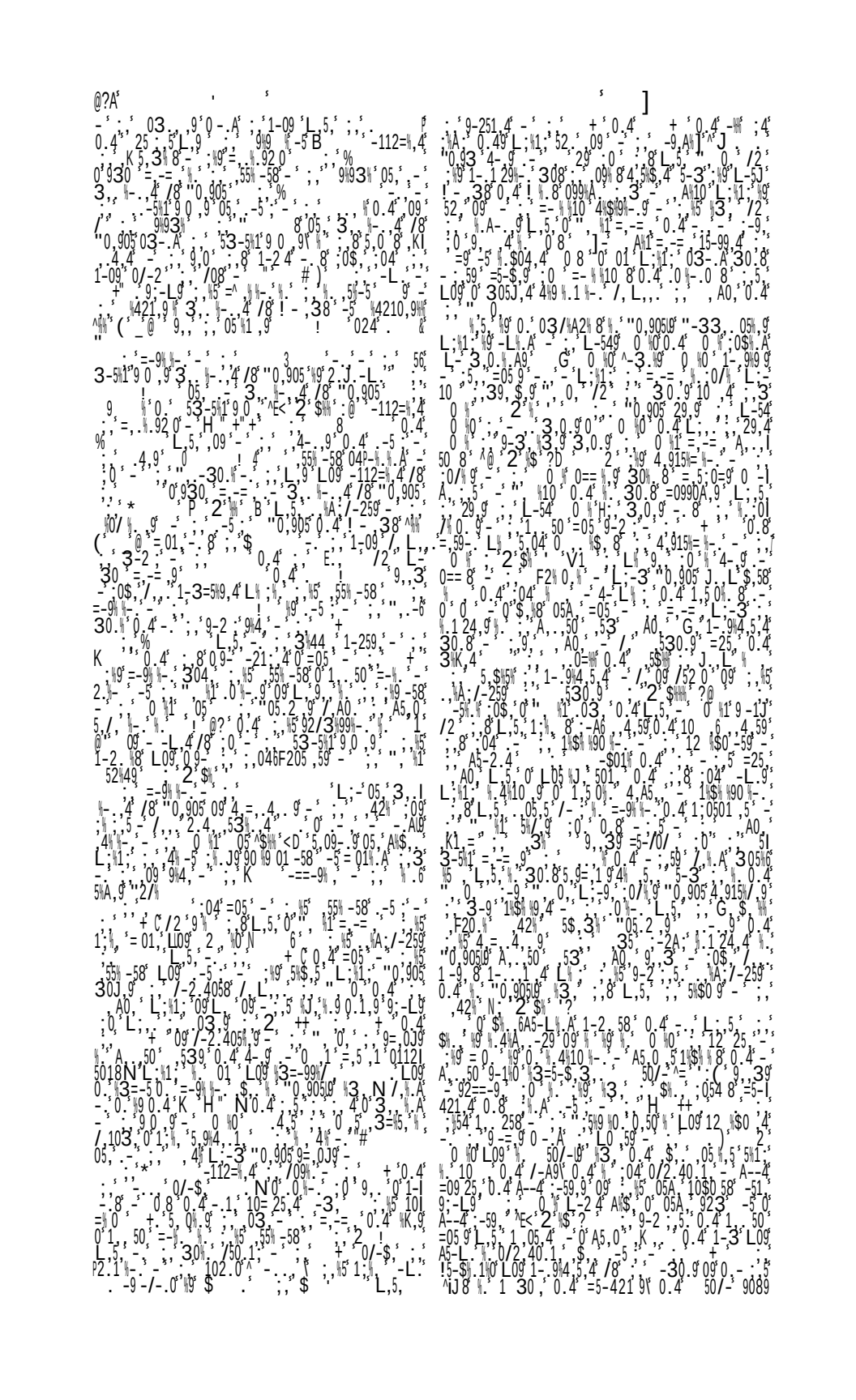

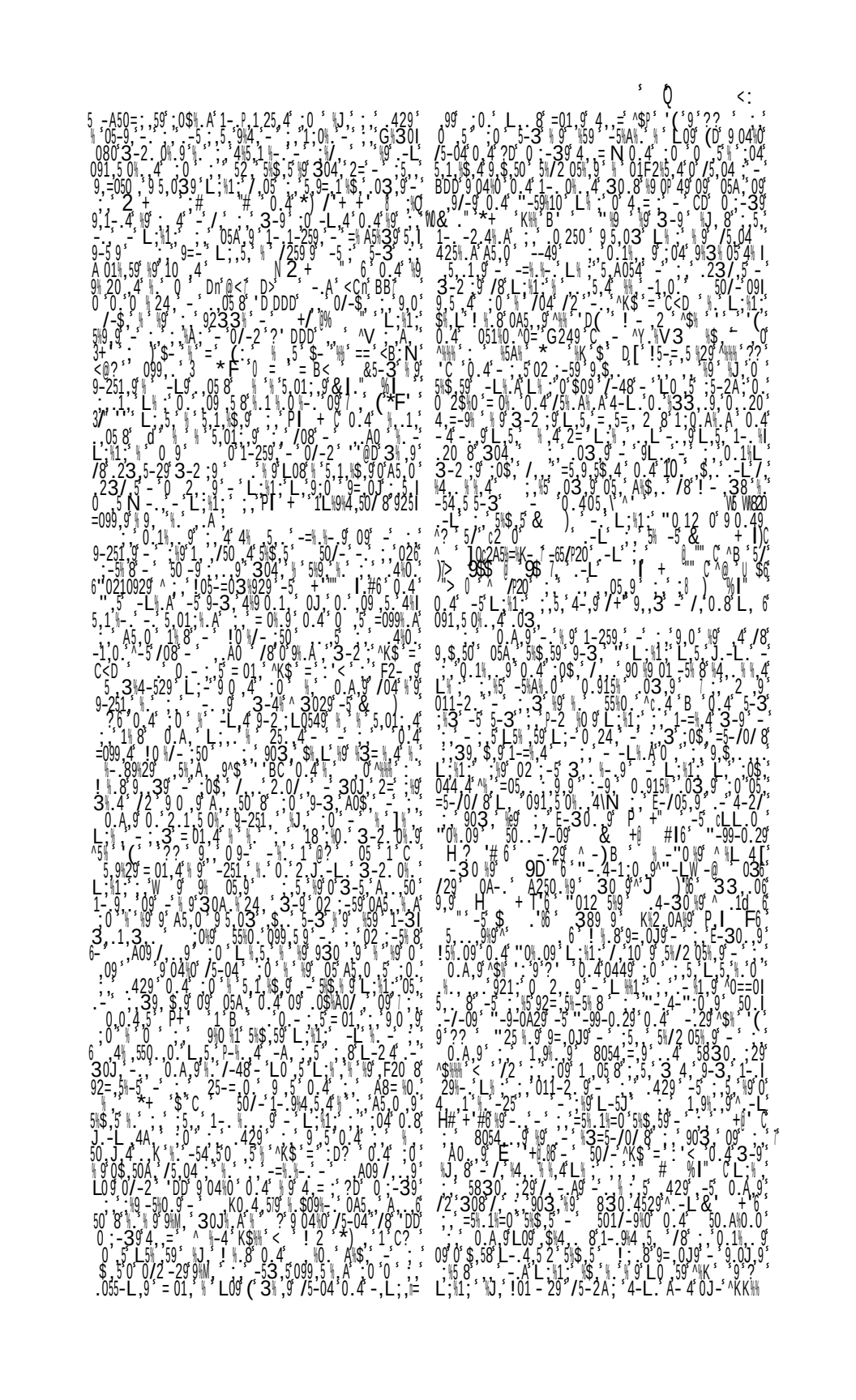

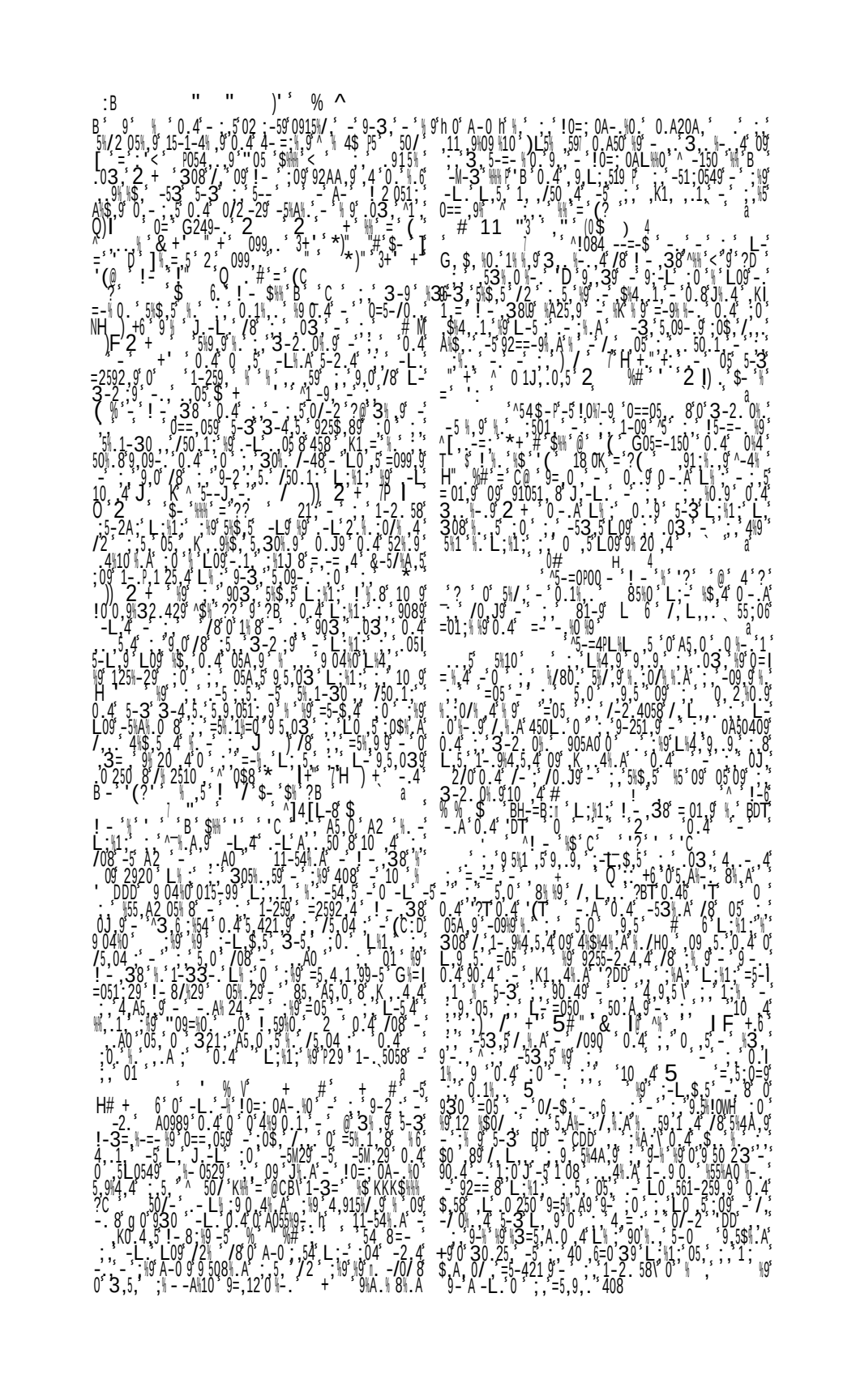

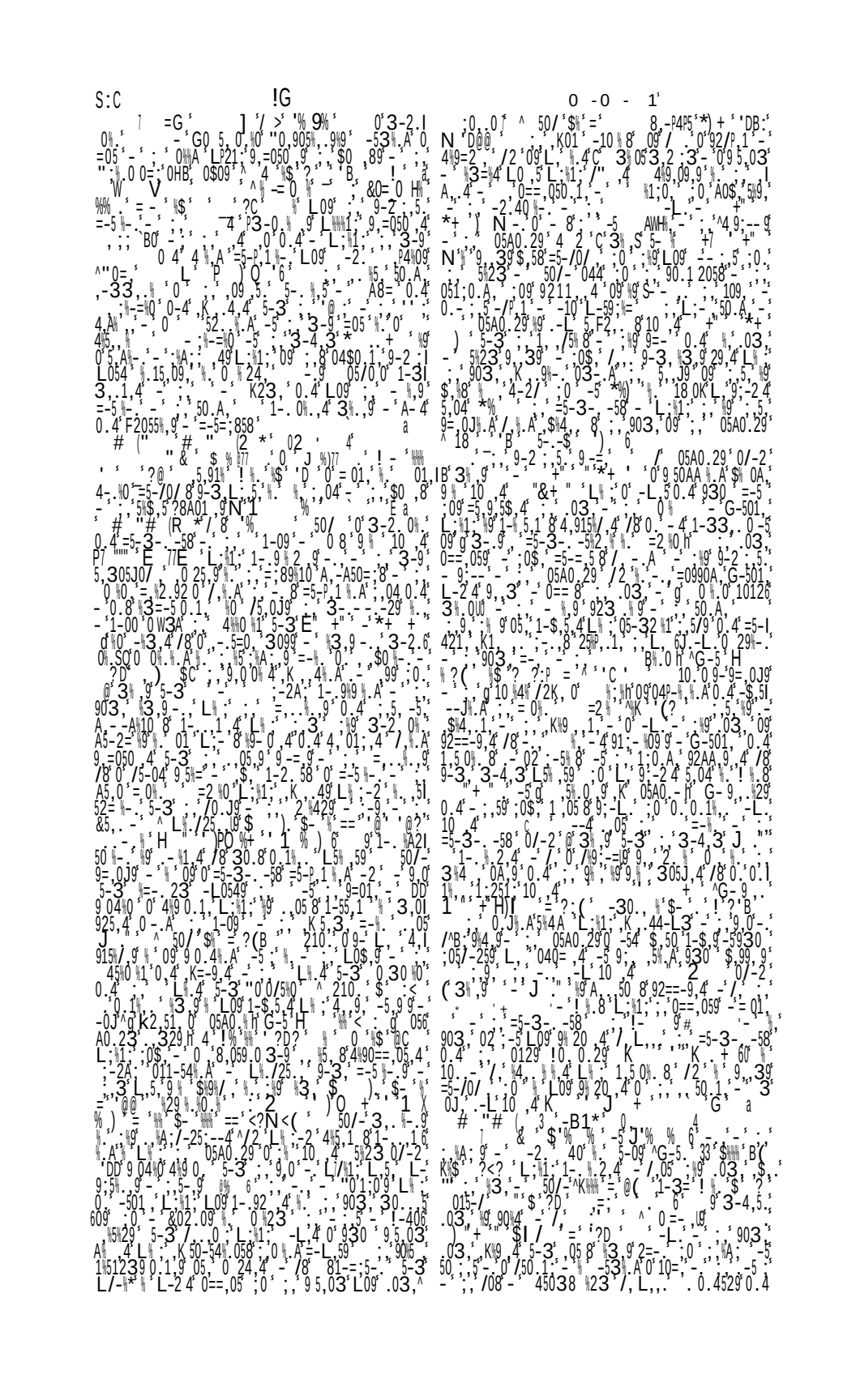

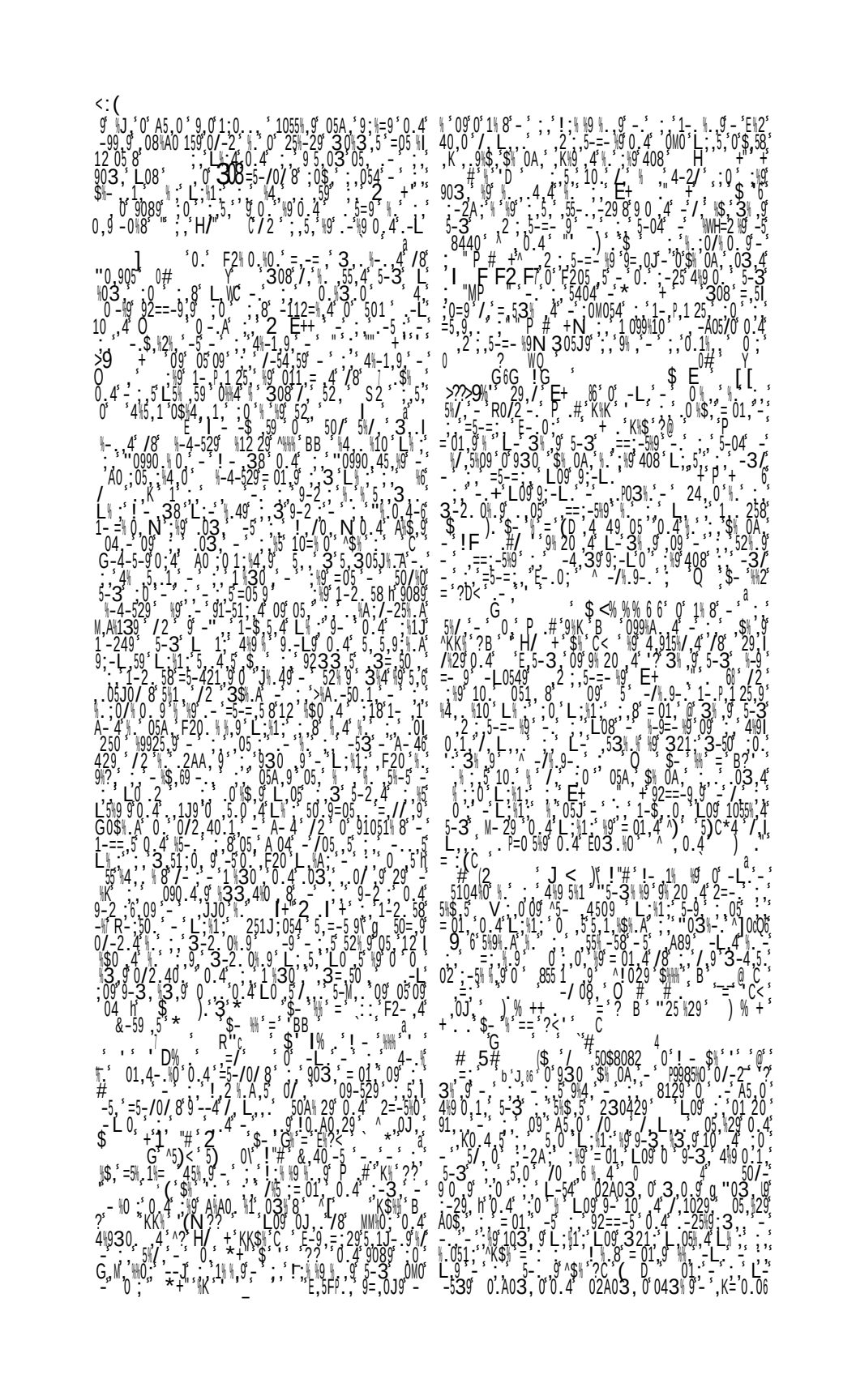

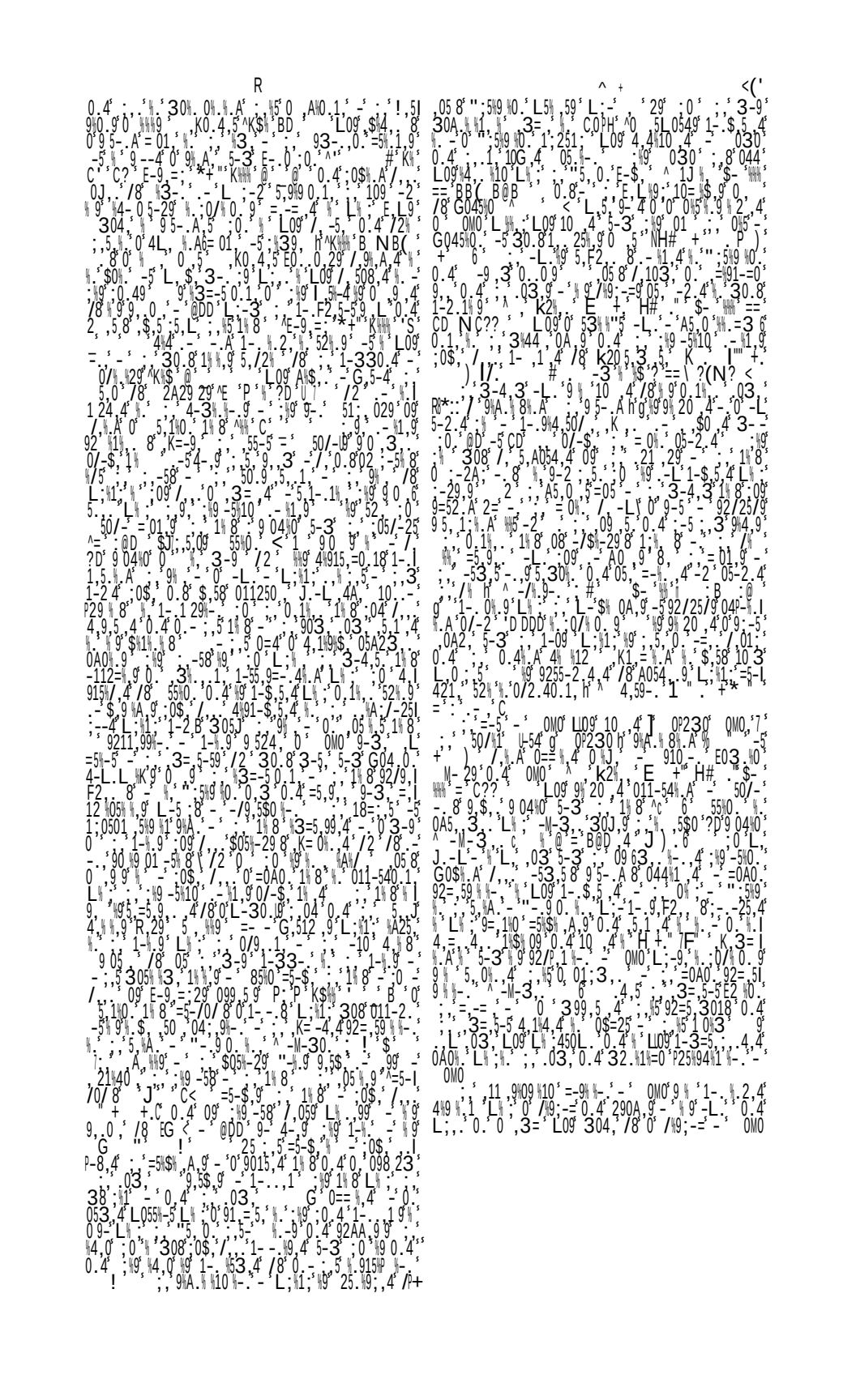

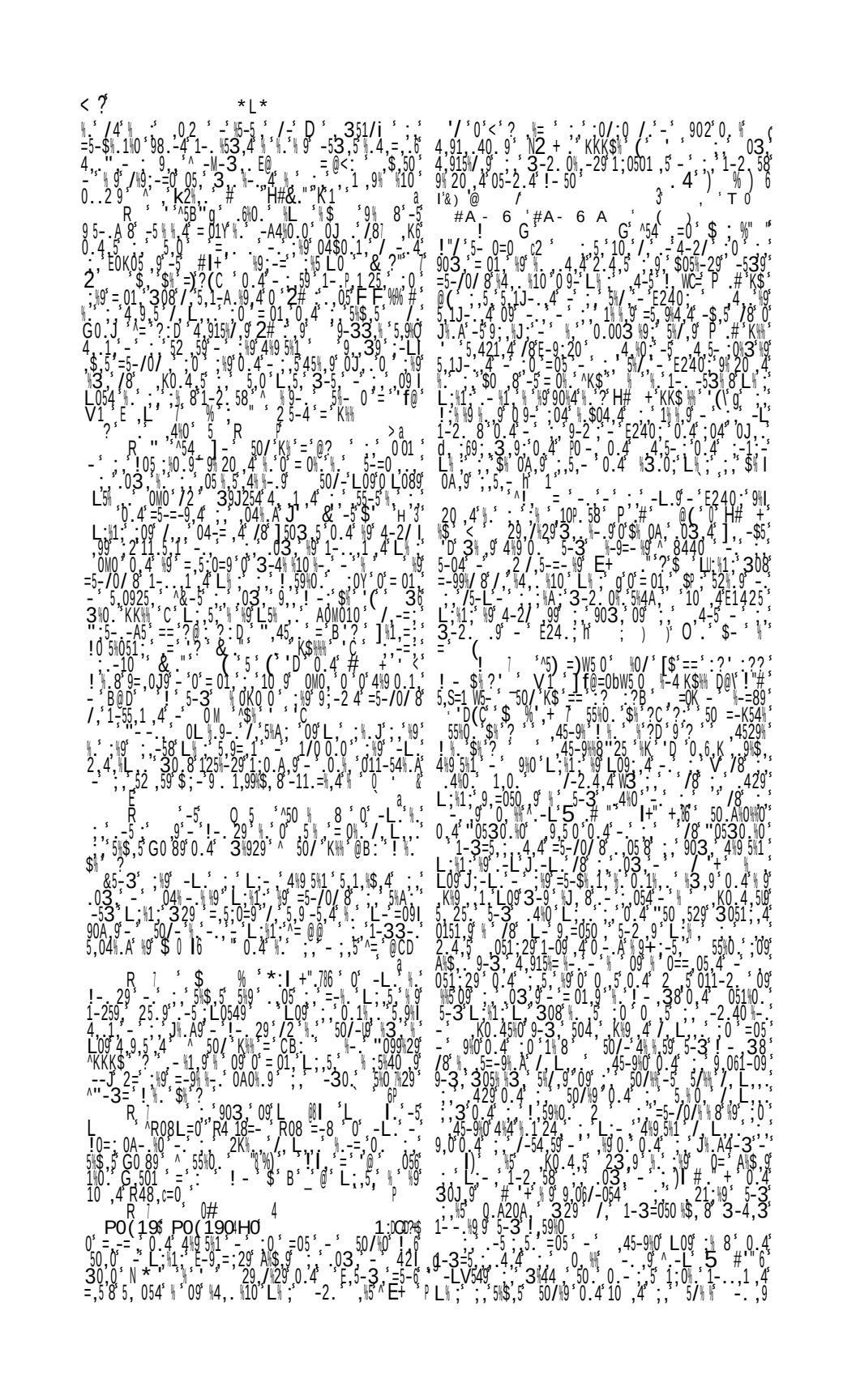

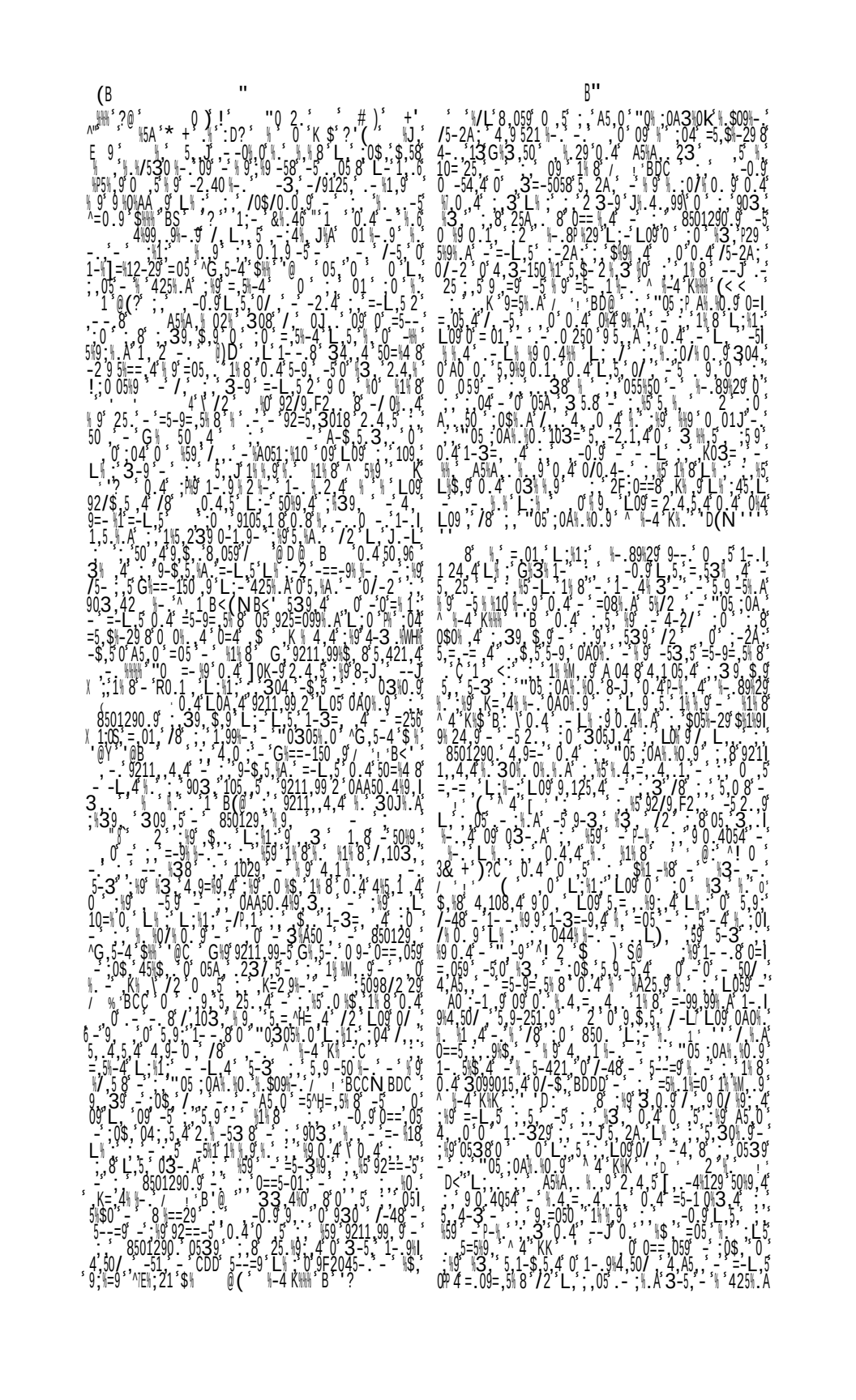

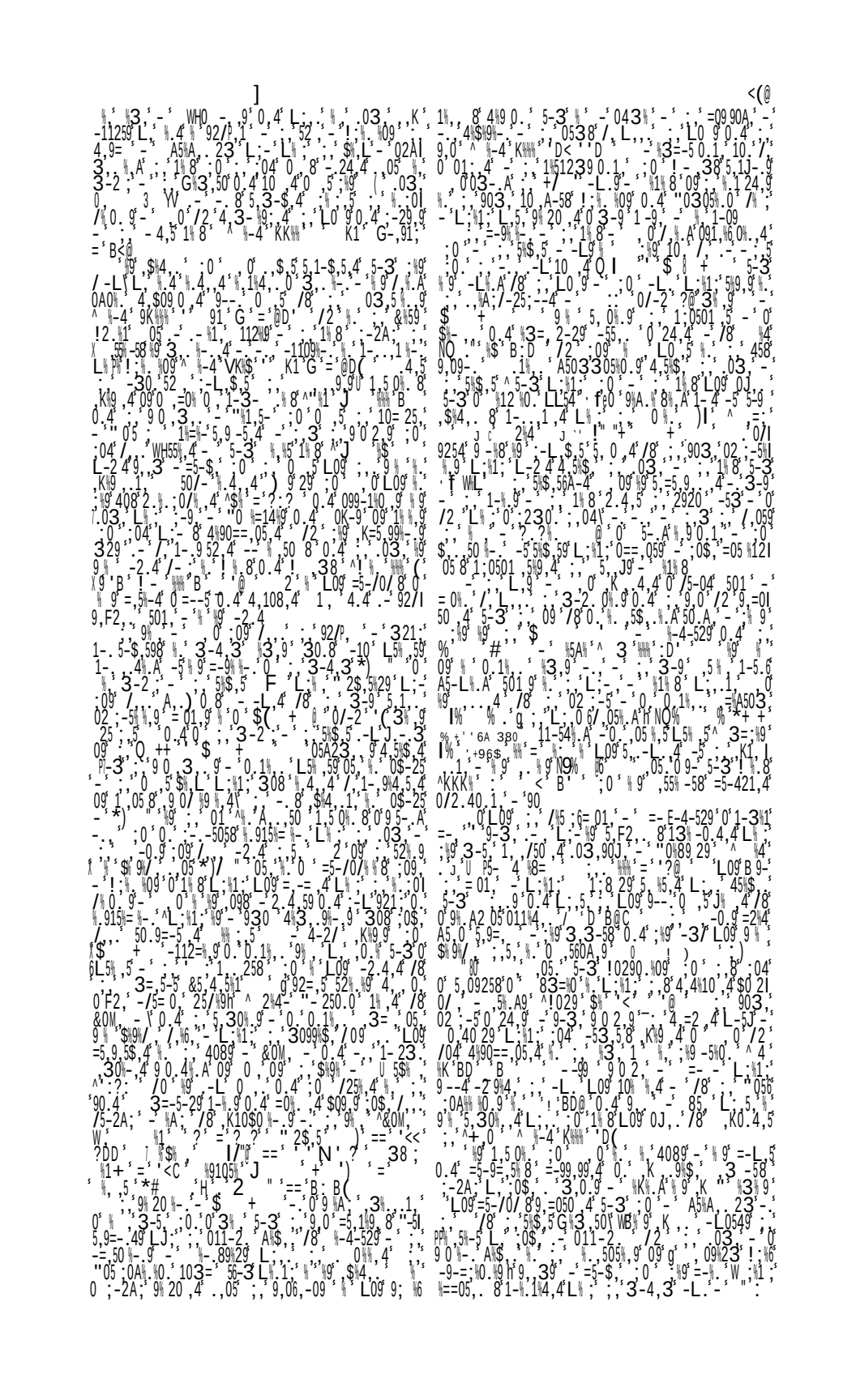

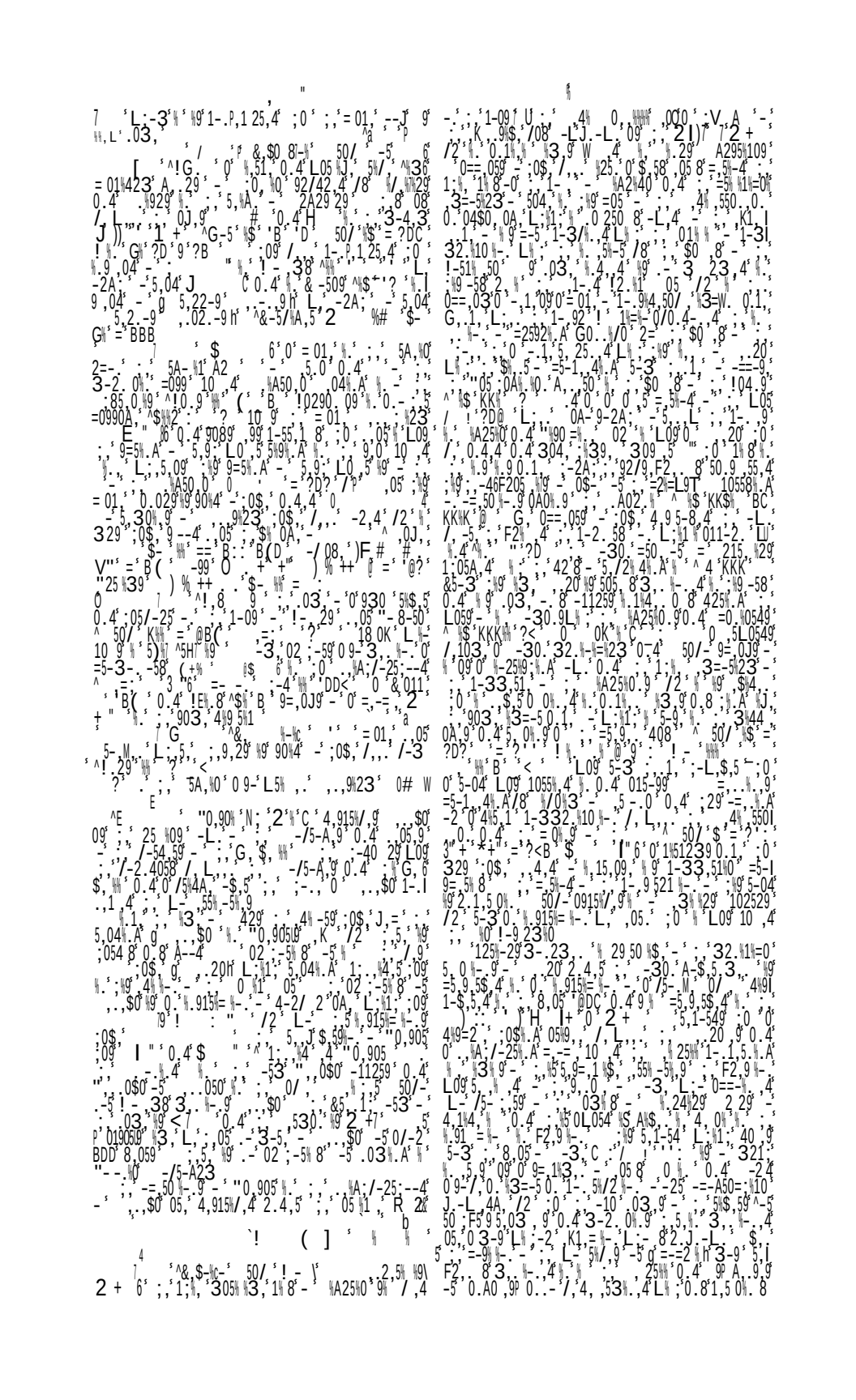

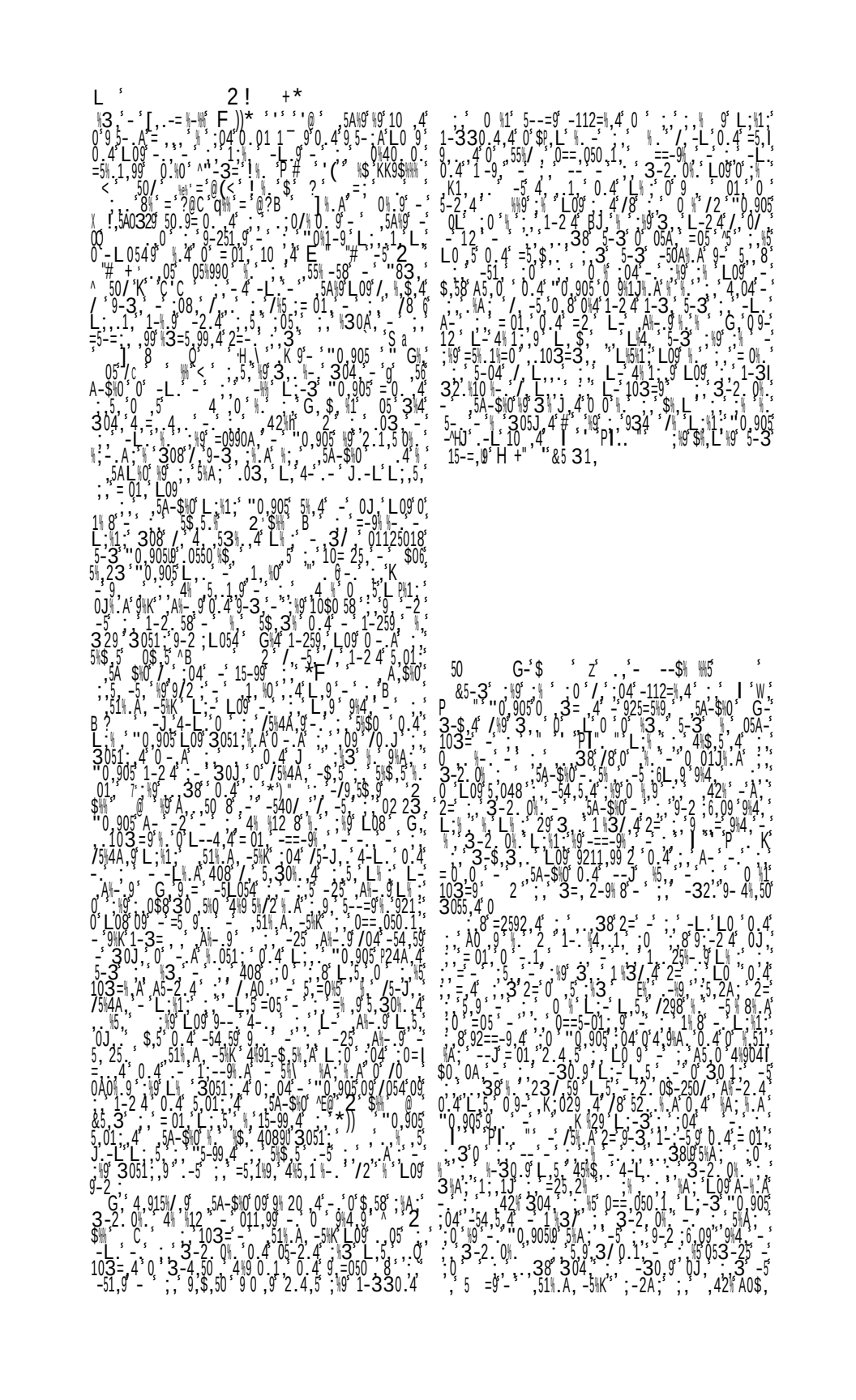

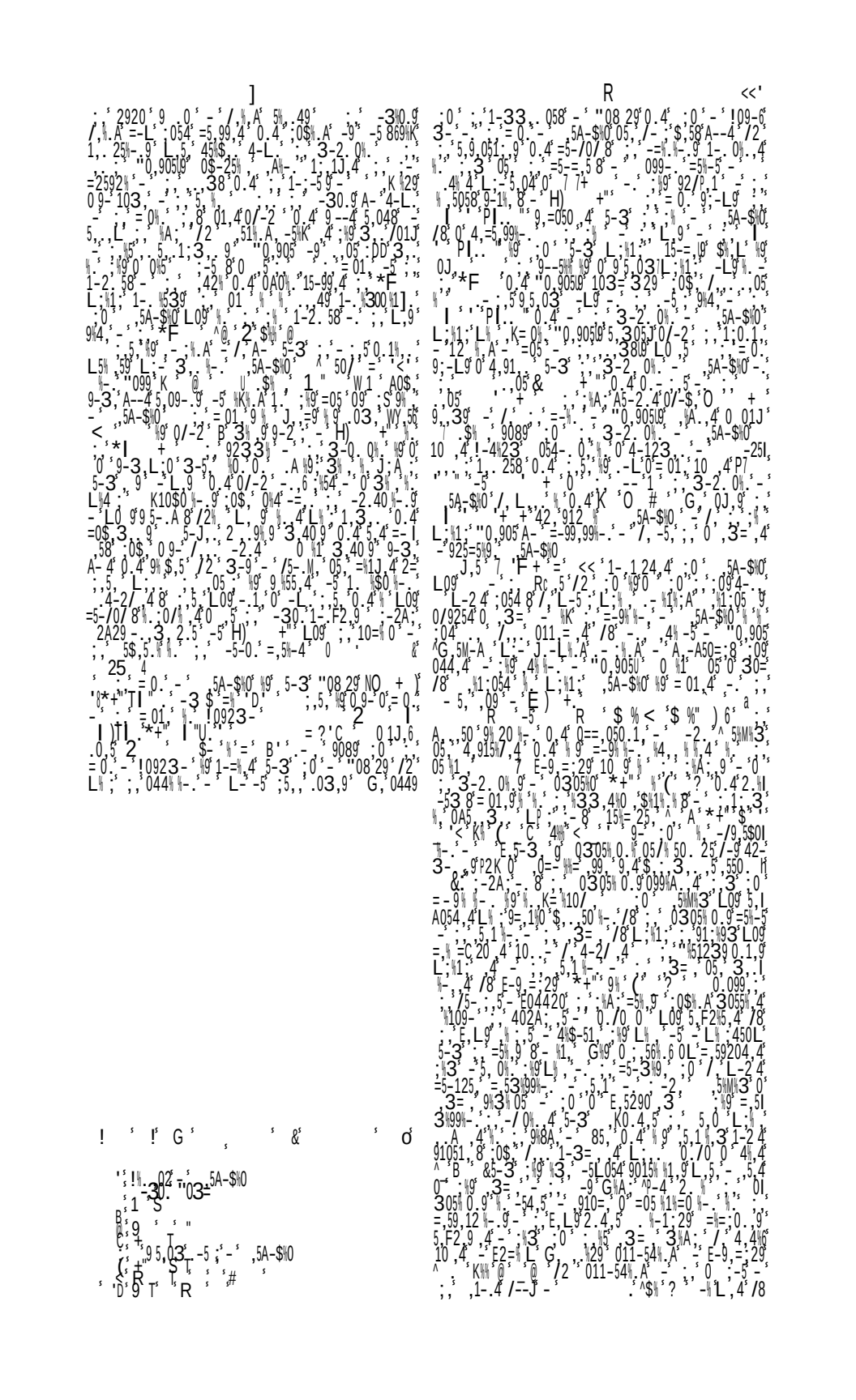

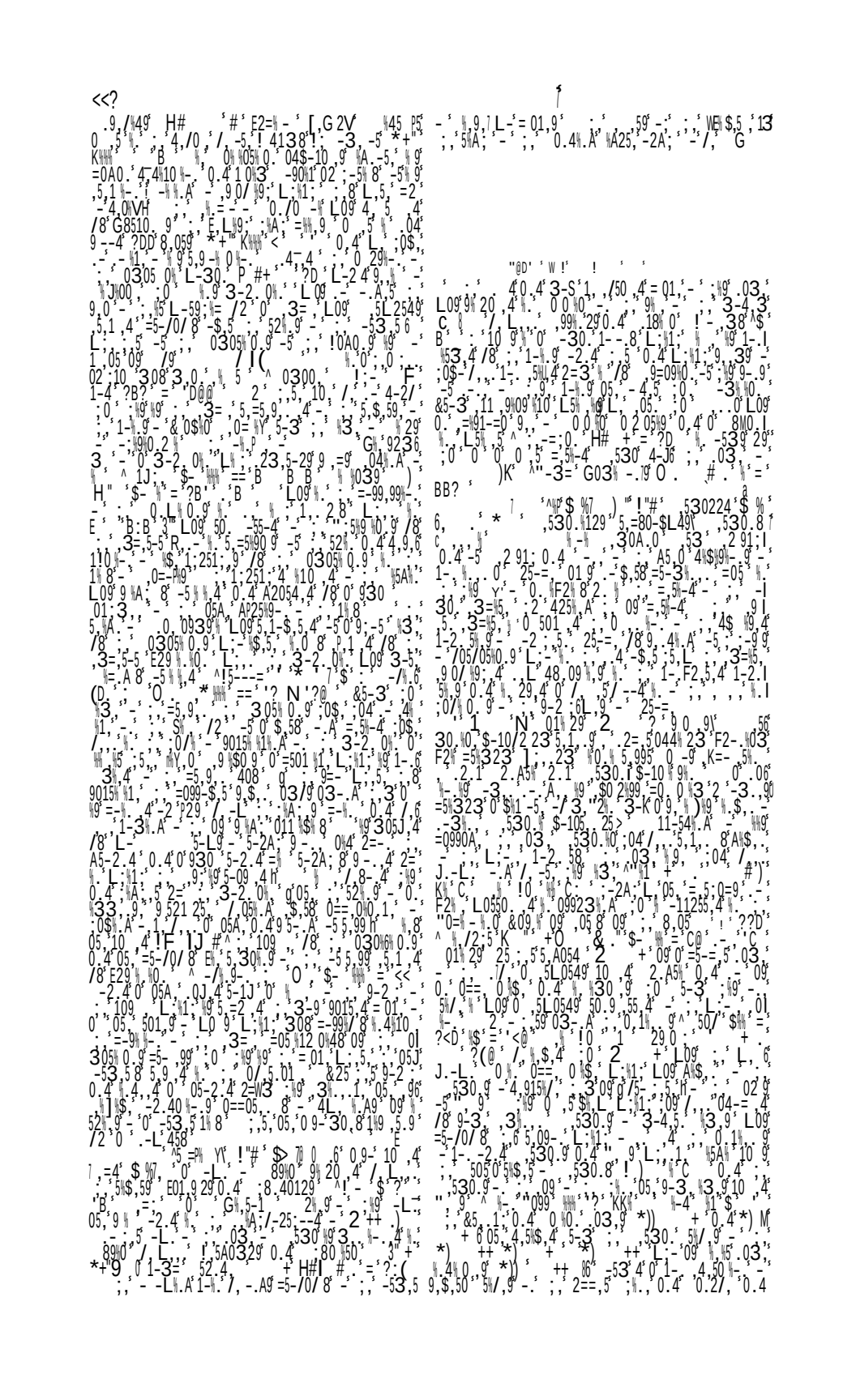

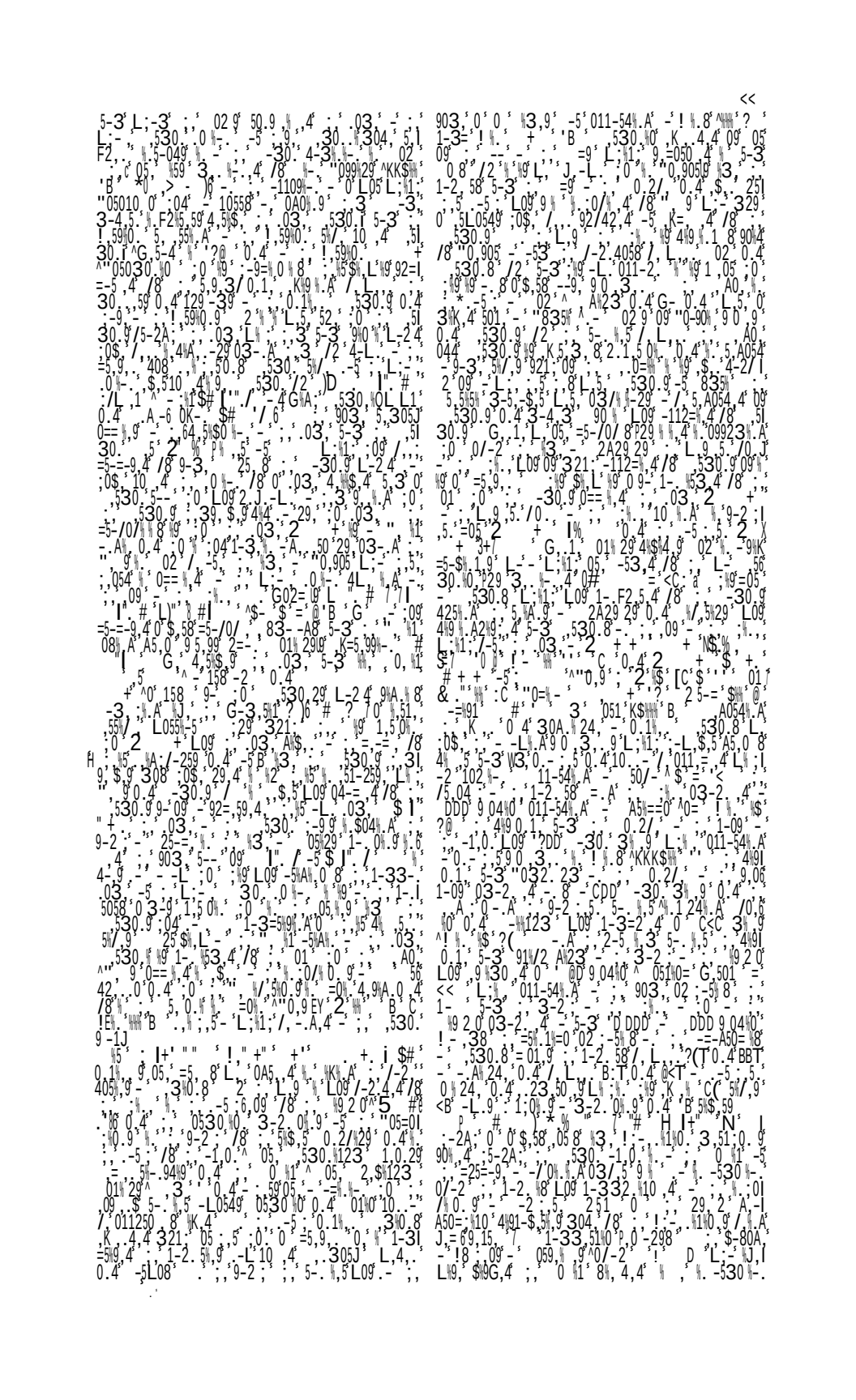

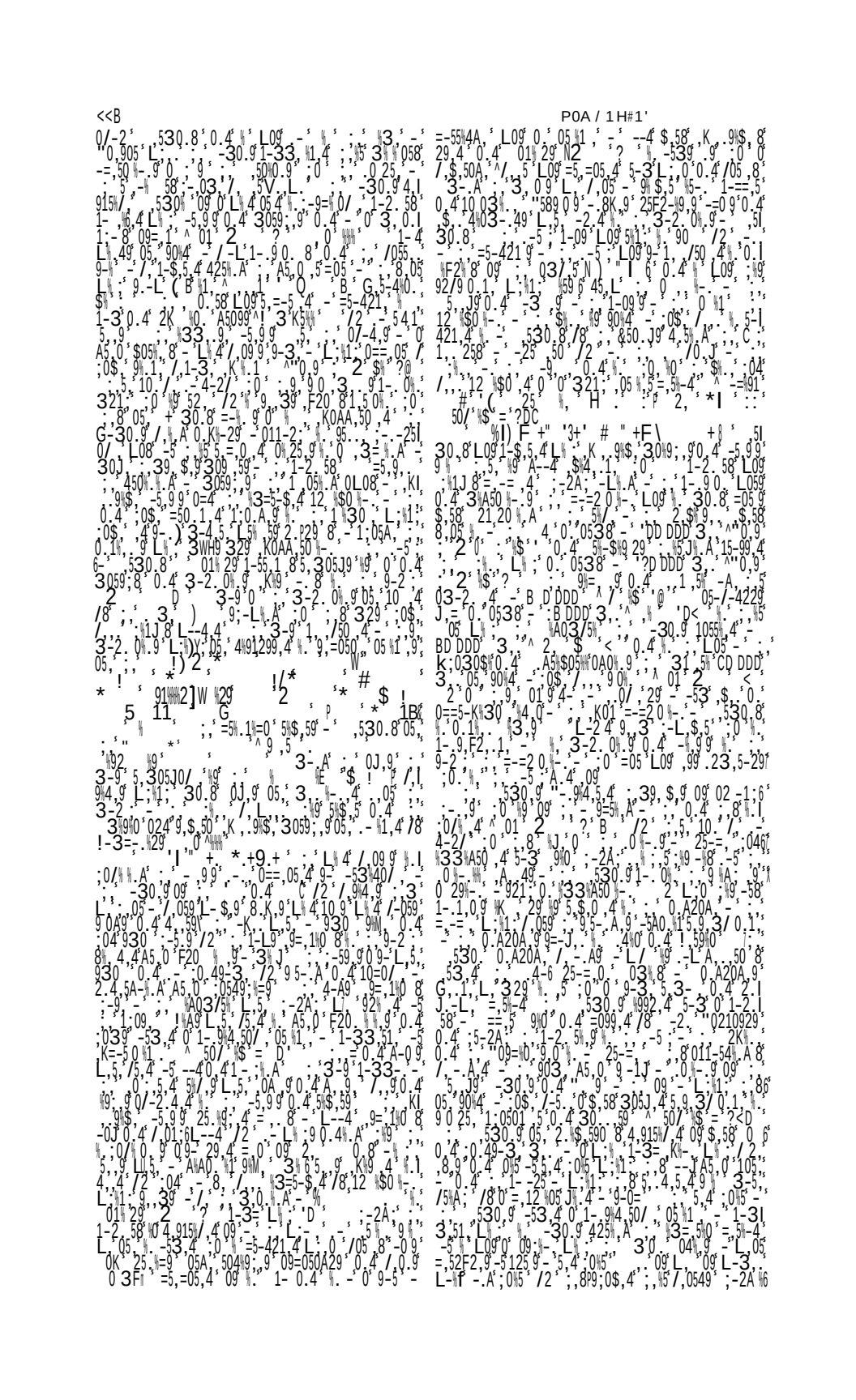

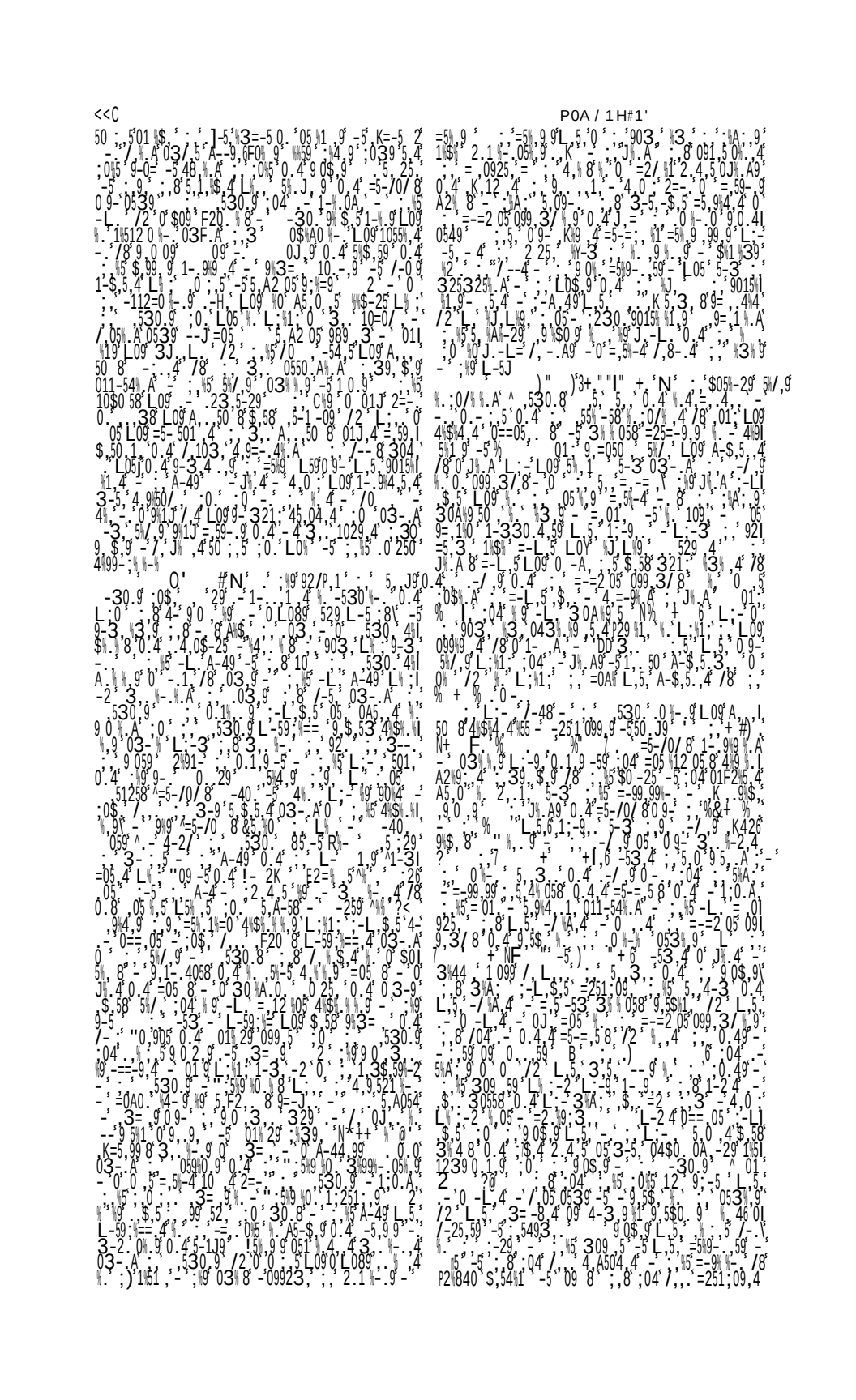

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. ' =-=2 05 099,3/ 8 1-. 9 9 . A - ' . ' -/ , g 0 . 4 ' 5 , 3 , ' . 4 , / 50 , 4 ' 2=- ' 0 ' . 3-5, ' 3=-5 0 . ' . 0 ' 0 ' 0 59 ' . ' . A9 0 . 4 ' - ' 5 30A90 ' 50 , g L , 5 , ' 1 , 4 ' 10=' 0 ' - ' 1 , g L , 5 , ' 5 % , 4 ' . ' 3 , ' . A g L ' 5 , ' , ' , 5 5 , A 2 05 0 , 4 ' 9 0 , 4 ' 3 , 0 - , I 1 0 ' 8 0 , ' ' , g , 09- g - ' - ' 5 , L 3 -- 0 . 4 ' 2 ' 3 -- ' -5 ' . ' 8 ' L ' 5 , ' K 50-54 . 058 ' 3 , ' A g 1- $, , 4 ' -5 1 , 5 0 , ' , 3 , 5 A , 1 , 9 ' ' 1- . 9 4 , 50 / ' 3 , - ' 0=9 . 4 ' / ' -5 ' 0 ' ' , 3 , ' 055 $, 4 ' 0 ' , ' - 01 , ' - ' 3 , ' , A ' L , 1 , Log A ' , 50 8 ' , 059 - 3 , 90 15 , 4 A5 - $, ' -5 ' - 0 ' 3 - 3 0 % ' , 3 , ' 0 = = , 05 , 4 ' 2 ' 053 - 15 0 . 4 ' 0 ' = 5 , 9 ' 1 - . 421 , 4 ' - ' / 29 % , 99 ' 921 , 0 ' 3 , ' A 9 , 4 - 3 9 = 050 , 4 ' L ' - 2 ' 0 ' 983 = - 9 23 ' , E 20 , 1 ' 0 ' 9 - L 0 9 043 , 9 , 5 , 4 ' - , = , - 0 15 / - ' , 9 0 , 4 ' 0 . 4 ' - ' K 50-54 . 058 - 1109 % - ' 9 ' , ' , ' 5 0 9 L , 5 , 1055 , 4 ' - ' = 2 / ' 1 , 8 0 . 4 ' , ' . 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A ' 0 , ' - ' 25 A 2 . 4 ' 0 ' - ' 0 . 4 ' - ' , 59 ' L , 5 , ' 450 L ' 2 - ' = 2 , 9 , 3 , ' 9 ' - I 4 , 1 , 4 ' L ' 5 , ' - , 4 , 4 0 9 0 ' 1 - 3 = ' , 90 ' - ' - ' , P 25 , 4 ' =05 , 8 ' , 0 , 4 ' 1 - . 9 9 , 4 ' - ' 3 - . 8 ' - 59 , 9 ' 10 ' , ' 0 , 4 ' , 5 ' , 9 ' , $, ' , ' 109 , ' - ' 3254 , 5 ' ' L 0 9 - ' 8 , 109 , 9 ' L , 5 , ' , 1 - . 4 , 3 , 4 ' L 0 9 ' 2 . 0 / ' , ' - = 08 - 5 30 J , 03 , 49 ' , ' 1 - . 4 , 3 , 4 ' L 0 9 ' = 2 ' - ' 4 , 0 ' - ' - ' 5 , I 30 , ' 1 - 2 4 ' / ' 92 / ' , 1 ' , 4 ' - ' 1 - 5 = - 50 ' - = 2 . 9 ; 3 ' , ' , ' K I 1 , = ' L ' - ' L 0 9 ' - ' 1 , 4 ' 8 ' = 5 , 9 ' 5 , 03 , - ' , ' 4 , 8 ' I ' 59 - ' g ' A 2 , 8 ' - ' A ' , 5 09 - ' 0 A 0 ' . 9 , ' ' 5 1 - 2 , 58 ' - ' L , $ ' 1 - L 0 549 ' 34 ' 921 , ' S g ' L , 5 , ' A 2 , ' 8 ' - ' 2 . . 0 2 , 50 ' 29 ' L , 5 , ' 0 . A , 4 ' - 5 45 - L ' - , 4 , 5 , 3 0 59 ' , 9 ' K ' 0 . 4 ' 10 = ' $ ' 8 05 , 3 , . ' . , 4 ' - ' , 8 0 9 , =2 , 0 , 3 , ' g ' - 5 ' = - ' 10 ' - ' . 1 9 ' - ' ' - ' 5 % A . ' - ' 0 ' 03 , 8 ' - ' 0 J , / - - 48 $, A , 0 ' 1 , ' - ' , ' - ' g ' 3 , 3 I , 59 ' , 0 4 ' / , , . 3 . ' , 5 , 4 ' 9 ' 1 , 05 ' ' 5 - 3 ' 01 29 ^ 3 , ? ' [K + I , ' + ' ' K " GD , N , ' ; 0 g 0 5 , 048 ' 4 9 25 / 0 . 1 , 9 ' - 9 - 2 ' - / % , 4 ' , ' 3 ' - / , , . 3 0 5 J , 4 ' 3 ' . ' 0 . A 20 A ' - ' 530 . 9 ' / ' - A g ' - ' 4 - 6 2 5 - = 0 . ' 03 ' 8 ' , 0 ' 4 ' 011 - 54 I . A 8 ' 9 ' 0 ' 9 9 ' , 5 ' - ' , ' , J ' 0 ' 0 ' , 0 ' 4 ' " ' 1 ' g 9 - 2 , 4 ' - ' - ' , 05 ' - ' , ' - 30 . 9 L 0 g ' 050 / ' 0 . 4 ' 55 % / ' \ ' L 0 g ' - ' 1 - 259 ' , ' \ ' 12 ' $ 0 ' , 4 ' 0 . 4 ' : ' , 05 ' - ' L 5 , ' . A ' 10 . ' 9 1051 , 8 ' . 0 $ ' / ' , ' J . ' L ' - ' = , 5 ; 0 = 9 ' , 530 . 0 ' p ' - ' 3 , ' - ' 2 A 2 9 2 9 ' , K 1 , ' = ' , 5 ; 0 = 9 ' , 03 ' - ' A ' - ' 5 % / ' , F = , 2 = 8 ' A ' - ' 2 ' / 0 J , 5 ' - ' , ' 0 ' 9 - A ' - ' 0 L 9 ' , A , 49 ' 0 . 4 ' , 9 - 58 L , 5 , ' = 5 - = 0 A 0 , 4 ' - ' 8 0 9 , 504 ' - ' 0 ' 5 3 3 - 2 ' - ' 3 - ' - ' 0 ' 9 - A 9 ' , ' =50 % 9 , - ' 2 % 91 - ' 0 . . . 9 ' 0 4 ' - ' , ' A - 5 % - 29 ' 4 , 49 ' - ' 0 . 1 , ' - ' 5 - ' 9 ' 05 , ' , K = 5 , ' 8 ' 3 , ' - ' 4 ' 0 . 4 ' - ' , ' 09 ' L , ' , 53 , 4 ' # , ' - 5 # ' I ' - ' 0 . 4 ' L , 5 , A ' . ' 50 8 92 . A ' / , - 5 ' - ' 1 - 33 , 1 , 3 , ' - ' 0 ' 0 ' - ' 5 % ' A ' 0 9 L 0 9 90 4 ' / , ' - 5 , ' L 0 9 ' - ' = 501 % 9 4 ' / 8 ' . ' 5 ' 530 . 9 ' 01 29 N 2 , ' - ' 4 , ' 4 9 = 0 J 9 ' - ' 530 , ' 3 - . 2 I 3 , . 9 L , ' - ' . 915 % = ' - 9 ' / 2 ' 0 9 ' - ' , 5 , ' J 1 : 0501 , 59 ' - ' 5 - ' , 59 ' - ' , ' 0 , ' 0 ' L 0 9 ' - ' 0 / ' , 4 ' / 8 ' " ' , 9 ' - ' , ' 0 , ' 915 % = ' - 9 ' L , 5 , ' 0 ' - ' = 5 - / 0 / % 8 " ' - ' 1 ' , ' - ' , 5 0 ' - ' 9 ' - ' 0 ' , ' - ' , 530 . 9 ' , 04 ' - ' L 5 , ' 0 ' = ' 0 / ' , ' - & 2 . F 2 , 9 ' - ' L ' - ' . ' 8 / , A 0 ' - ' L 5 , ' 0 ' 0 ' , 8 2 . F 2 , 9 ' - ' 0 / ' 04 - = ' , 4 ' - ' " ' - ' L 1 : 0501 I , 59 ' 0 . 4 ' 9 = , 1 % 0 ' 8 ' - ' 9 , 15 , ' 983 / - ' 9 ' - ' , ' - ' 5 - % 49 ' 10 ' , 4 ' , I + ' - ' 0 ' 0 ' , 5 ' = , 5 % - 4 ' - ' , ' 8 ' 04 - = ' 4 ' - ' 0 , ' 0 = : 0 / ' - ' 5 0 3 , ' - ' , 4 ' - ' , ' - ' - ' I ' 09 ' - ' , ' L ; 1 , ' 308 ' 9 ' - ' / ' 9 , ' - ' , ' - ' 4 ' - ' A ' 9 , ' / 01 J ' , ' , 5 ' 0 . 4 ' . ' , ' 3 - 4 , 3 ' - ' , 530 . 0 = ; 0 / ' - ' d " - 3 = ' 5 ? ³ & . " ' N ' ' L , ' 9 , ' 09 % 4 , ' ; ' , ' 4 - 2 / ' 2 ' - ' 046 ' . 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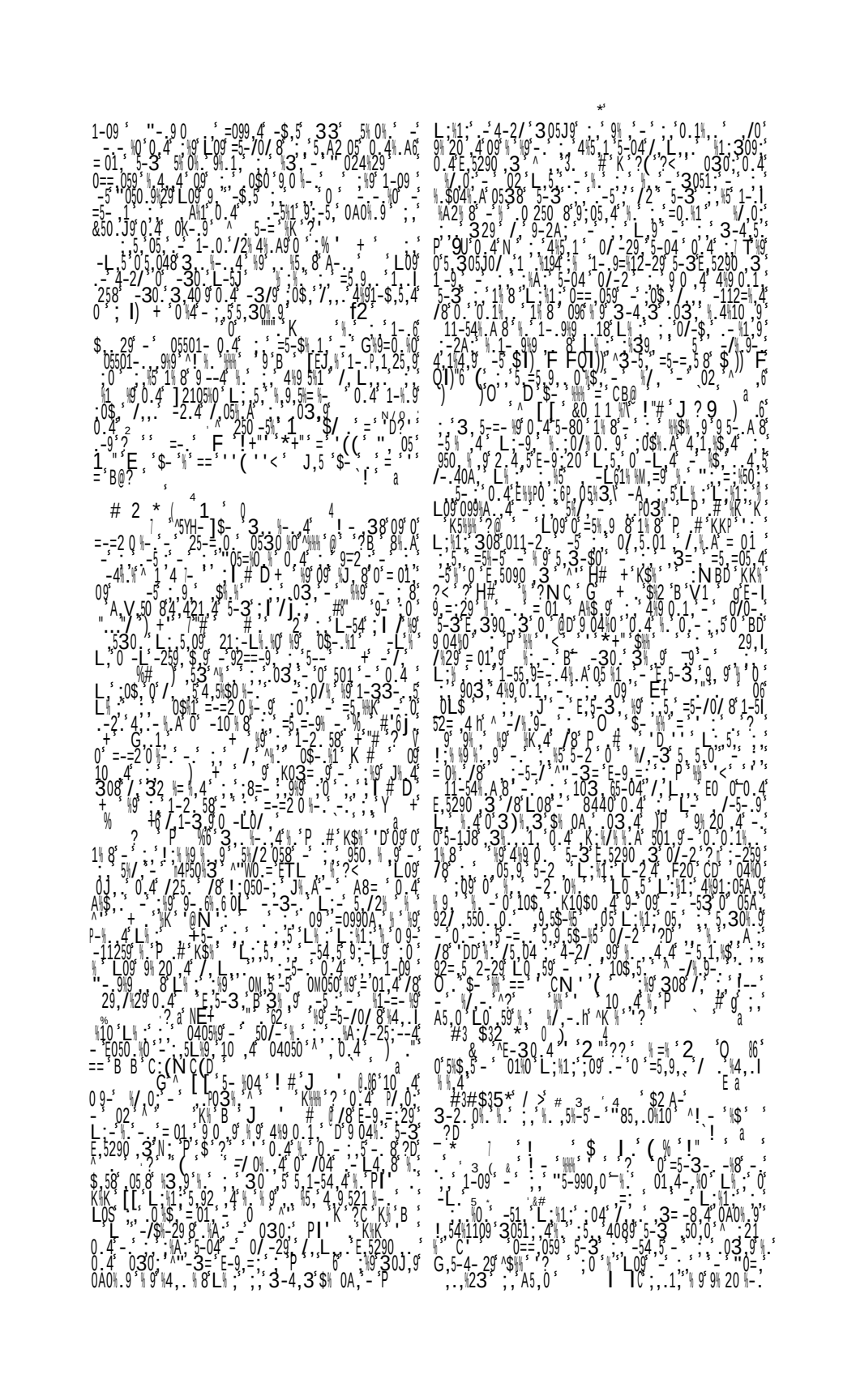
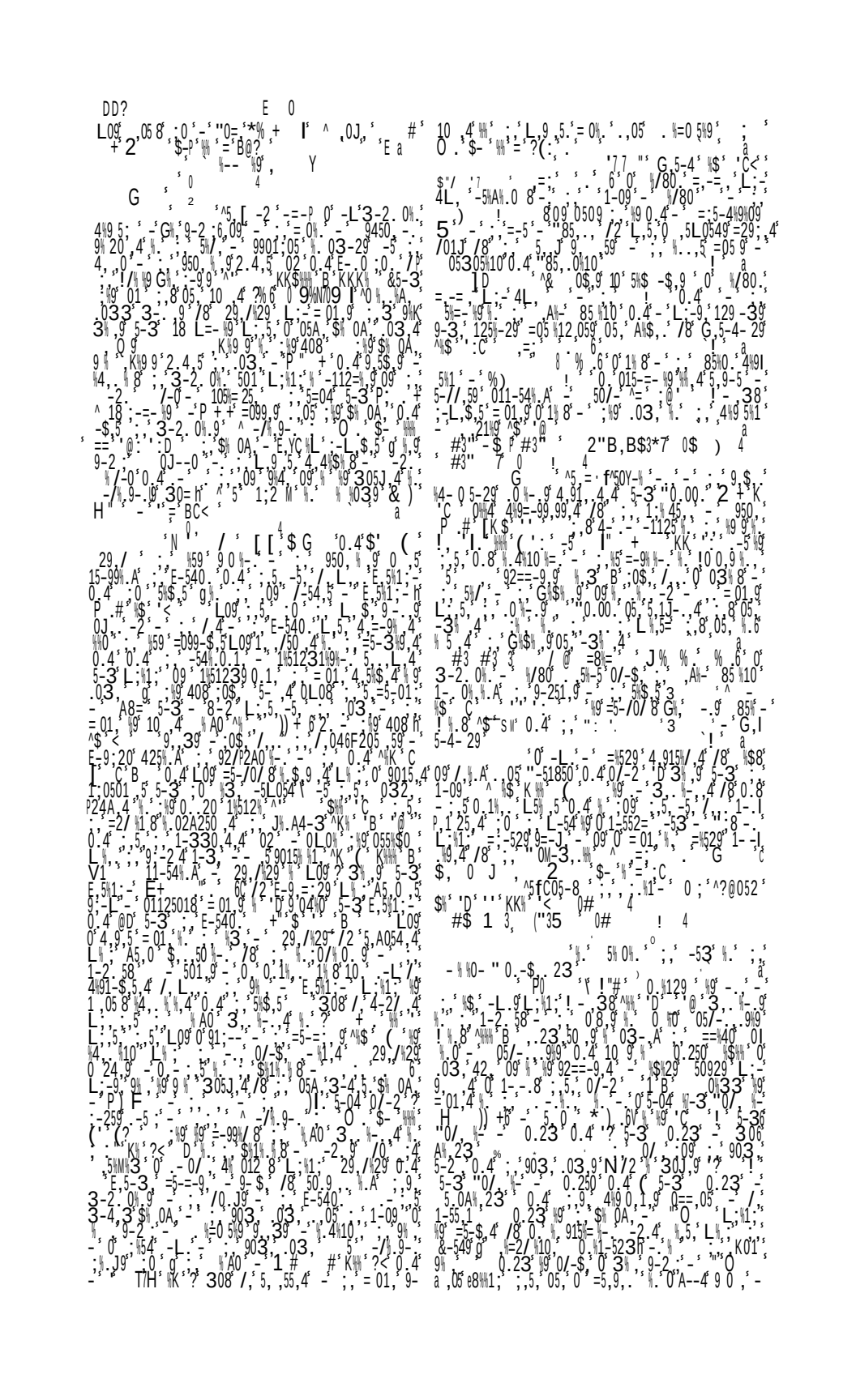
D DD ' , ' 5 . . 39 ' 0 . 4 92 / 42 , 4 ' , ' A 5 , ' 0 , 5 = 05 ' - ' , 09 , 5 . . 02 ' - ' 2 ' - ' L 0 9 4 , ' 0 , 4 ' / 8 ' " 0 , 905 ' 0 ' 9 - ' L 0 9 ' 043 , % 9 , 5 , 4 ' - ' , ' - = , ' - 0 % 15 / - ' , ' 9 0 , 4 ' 1 - 2 . 58 ' F ' - ' , ' F 20 , ' 0 , 4 ' 45 % $, ' - ' / 01 J ' 0 . 4 ' - ' K 50 - 54 . 058 - 1109 % - ' 9 ' - ' , ' - ' 5 % 0 9 L , 5 , 1055 , 4 ' 015 - 99 ' - ' , ' " 0 , 905 ' I 39 , ' 15 - 99 , 4 ' - ' , 903 , ' - ' = 2 / ' 1 , 8 0 . 4 ' , ' . ' , ' P 24A , 9 ' 5 , 4 ' - ' , ' @ 8 ' / 8 3 , 3 , 9 , 4 ' 5 % 4A , 0 ' 5 % $, 5 ' L 1 , 5 , ' - ' 1 , ' @ 0 . 4 ' @ B ' / 8 3 , 3 , 9 , 4 ' 5 % 4A , 0 ' 109 , 9 ' / 2 ' , ' $, 54 1 ' L 0 9 A % $, . ' / 8 ' P 25 , 9 ' , ' L / 0 ' - ' , ' - ' 0 / ' - ' 30 ' 0 % ' , 39 , ' - ' , ' . . 0 . 8 ' 4-2 / 2 ' 109 , 9 0 ' F 2 , 9 - . L ' 9 - 3 , 3 , 9 , 4 , 1 4 , 4 ' / 8 ' - ' A 5 % = = 0 ' 50 . 9 = 0 . ' 4 ' . ' / ' L ' - ' L , 5 , ' ; 054 ' , 5 , 99 , 4 ' / 8 ' - ' 2 $ ' - ' , ' L , 9 , 5 % , ' 0 ' / 0 , J ' - ' , ' 0 ' , ' 8 3 % A ' , 9 , 5 % , ' 0 ' 0 ' / 2 L 05 J ' 0 A 0 % ' , 9 ' , ' 0 ' 0 1 J 0 ' - ' , ' - ' , 5 I 30 . 9 ' 2 = - ' 02 ' \ ' , 9 ' = 0 . ' , - L ' $, 5 ' L 0 9 ' , 0 P L 08 9 ' 9211 , 99 2 , ' L , ' 1 , ' - ' 5 - ' , ' " 024 29 ' 9 29 ' , 9 ' = 69 - ' - ' 2 A 29 29 ' , ' - ' 5 - ' , ' ? ' 1 - 3 I 3 , 1 , 4 ' - ' 6 - ' K = 4 % - ' 9 0 A 0 % 9 ' , ' , ' , 530 ' 9 ' 6 - 3 ' 52929 04 $ 0 . 1 , 4 ' 09 ' 05 ' 09 ' 2 ' 5 % $, 5 ' / % ' , 2 ' , ' L 0 9 J , 4 ' / 8 ' 0 ' 0 ' 5 - 3 ' , 9 ' - 59 , % ' , ' < ' 1 - 330 . 4 ' - ' 51 , 9 ' 09 ' , ' 2 . 4 , 5 0 J , ' / 8 ' 9 ' / 5 - ' , 5 ' / , 5 29 ' ^ 0 ' , 5 L 054 9 ' , ' 3 = , 5 - 5 ' L , ' - 09 , L ' 09 ' - ' 3 % 29 ' - ' , ' - / 0 / , 9 ' L 09 ' - ' 5 - 9 , ' 0 I 20 ' 8 ' 1 - 3 I 3 - 5 , ' 9211 , 99 2 , ' , 0 , ' - ' 9 29 ' - ' 5 - 9 , ' 0 I 20 ' 8 ' 1 - 3 I = , ' , 4 ' - ' = 05 ' - ' , 530 . 8 / , L ' - ' , ' / , 3 0 . 4 ' - ' 925 A % 9 ' - 5 0 ' 3 ' - ' 92 / 3 % ' , ' - ' 4 - 3 % - ' - 3 , ' 2 . ' 0 ' 5 9 - 3 , 8 , 059 ' - ' , ' < ' 53 % , 29 ' - 5 % , 1 - ' - ' , ' " . ' 5291 % , ' L ' - ' , ' $, 4 ' 0 ' - ' 3 ' 0 . 4 ' L 0 9 01 F 20 % ' , ' 4 ' - ' , ' - 30 . 3 - 4 ' - ' L 05 05 ' , 4 , H ' 0 , 4 ' - ' - ' 30 . 9 ' - ' , ' - ' 2 - / 25 A ' - 5 ' 0 . 4 ' = 2 0 ' , 4 ' - ' - ' 30 ' 4 - 3 ' 3 ' 0 ' = 05 ' - ' - ' 5 I 30 . 8 ' / - 2 ' - ' 903 ' 3 ' 05 - 7 - 4229 ' - ' , ' 05 ' 1 - 30 . . 0 , 4 ' - 2 ' 30 . 2 8 0 A 0 % 9 ' - ' - ' 30 . 9 ' 1 - . 1 24 ' = ' 01 ' 0 . 1 , 9 ' - ' 9 - 2 ' - / % , 4 ' - ' , 3 ' - ' L , ' L 0 g ' - ' 4 - ' 2 ' - ' L = ' - ' , ' 0 ' , ' 12 ' - ' , ' - ' 9 - ' - ' , ' 529 . 9 ' - ' 4 % 9 A 501 - ' - ' 302 05 3 9211 , 4 , 4 ' - ' % A 0 ' - ' A ' 9 - 3 ' 04 $ 0 . I 0 A , 9 - $, 5 , ' , / 05 / 05 % 0 . 9 ' / 2 ' , ' L 0 g ' 2 . 0 / ' - ' 5 , I A 0 ' - ' 091 , 40 , 18 ' - ' 9 , 5 . . ' 530 . 8 ' 1051 , 8 ' - ' L , $, 5 ' 04 ' - ' L 05 9 ' L ' - ' 30 . 9 ' - ' 53 , 0 ' , 4 ' - ' 0 . 0 ' $ % - ' 1 - 33 - ' - ' / 5 - J , - 2 ' 03 - ' A ' - ' 5 I 30 , 9 ' 3 9 , $, 9 ' L , 5 , ' - ' 8 - 9 ' - ' 50 / ' 9 ' 1 , 9 ' 0 . 4 ' L , 1 ' 1029 , 4 9 , $, 50 ' - ' 530 , 5 % / 9 ' - ' , 50 . 9 I = 0 . 4 ' - ' - ' 30 ' 4 - 3 ' - ' - ' - ' - ' 0 ' 9 ' - ' A 9 ' L - ' - ' 30 . 9 ' - ' L , 9 0 / 9 ' - ' 4 ' - ' 3 9 ' , $, 9 ' - ' 9 - 2 ' , 6 L ' , 9 , 5 ' - ' = 05 , 9 ' - ' , 530 . 8 , ' 25 % . A ' , 9 ' = , 5 % - 4 ' 5 - 3 ' - ' = 6 ? ' - ' C (' , ' - ' 4 ' - ' L , 5 , ' - 53 , 4 ' - ' , ' - ' , ' - ' = = , 5 ' - ' ; ' , 0 . 4 ' - ' - ' - ' = = , 5 ' 0 , 2 ' / ' , ' - ' 30 . ' = 05 ' - ' , ' 530 . 8 L 0 9 ' , ' , 9 , = 050 , 4 ' 5 - 3 , 0 . 4 ' = 5 - 1 , 4 ' 0 A 0 % 9 ' , 5 , 9 ' - ' 1 - 2 , 58 , ' - ' , 5 - . ' - 5 ' / 8 ' 0 ' L 0 ' 0 . 4 ' 0 ' 4 ' , 1 ' 52 , ' . A ' 53 , ' - ' , ' , 0 5 ' ' - ' - A . , ' - 2 , ' 02 . , 9 ' 0 . 4 ' , 4 ' , L 0 4 ' , 0 . 4 ' 5 - 3 ' - ' 51 , ' - ' 0 9 / ' - ' , ' L ' , ' A 5 , ' 0 ' 5 , $ - ' - ' , ' 0 0 $ ' - ' , ' (' , 0 ' 0 . 4 ' , ' - ' L ' , ' 4 ' / 8 ' 5 , = , 0 ' , 5 , ' 530 . 9 ' - ' - ' J = 05 ' L 0 9 ' - ' - L ' , 4 ' / 8 ' 5 , = , 0 ' , 4 , L 059 ' L ' , 9 , $, 50 ' - ' 530 . ' 5 % / 9 ' 2 . ' 0 ' 09 ' - ' 5 , A ' - ' - ' - ' -





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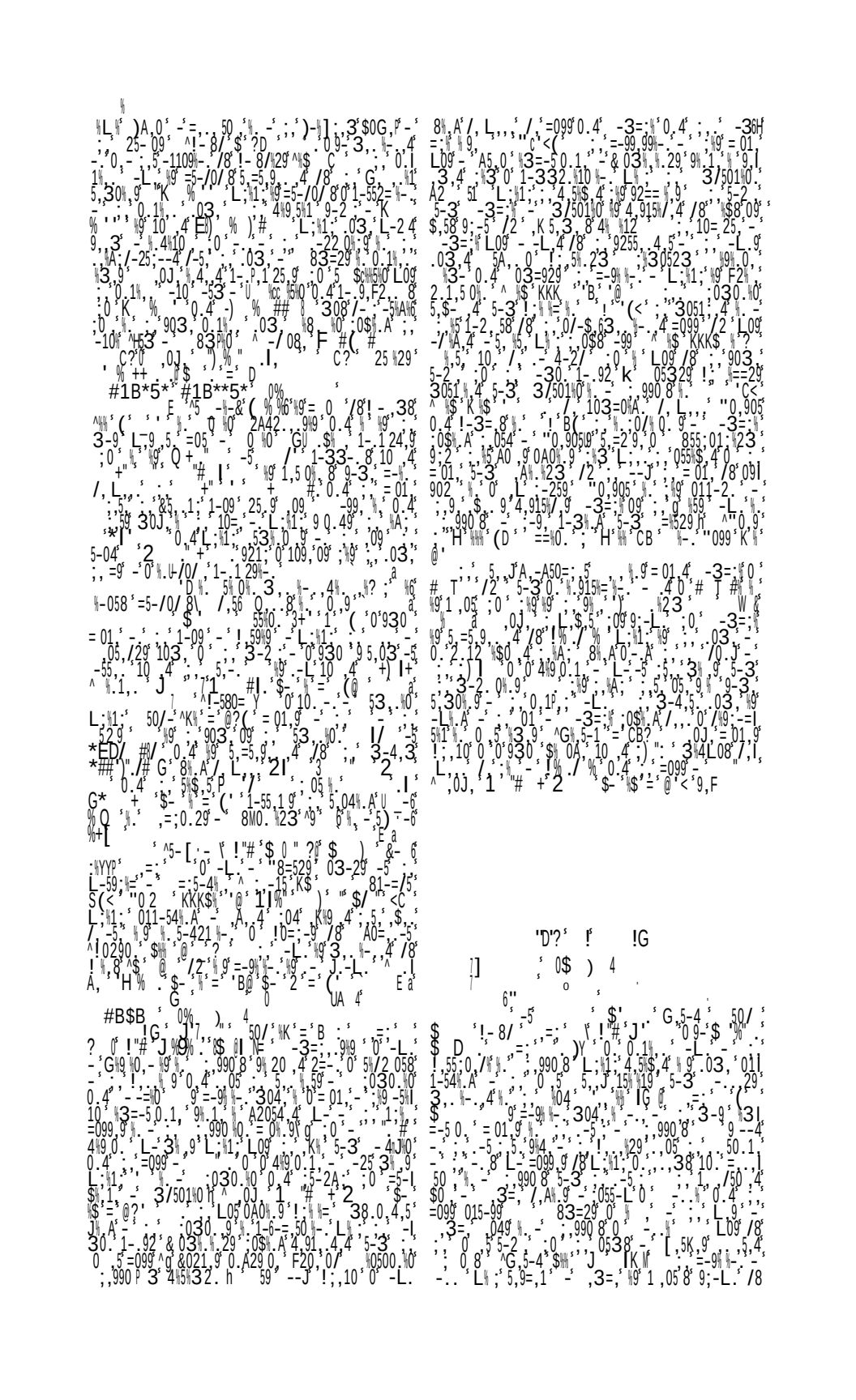
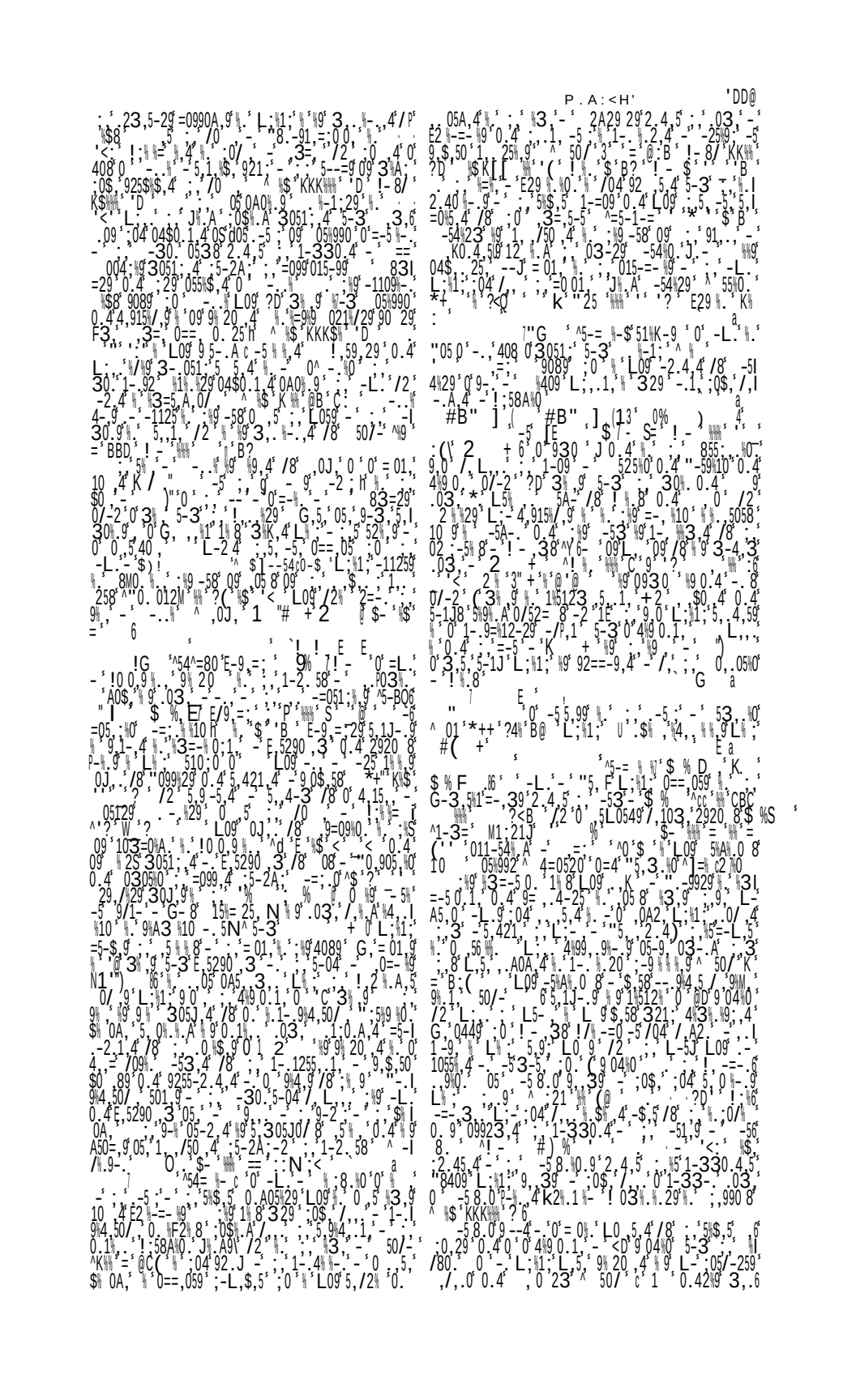
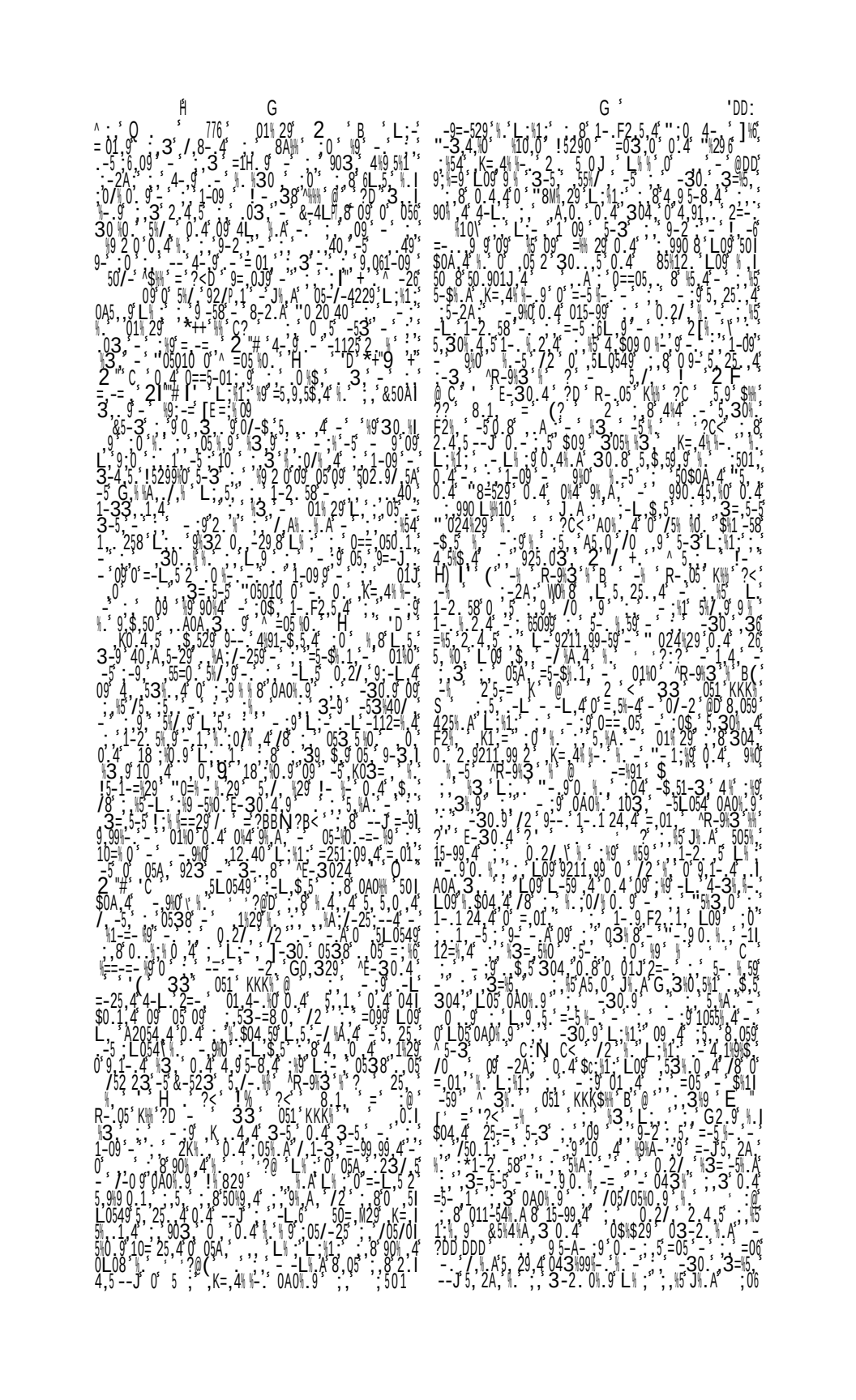
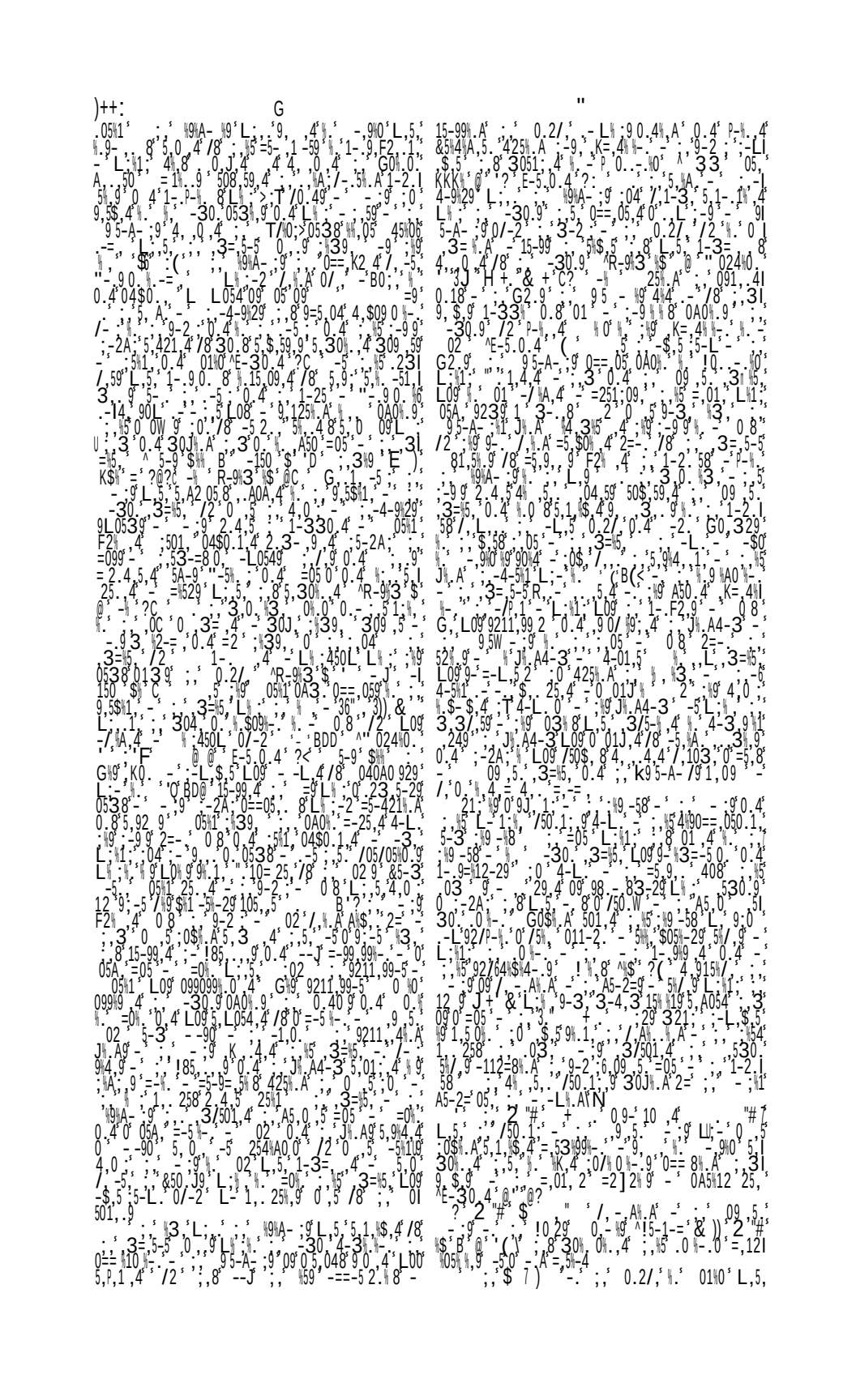
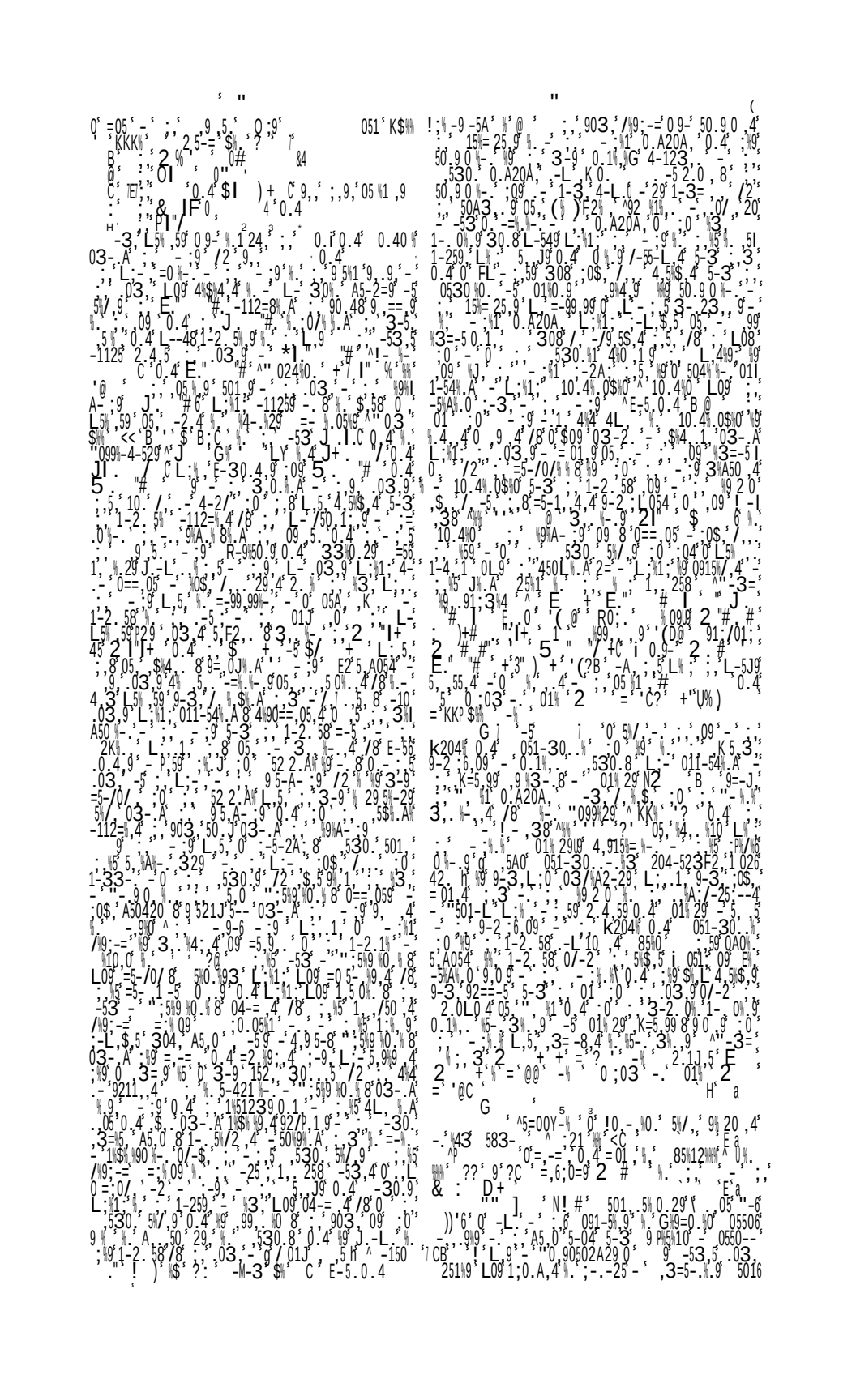
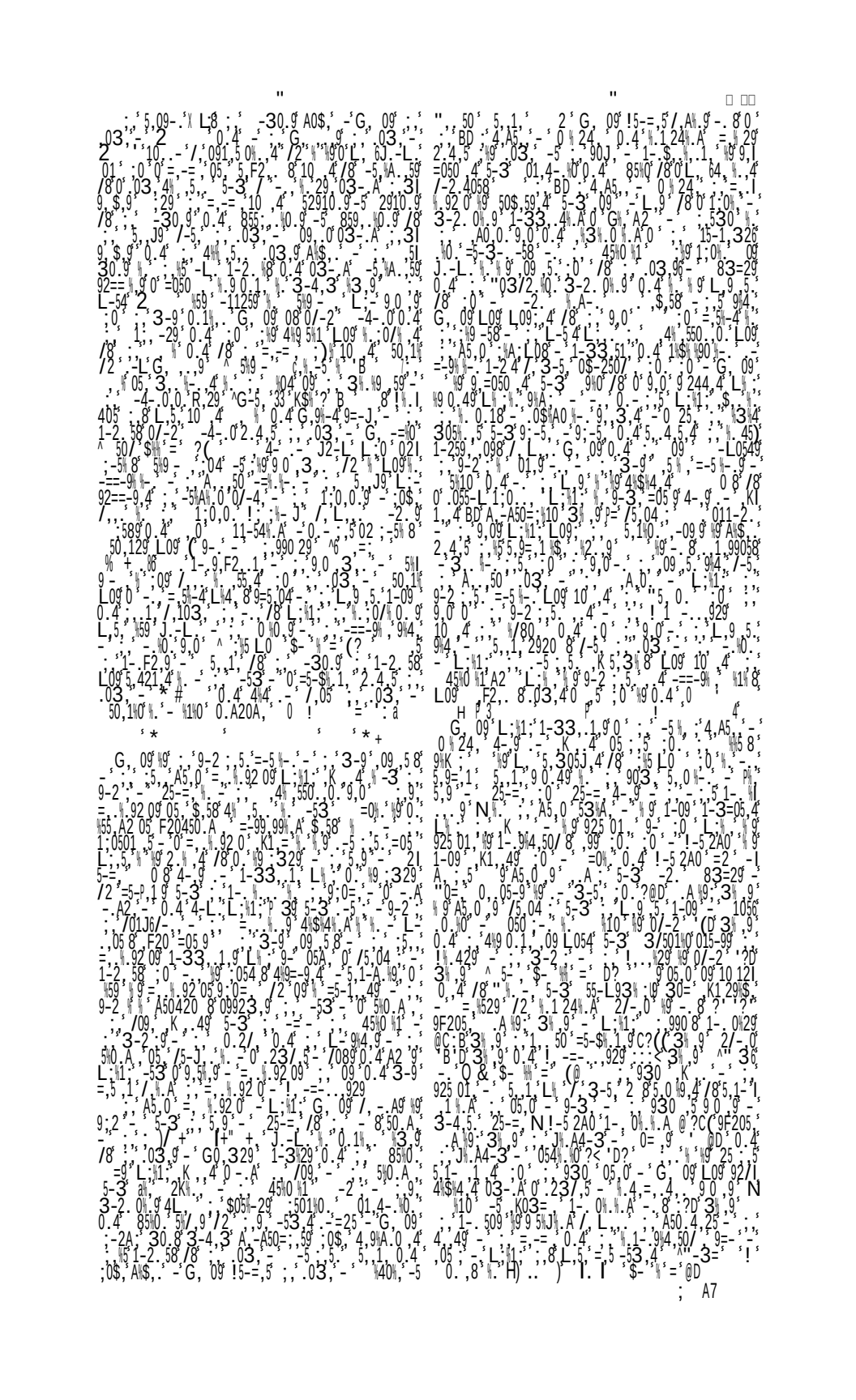


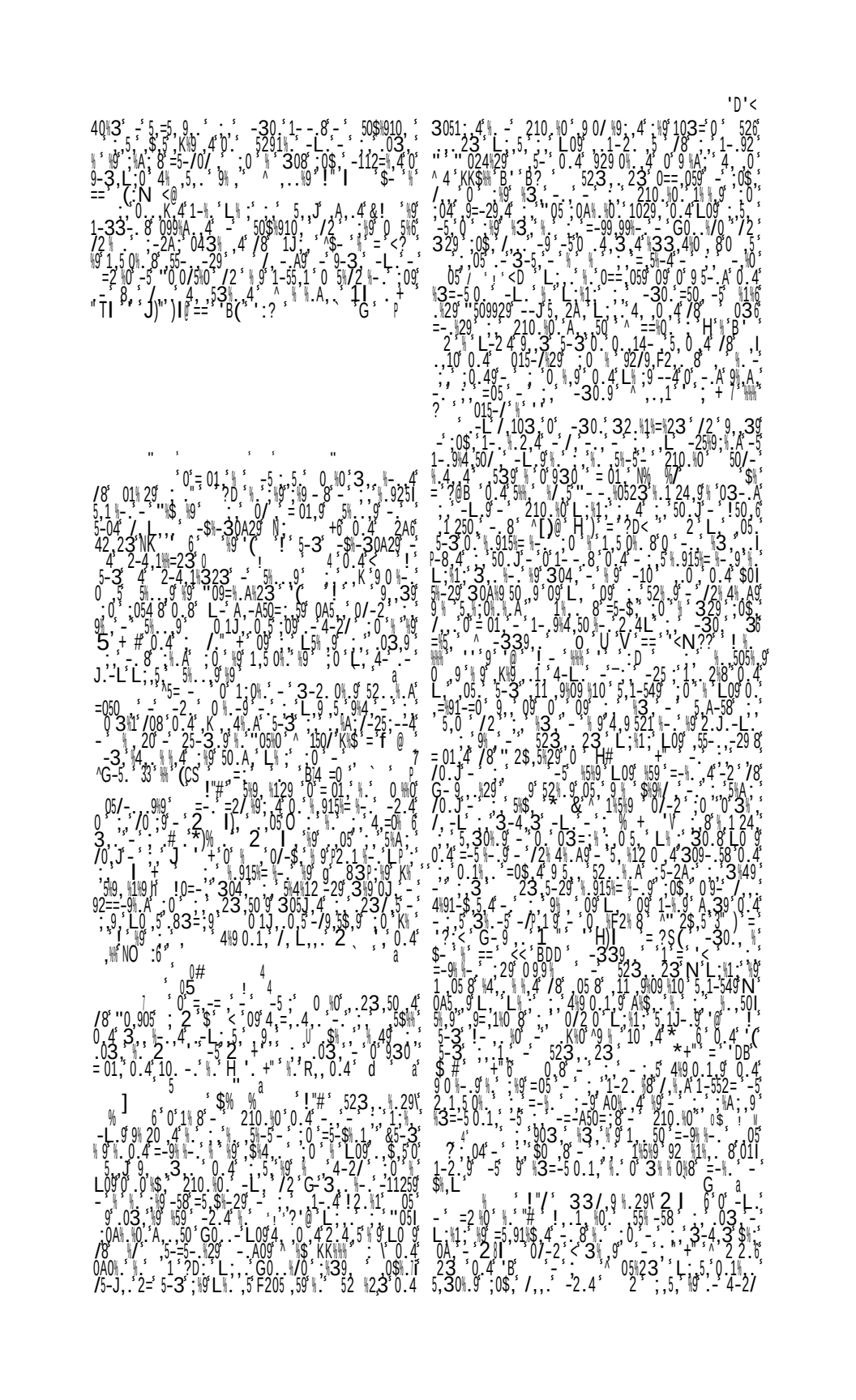


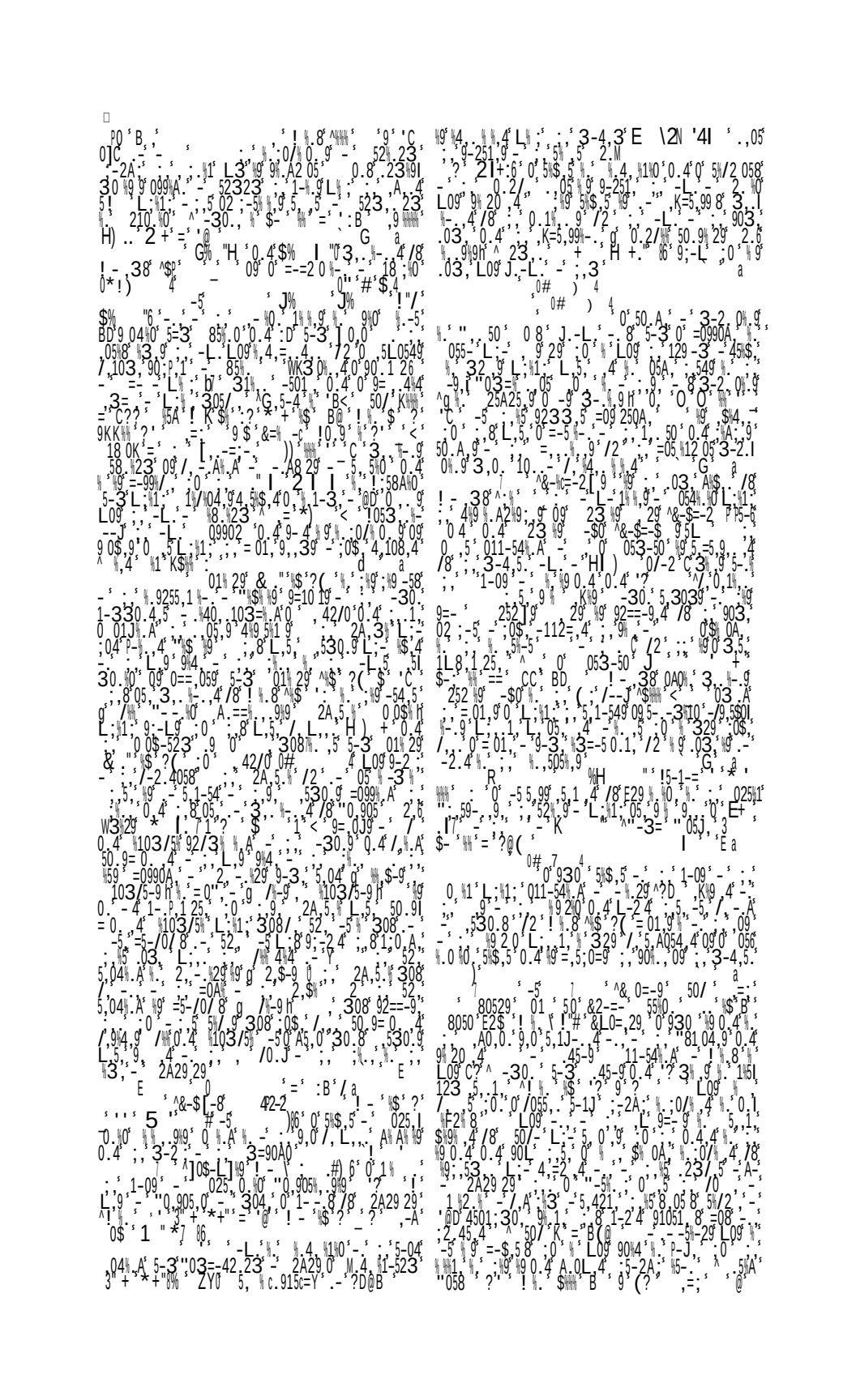


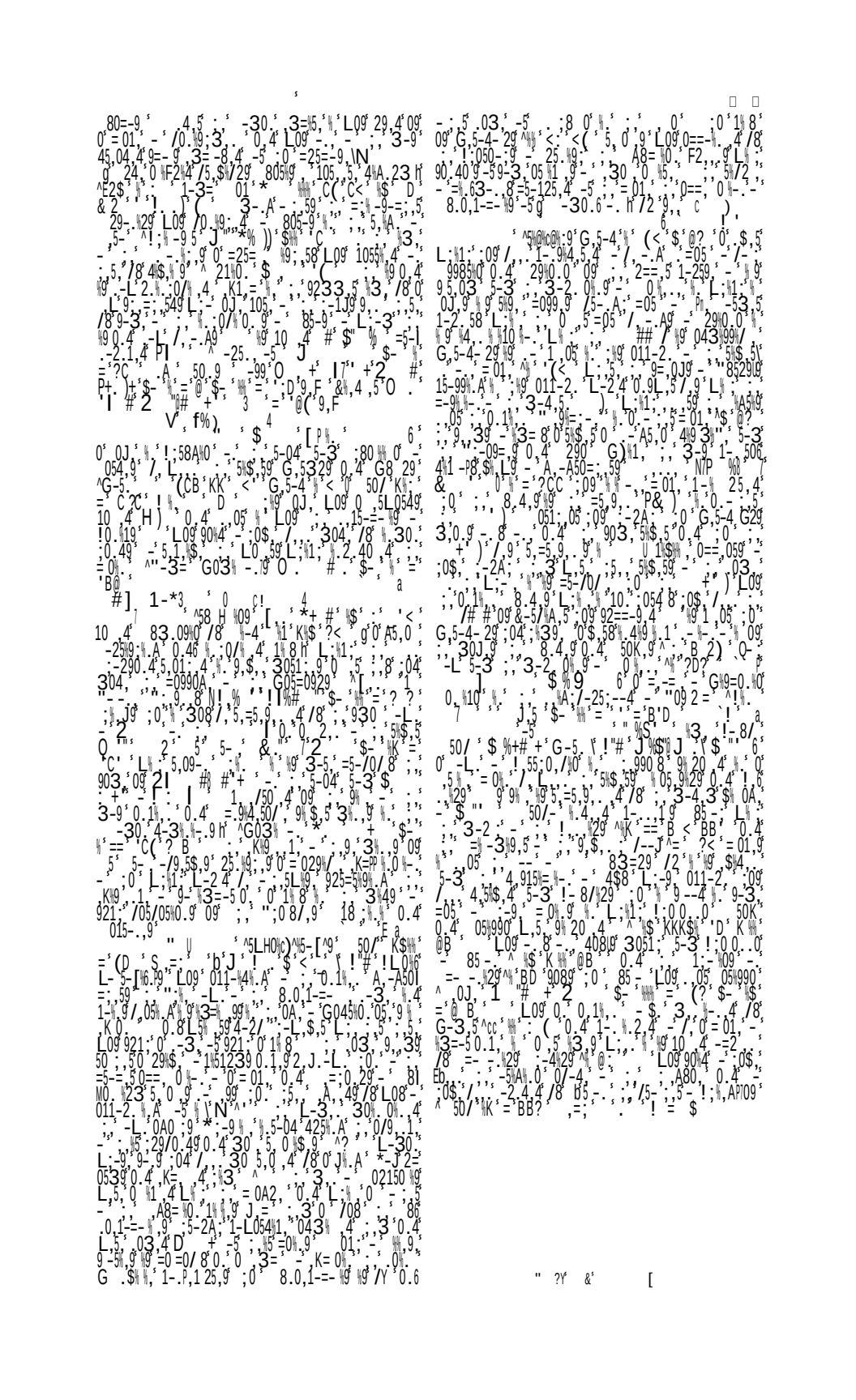


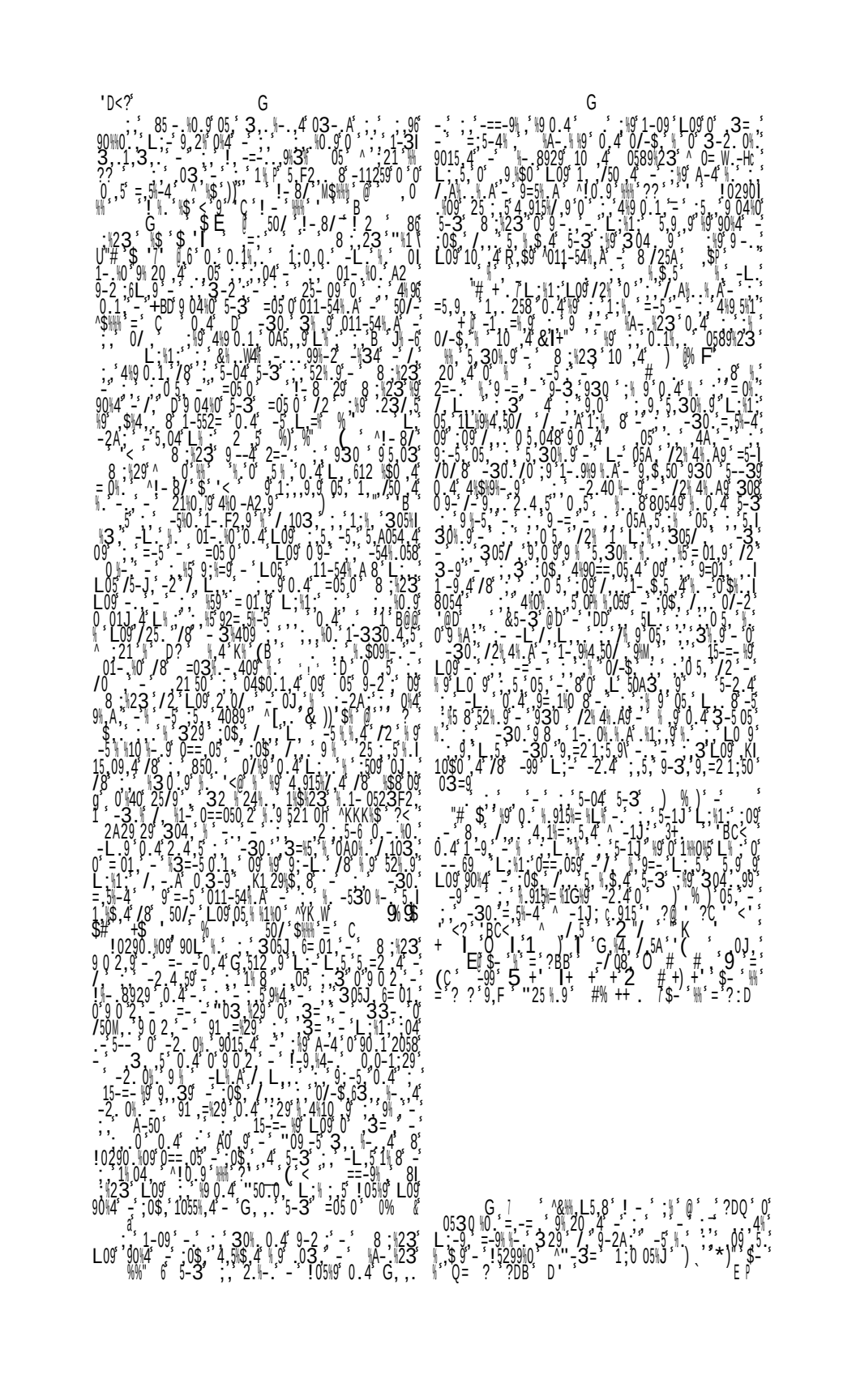


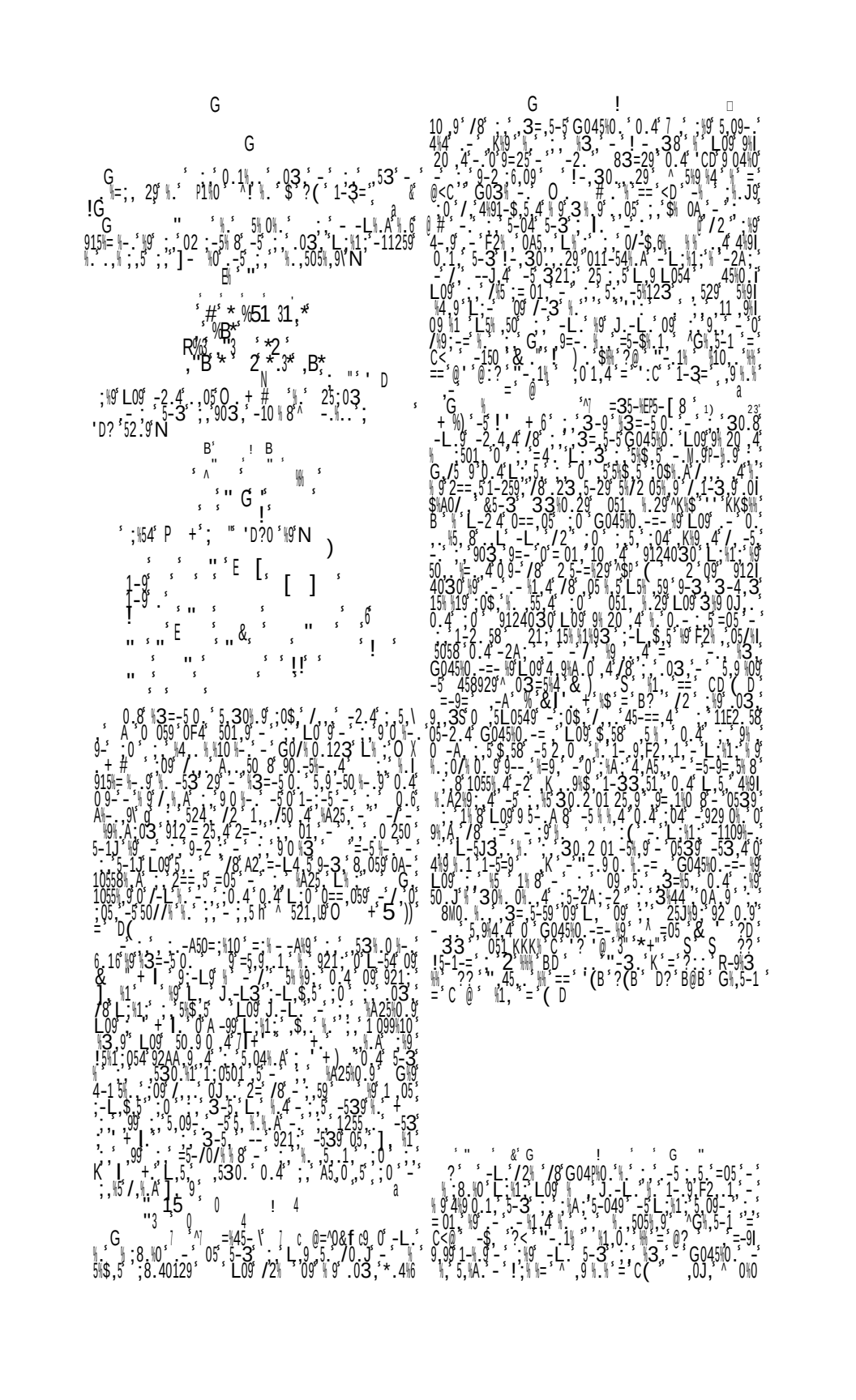


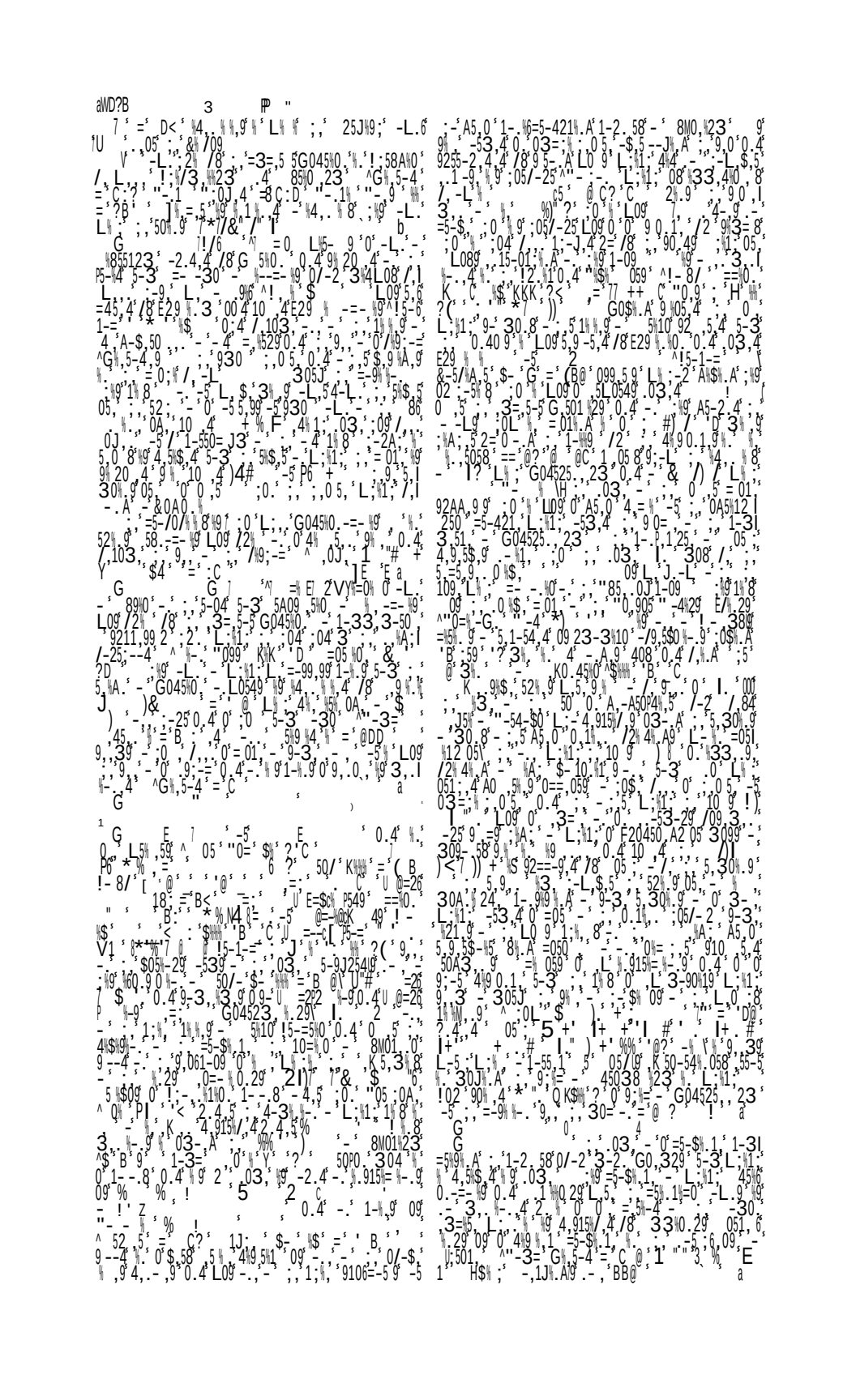


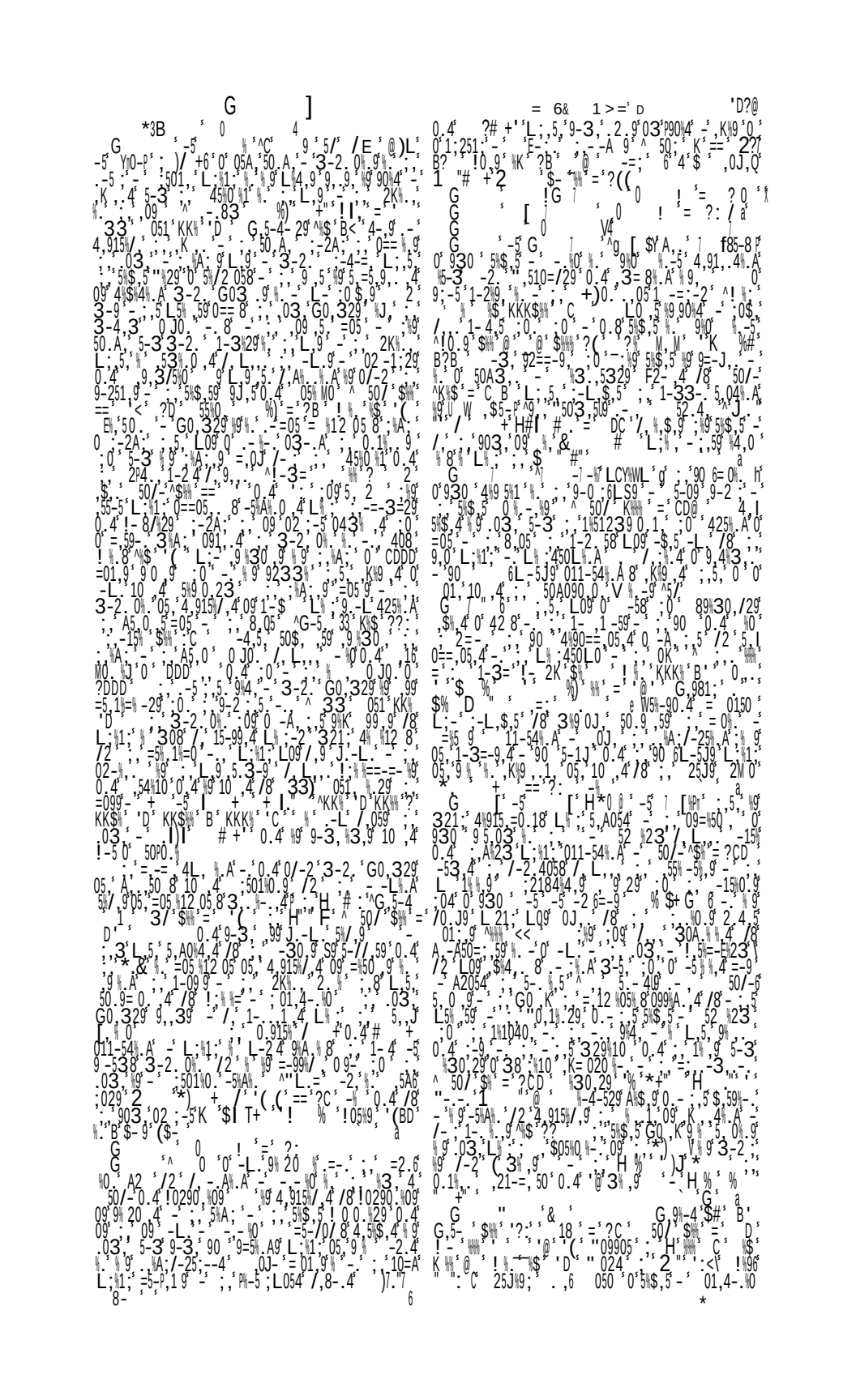




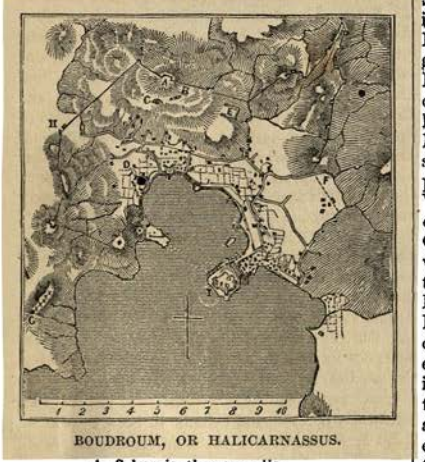






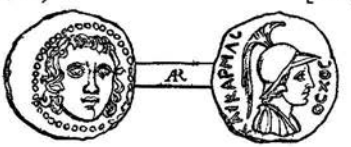


(Arrian, *Anab.* i. 23; Vitruv. ii. 8; Diod. xvii. 23, foll.), and received its name from the well Salmacis, which gushed forth near a temple of Aphrodite at the foot of the rock, and the water of which was believed to exercise an enervating influence (Ov. *Met.* iv. 302). But Strabo justly controverts this belief, intimating that the sensual enjoyments and the delicious character of the climate must rather be considered to have produced the effects ascribed to the Salmacis. Another arx was formerly believed to have been in the island of *Arconnesus* in front of the great harbour, which is now called *Orak Ada;* but this belief was founded upon an incorrect reading in Arrian. (Strab. *l. c.*; Arrian, *Anab.* i. 23; Hamilton, *Researches*, ii. p. 34.) Besides the great harbour, the entrance to which was narrowed by piers on each side, there was a smaller one to the south-east of it. Halicarnassus, as already remarked, originally belonged to the Doric hexapolis; but in consequence of some dispute which had arisen, it was excluded from the confederacy. (Herod. i. 144.) During the Persian conquests it was, like all the other Greek towns, compelled to submit to Persia, but does not appear to have been less prosperous, or to have lost its Greek character. While the city was under the dominion of the Persians, Lygdamis set himself up as tyrant, and his descendants, as vassals of the kings of Persia, gradually acquired the dominion of all Caria. Artemisia, the widow of Lygdamis, fought at Salamis in the fleet of Xerxes. The most celebrated among their successors are Mausolus and his wife and sister Artemisia, who, on the death of Mausolus, erected in his honour a sepulchral monument of such magnificence that it was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. This Carian dynasty, though subject to Persia, had themselves adopted Greek manners and the Greek language, and had a taste for the arts of Greece. But notwithstanding this, Halicarnassus was faithful to Persia, and was one of the great strongholds of the Persians on that coast, and a chief station of the Persian forces. This, and the gallant defence with which the Halicarnassians defended themselves against Alexander, induced that conqueror, after a protracted siege, to destroy the city by fire. He was, however, unable to take the acropolis Salmacis, in which the inhabitants had taken refuge. (Strab. and Arrian, *l. c.*; Diod. Sic. xvii. 23, foll.; Curtius, ii. 9, foll.) From this blow Halicarnassus never recovered, though the town was rebuilt. (Cic. *ad Quint. Frat.* i. 1.) In the time of Tiberius it no longer boasted of its greatness, but of its safety and freedom from earthquakes. (Tac. *Ann.* iv. 55.) Afterwards the town is scarcely mentioned at all, although the Mausoleum continued to enjoy its former renown. (Const. Porph. *de Them.* i. 14; see the descriptions of it in Plin. xxxvi. 9, and Vitruv. ii. 8.) The course of the ancient walls can still be distinctly traced, and remains of the Mausoleum, situated on the slope of the rock east of Salmacis, and of the arx, as well as the spring Salmacis, still exist. (Hamilton's *Researches*, ii. pp. 34, foll.) Among the numerous temples of Halicarnassus, one of Aphrodite was particularly beautiful. (Diod.; Vitruv. *l. c.*) To us the city is especially interesting as the birthplace of two historians, Herodotus and Dionysius. Some interesting sculptures, brought from *Boudroum*, and supposed to have originally decorated the Mausoleum, are now in the British Museum. (Ross, *Reisen auf den Griech. Inseln*, vol. iv. pp. 30, foll., from which the accompanying plan is taken.) [L. S.]



BOUDROUM, OR HALICARNASSUS.

A. Salmacis, the acropolis.
B. Tombs in the rock.
C. Theatre.
D. Spring Salmacis.
E. The Mausoleum.
F. Gate leading to Mylasa.
G. Hill of the Windmills.
H. Gate leading to Myndus.
I. Palace of the ancient kings.

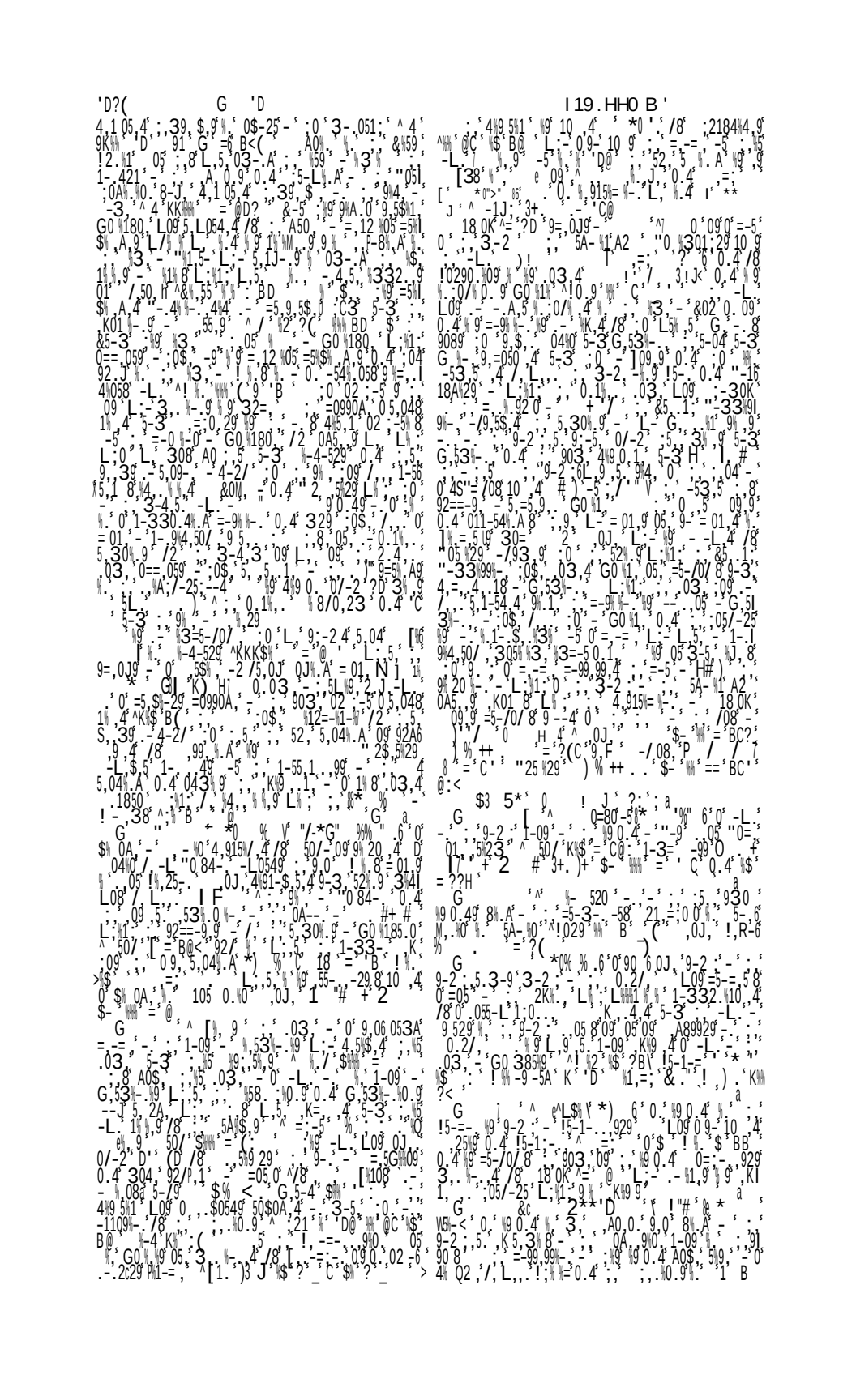


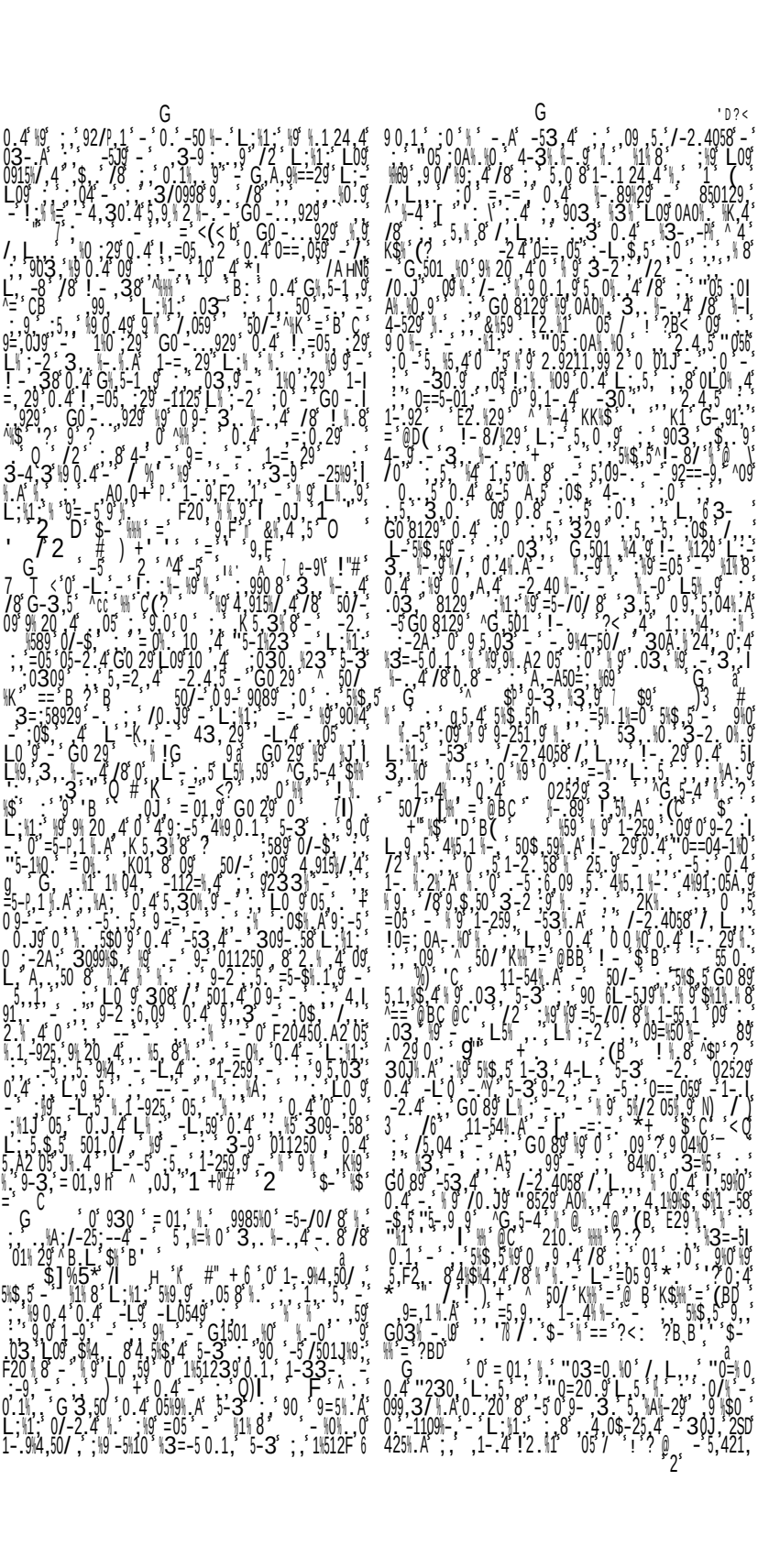
COIN OF HALICARNASSUS.

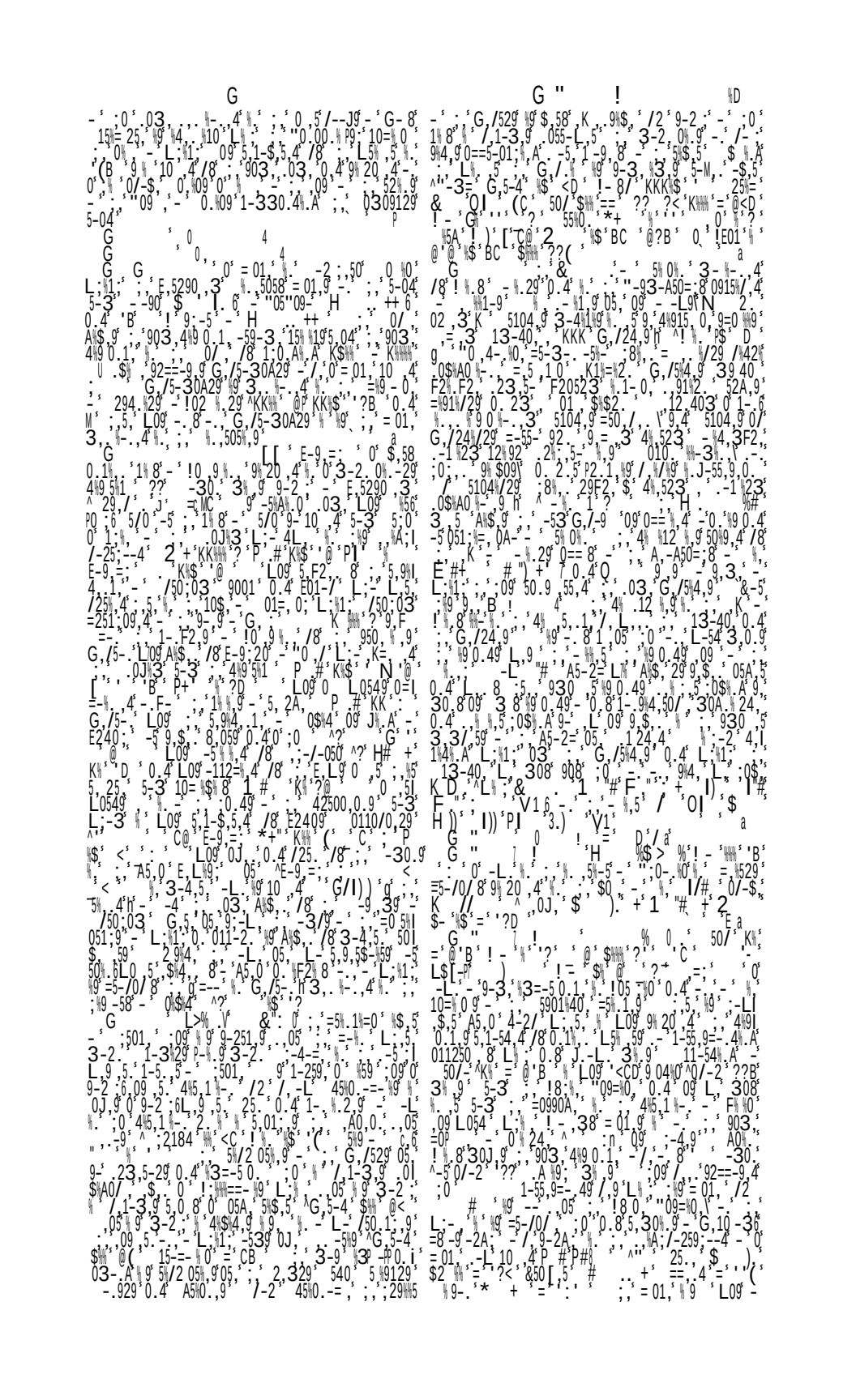
HA'LICE. [HALIEIS.]

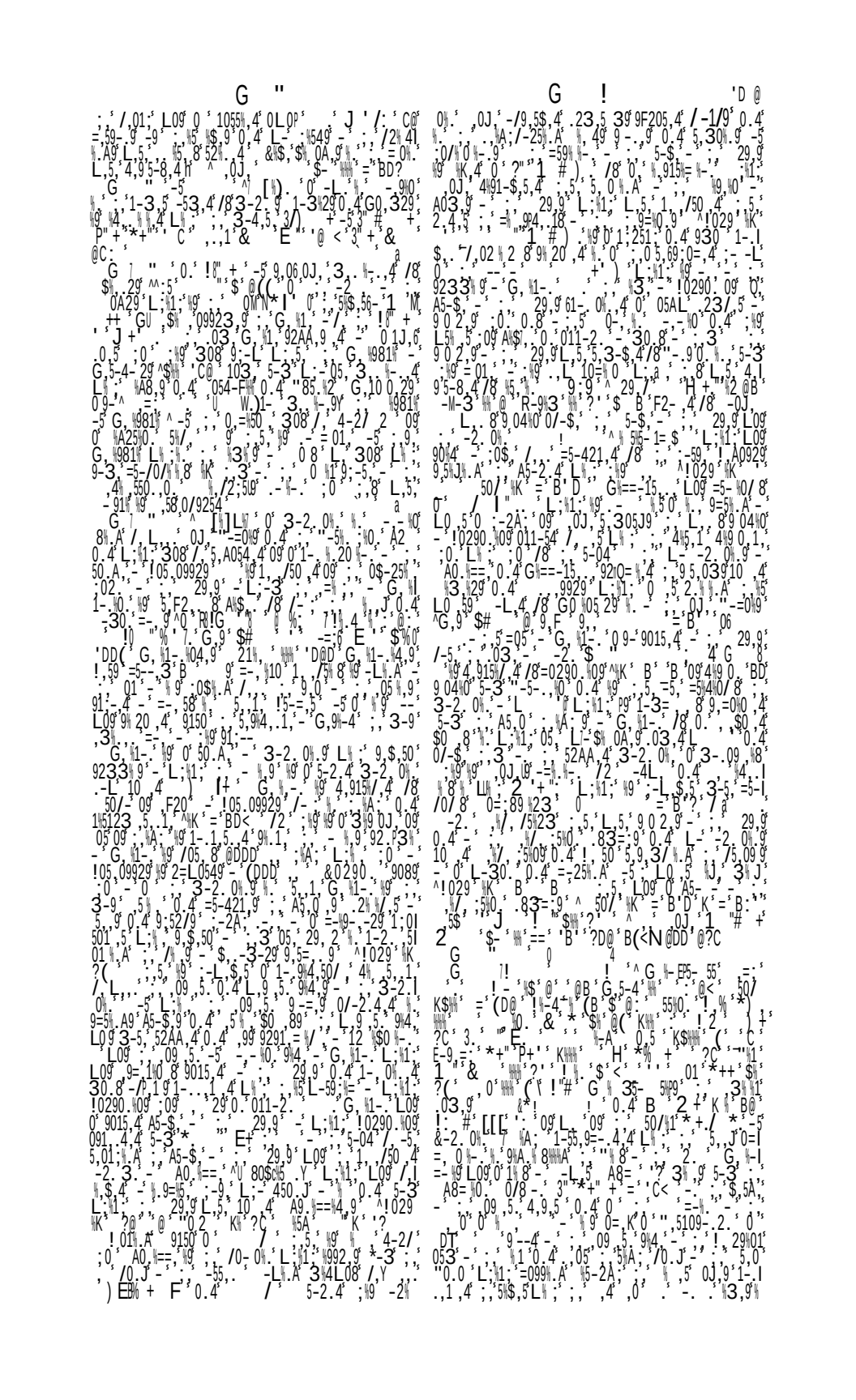
HALICYAE (Ἁλικύαι: *Eth.* Ἁλικυαῖος, Halicyensis: *Salemi*), a city in the west of Sicily, about midway between the two seas, and 10 miles S. of Segesta. Stephanus of Byzantium correctly describes it as situated between Entella and Lilybaeum. (Steph. B. *s. v.*) Its name frequently occurs in history, and generally in connection with the adjacent cities of Entella and Segesta, but we have no account of its origin: it was probably a Sicanian town, and followed the fortunes of its more powerful neighbours. Hence, when it first appears in history* we find it subject to, or at least dependent on, Carthage, the power of which was at that time predominant in the W. of Sicily. In B. C. 397, when the great expedition of Dionysius caused the greater part of the Carthaginian allies and subjects to revolt, Halicyae was one of the five cities which remained faithful to them, on which account its territory was ravaged by Dionysius. (Diod. xiv. 48.) But the next year the Halicyans were so alarmed at his progress that they concluded a treaty of alliance with him, which, however, they soon broke on the appearance of Himilco in Sicily at the head of a large army, and rejoined the Carthaginian alliance. (Id. xiv. 54, 55.) They are not again mentioned till B. C. 276, during the expedition of Pyrrhus to Sicily, when they followed the example of the Selinuntines and Segestans, and

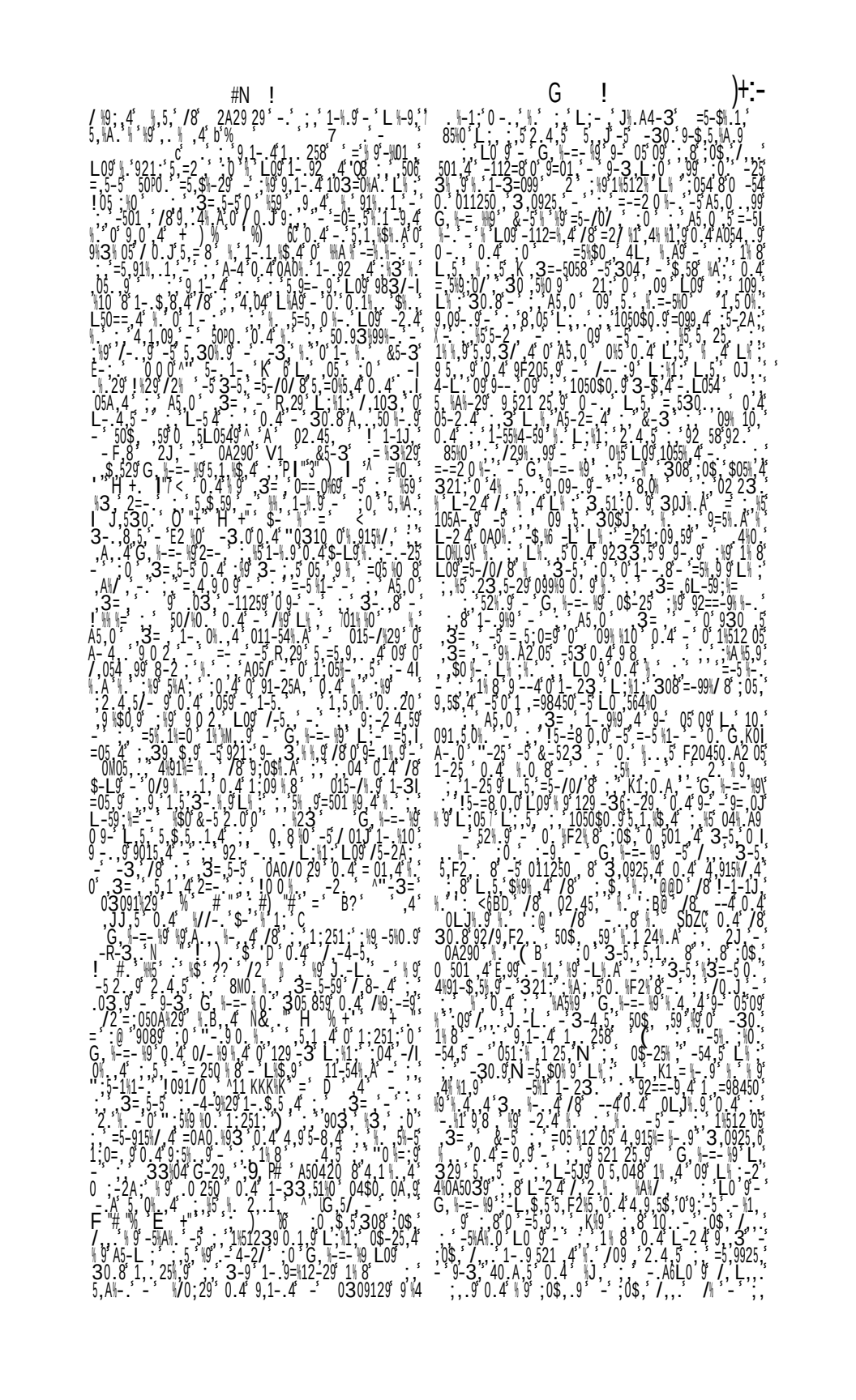
* The name of the Ἁλικυαῖοι is first found in Thucydides (vii. 32) at the time of the Athenian expedition in Sicily; but it is generally considered corrupt: it is certainly difficult to conceive that Halicyae is really the place there meant.

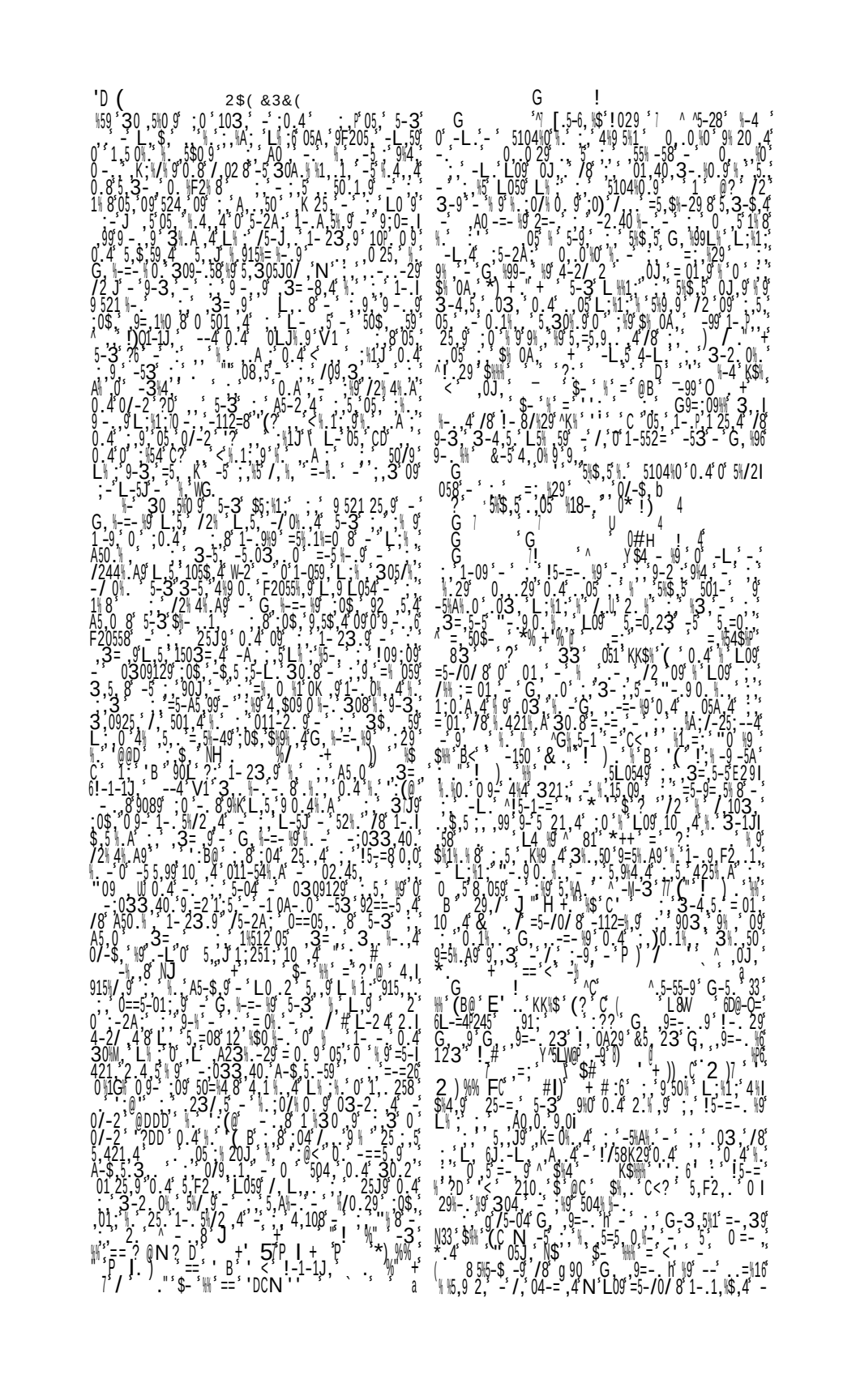


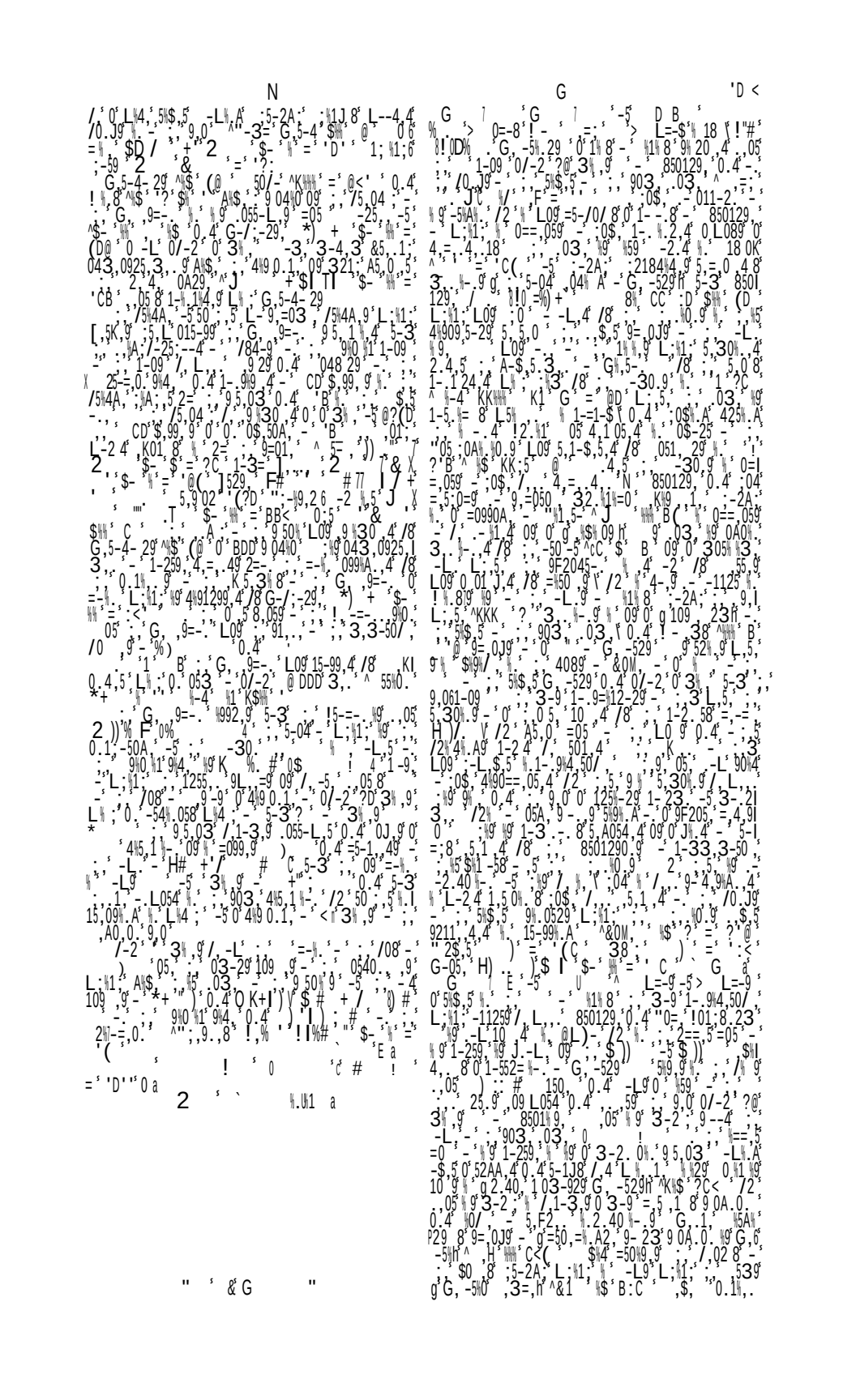


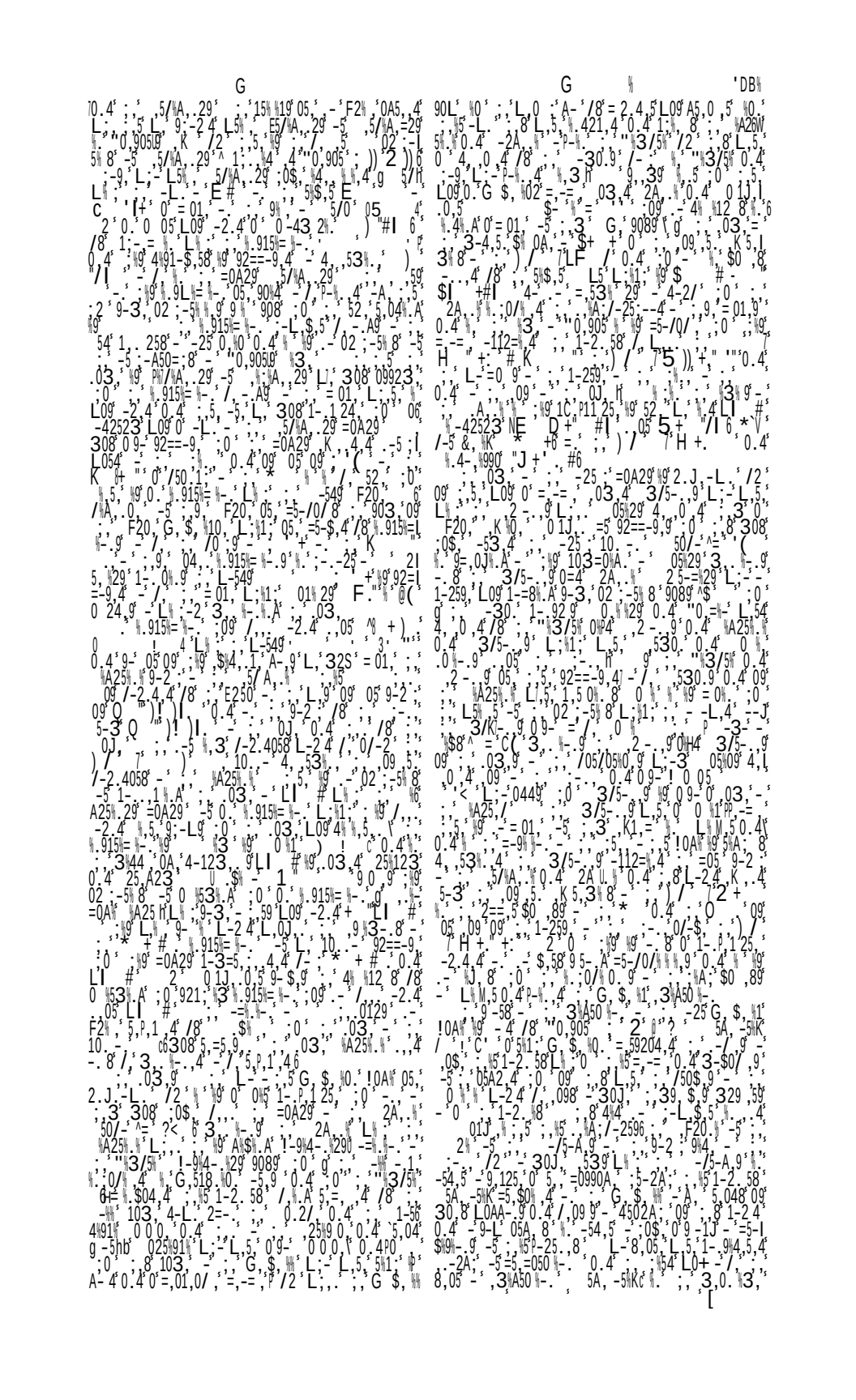


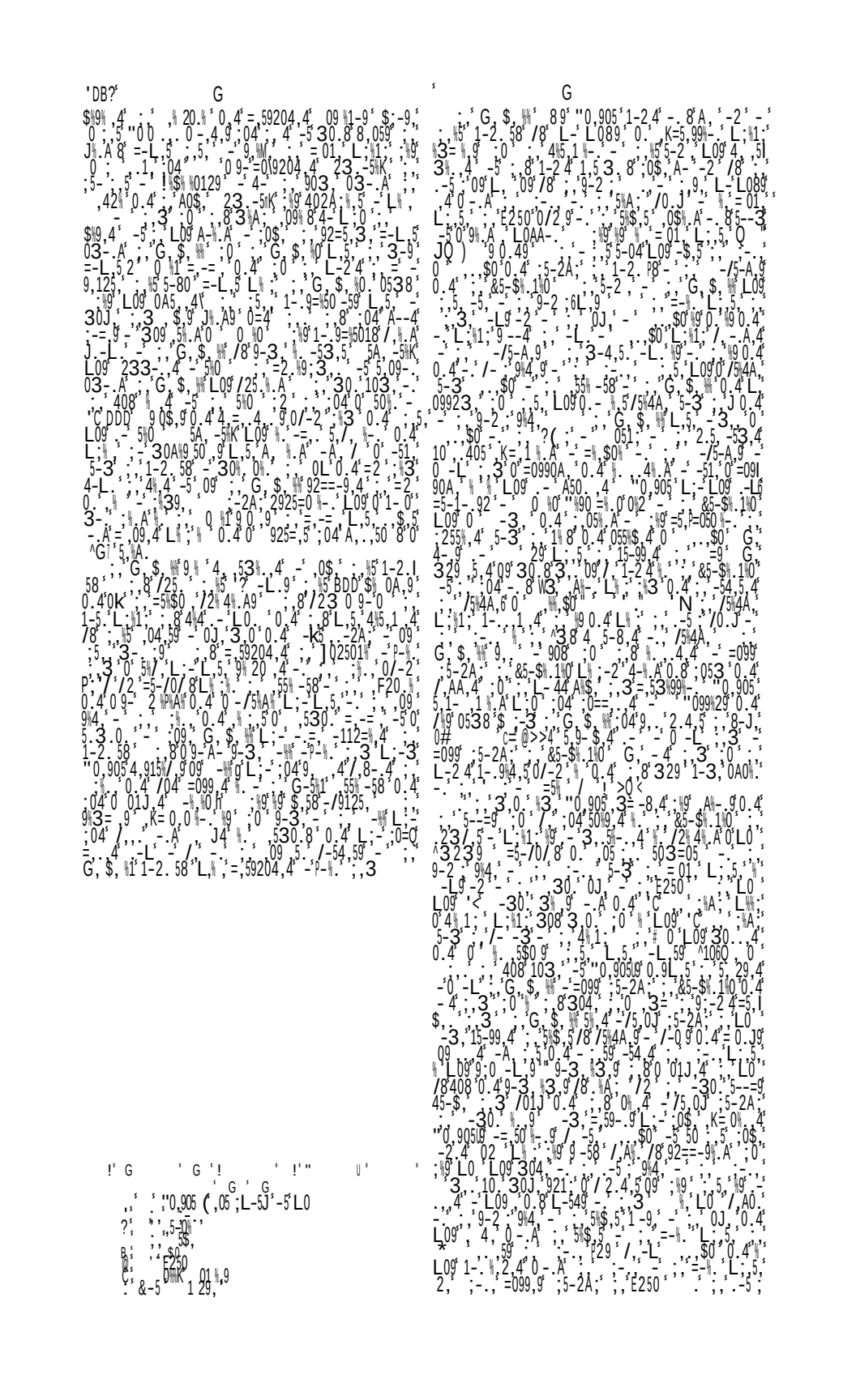


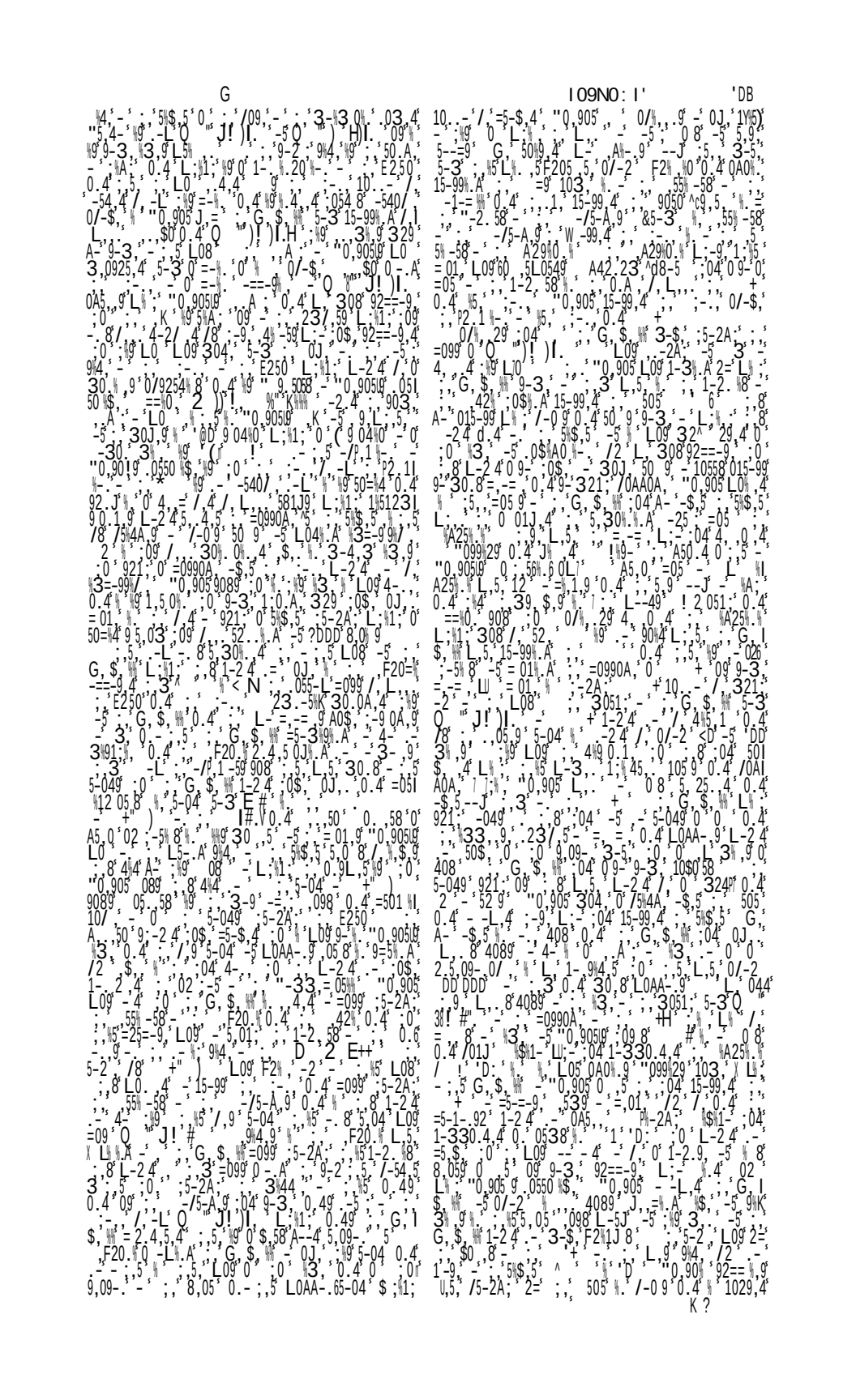


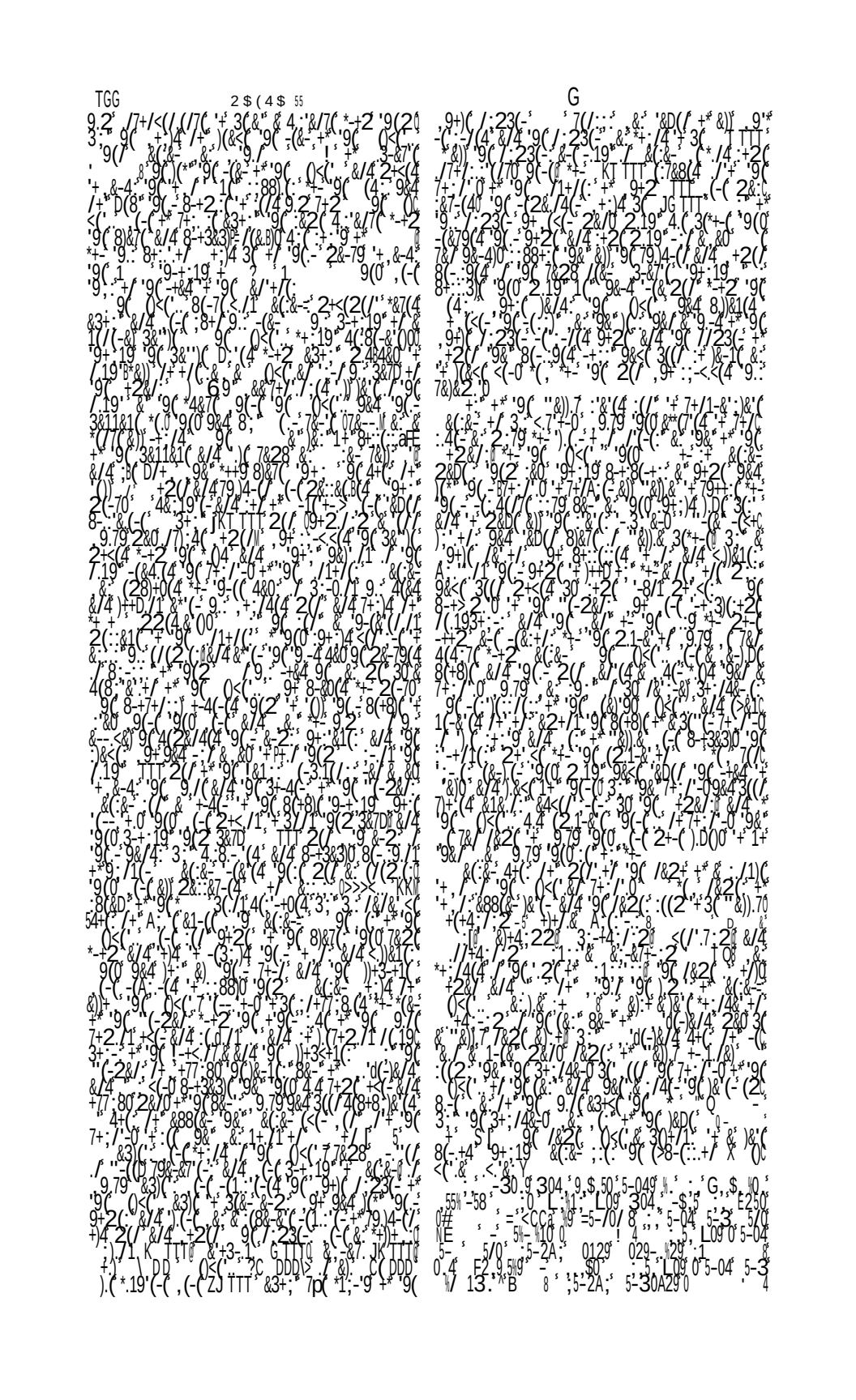


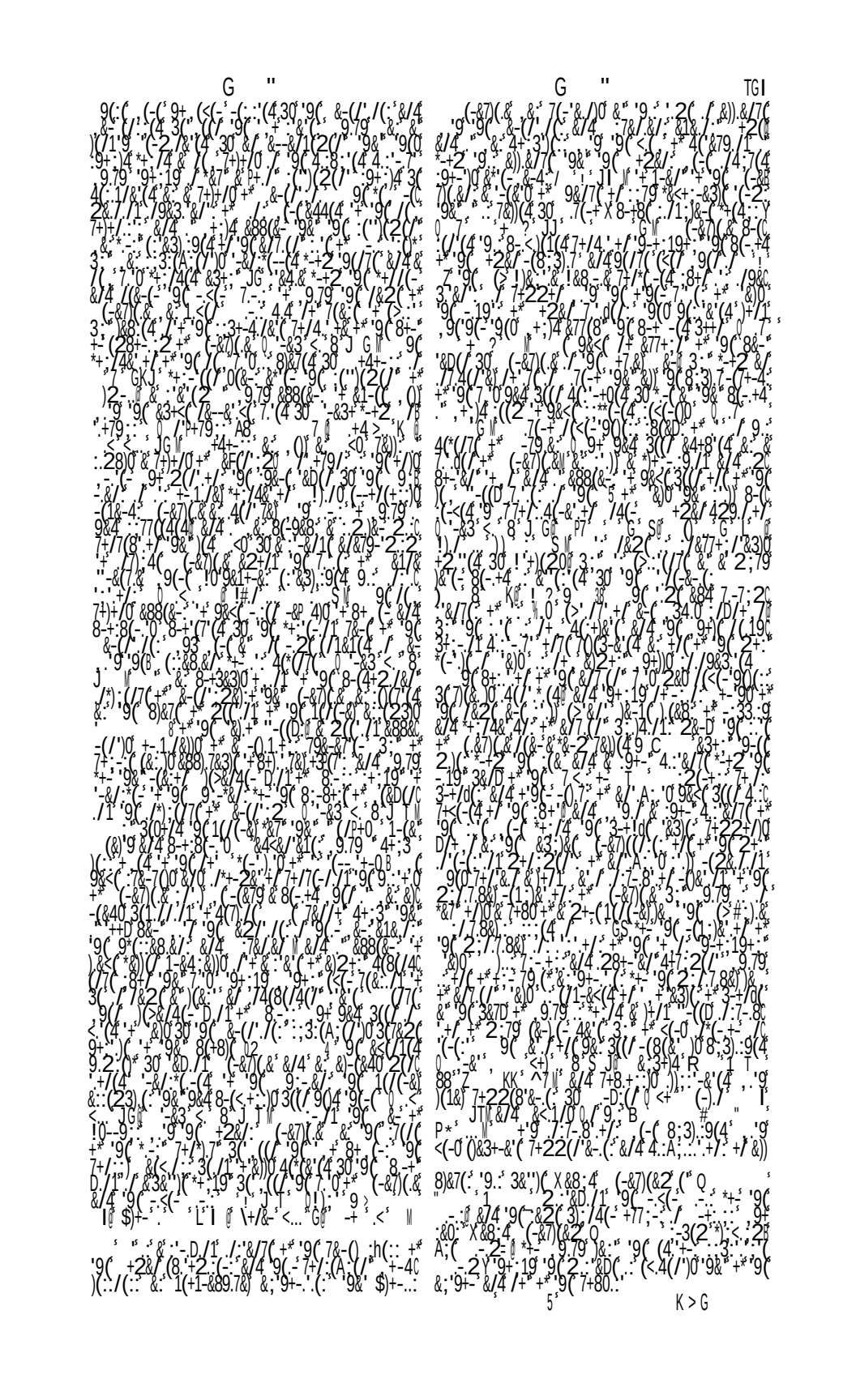


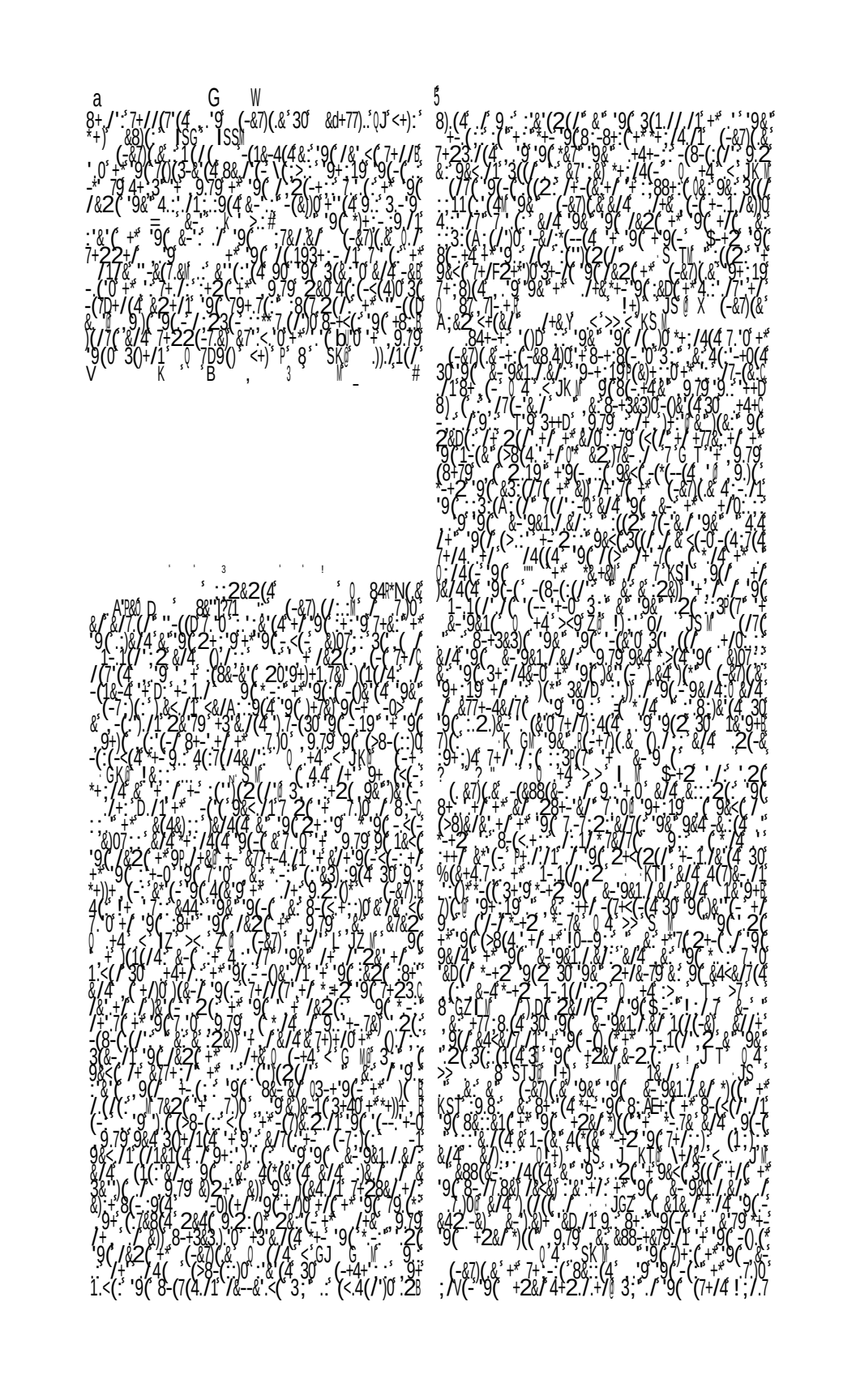


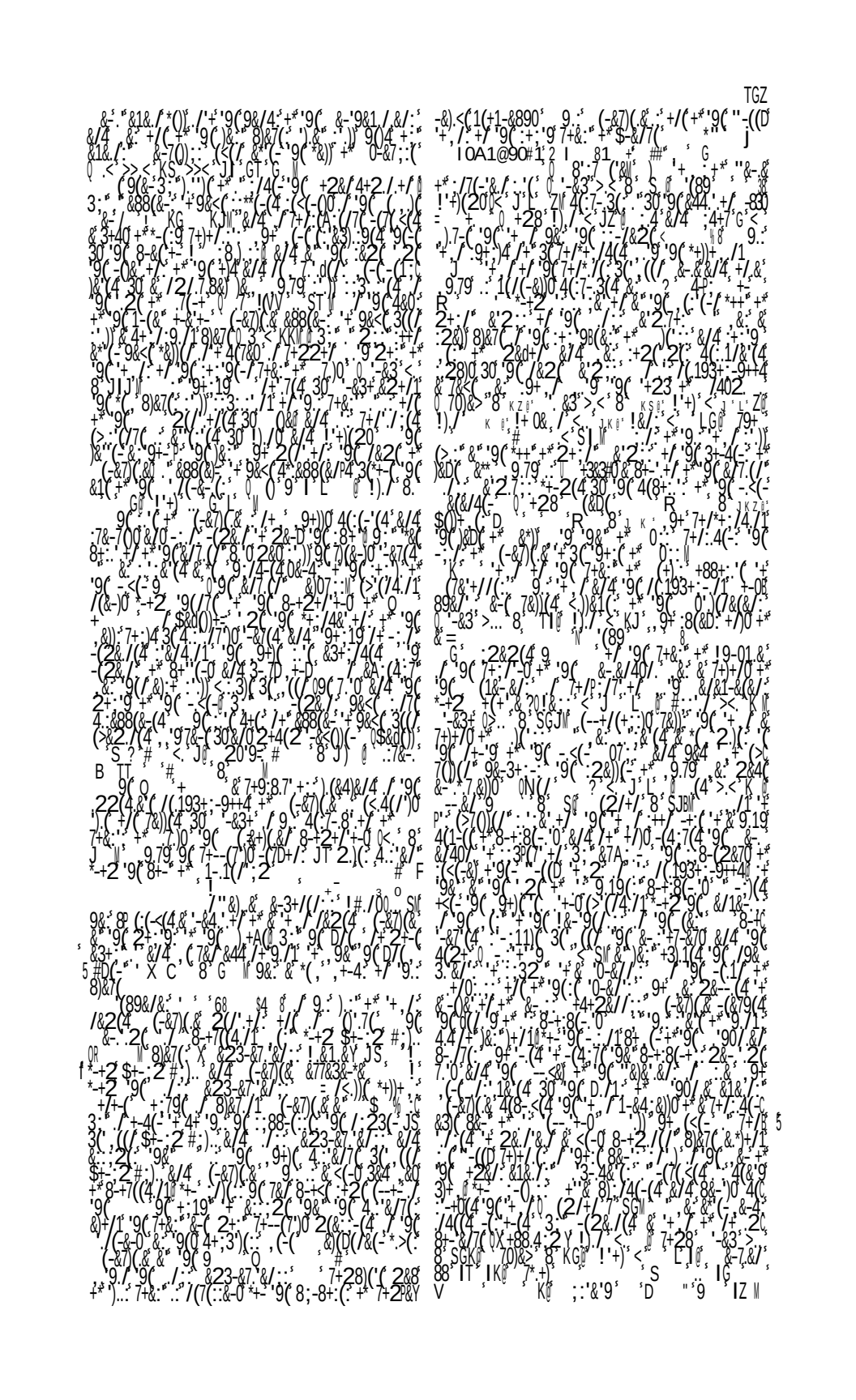












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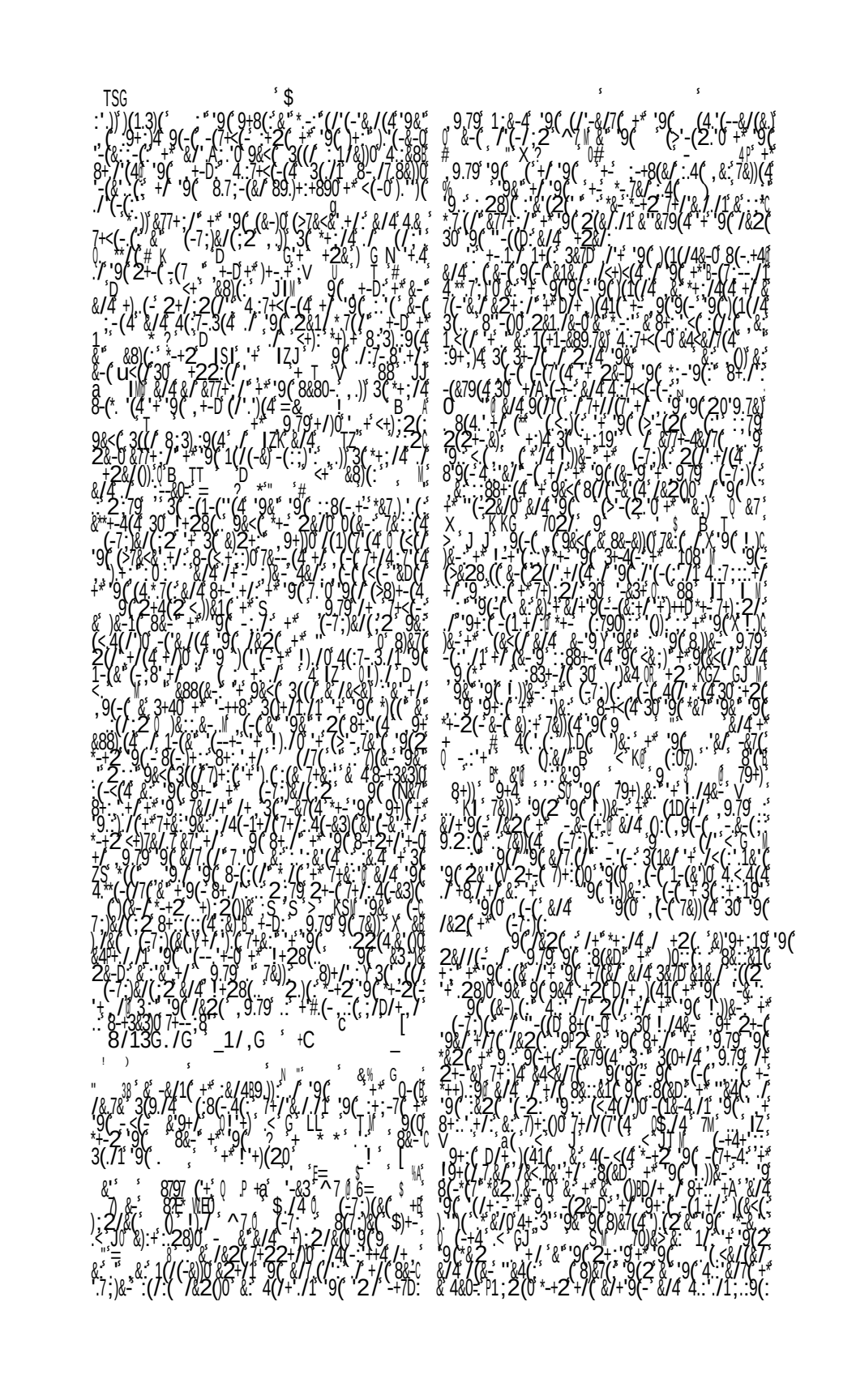

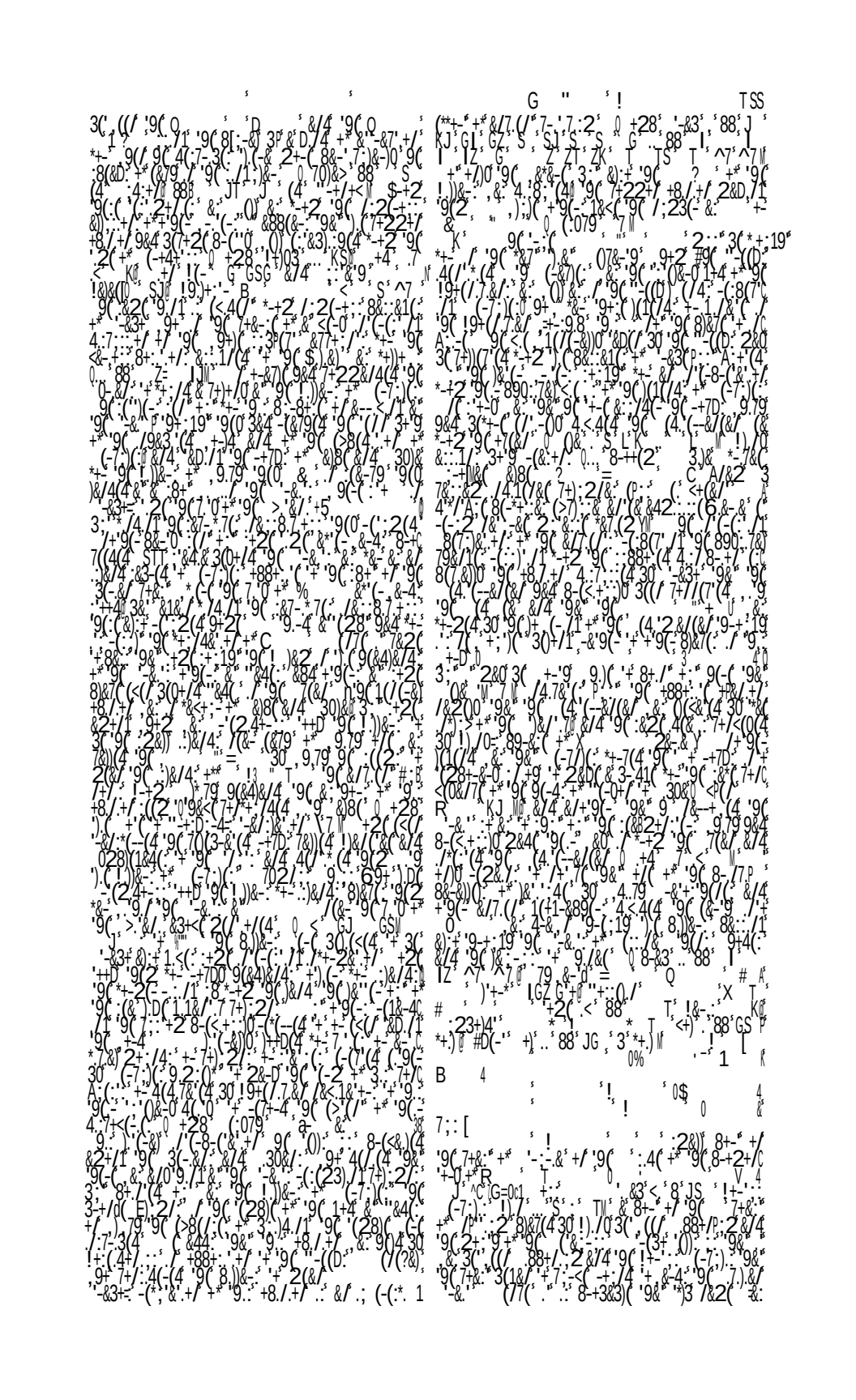

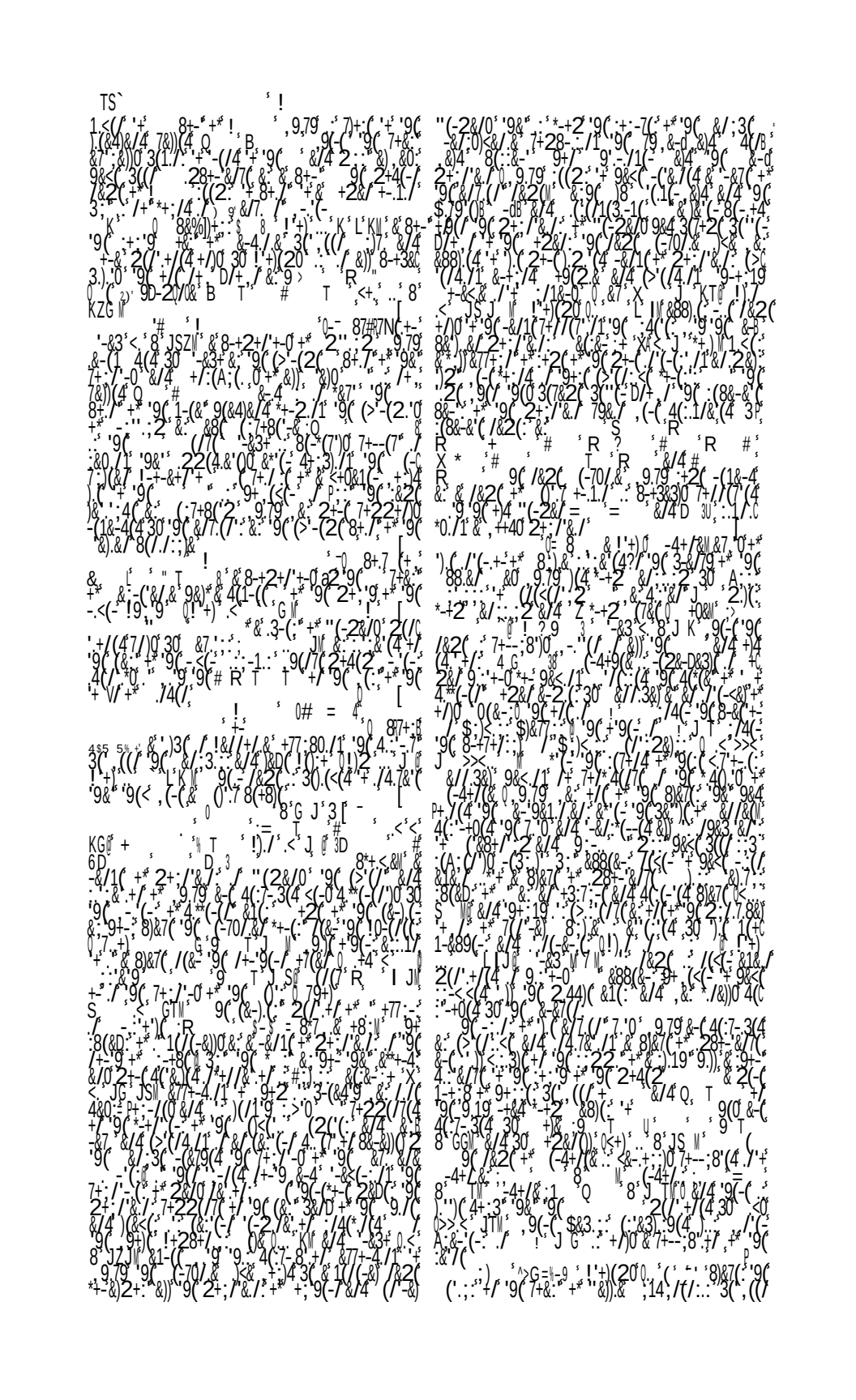

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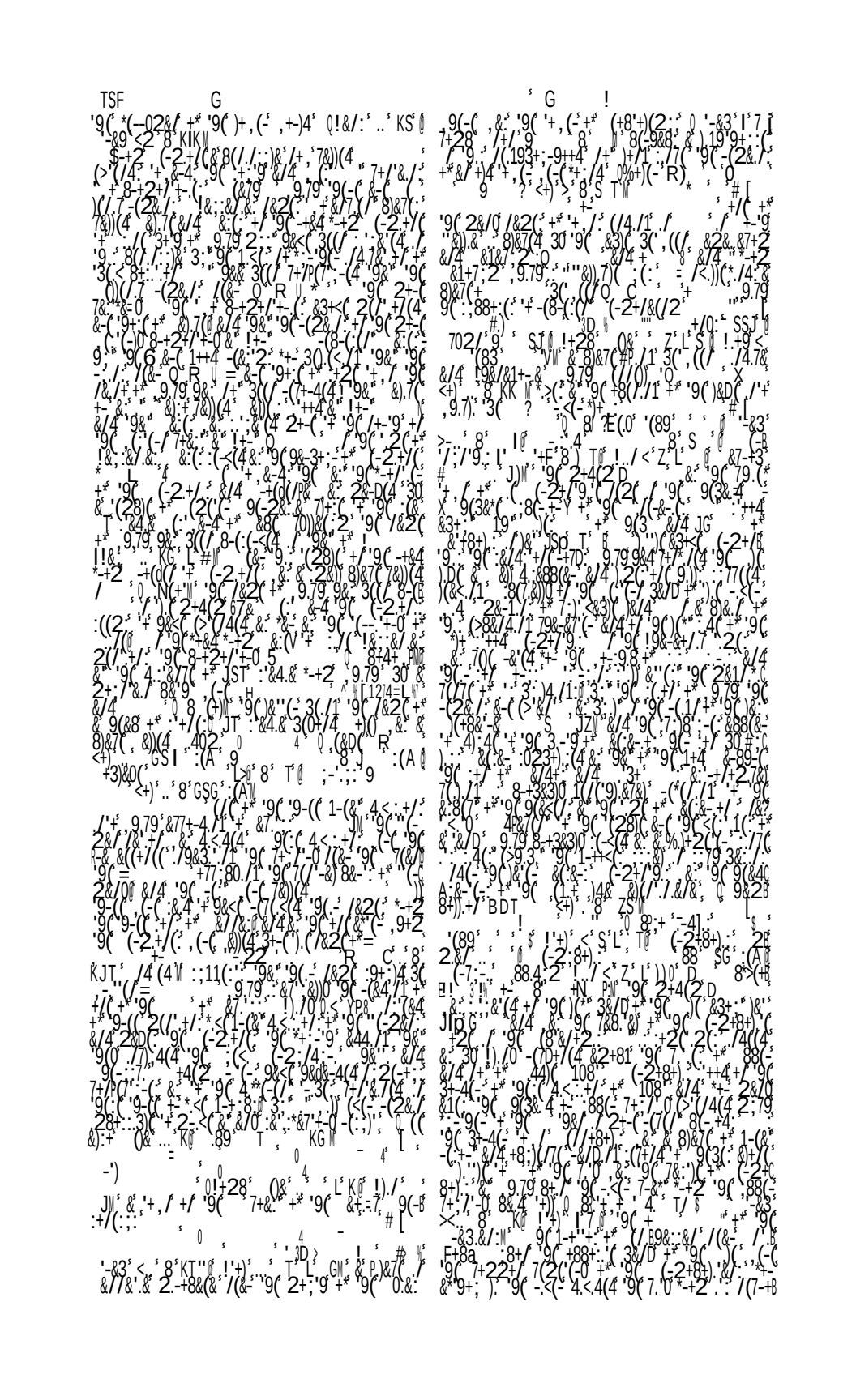

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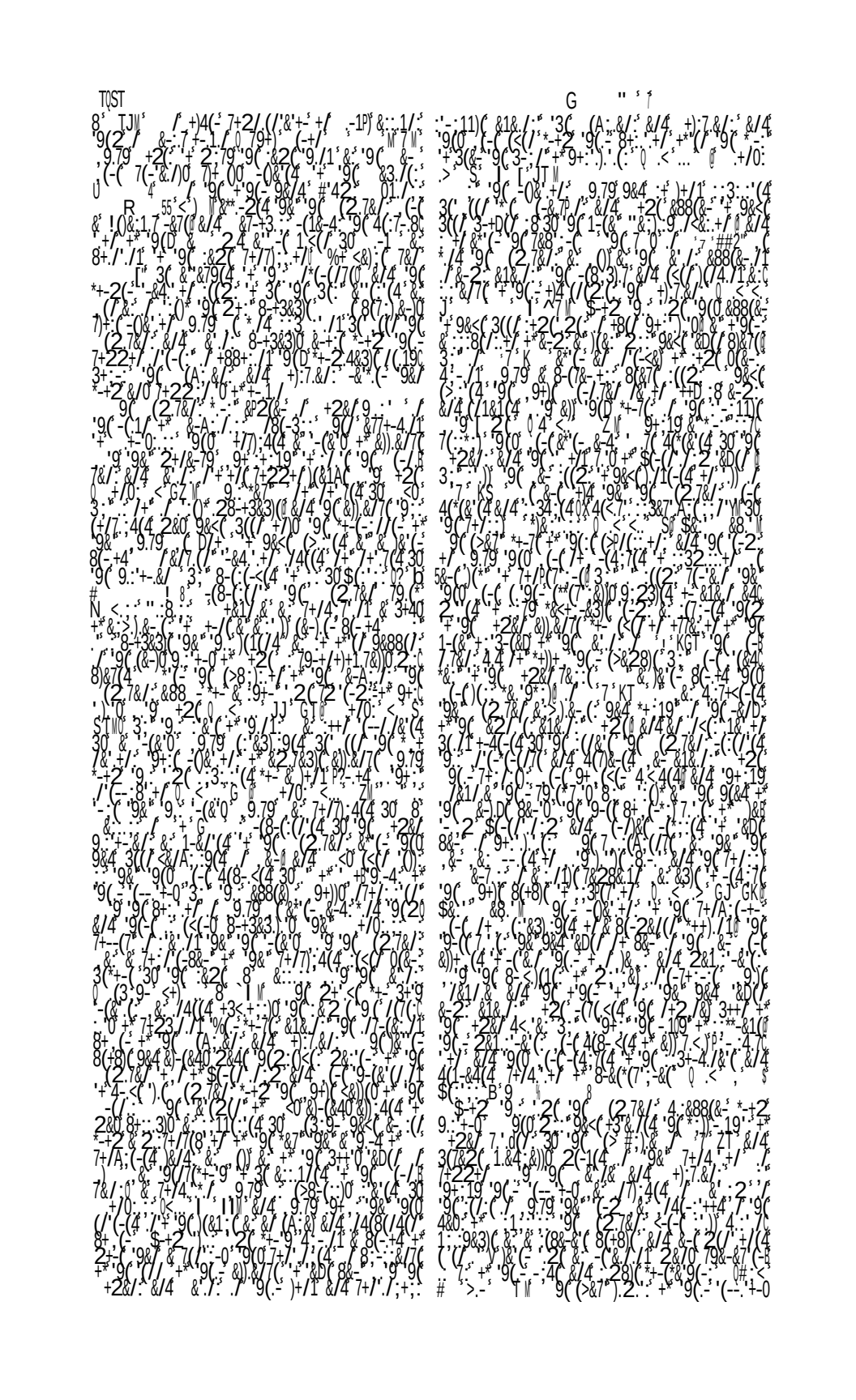

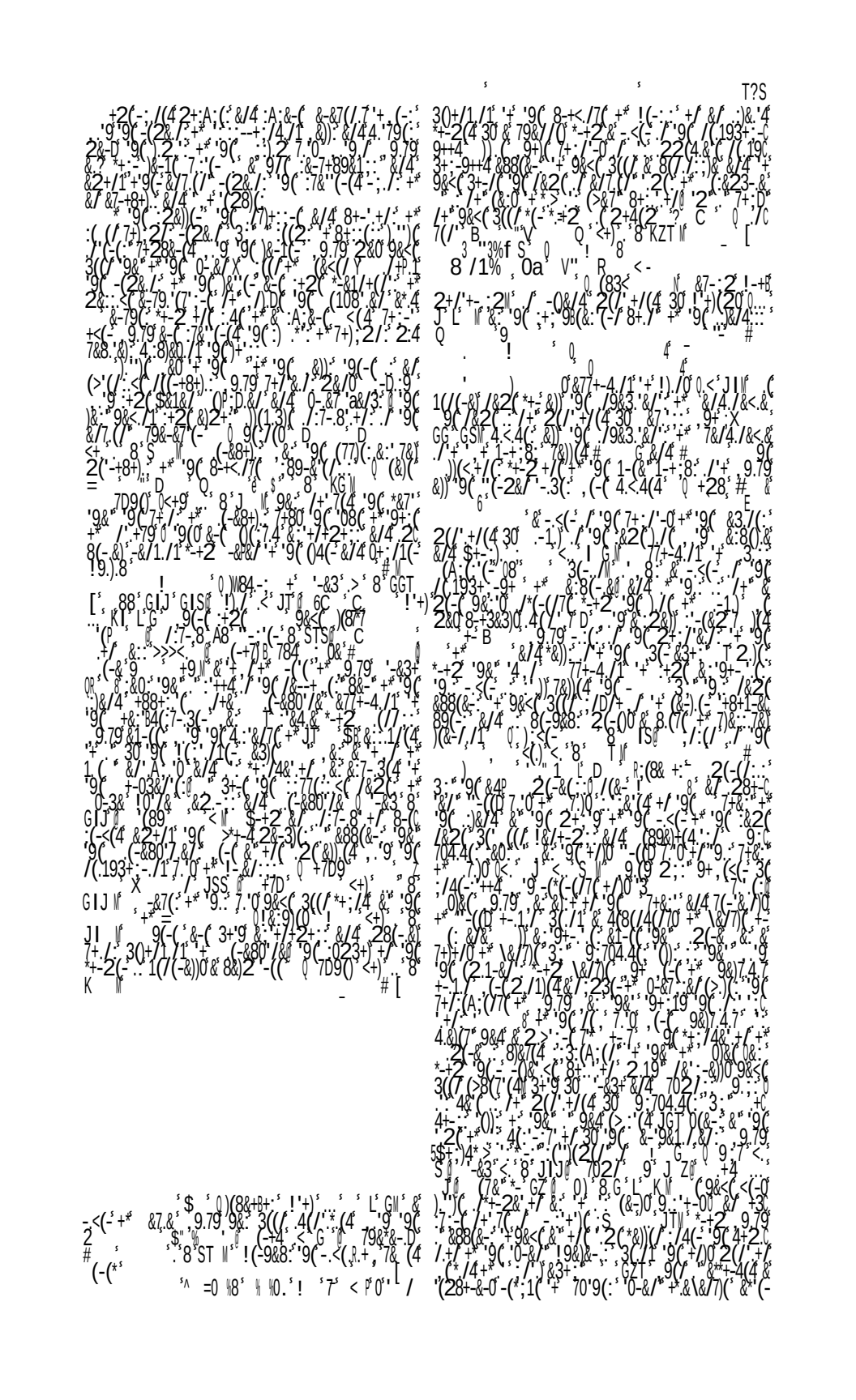

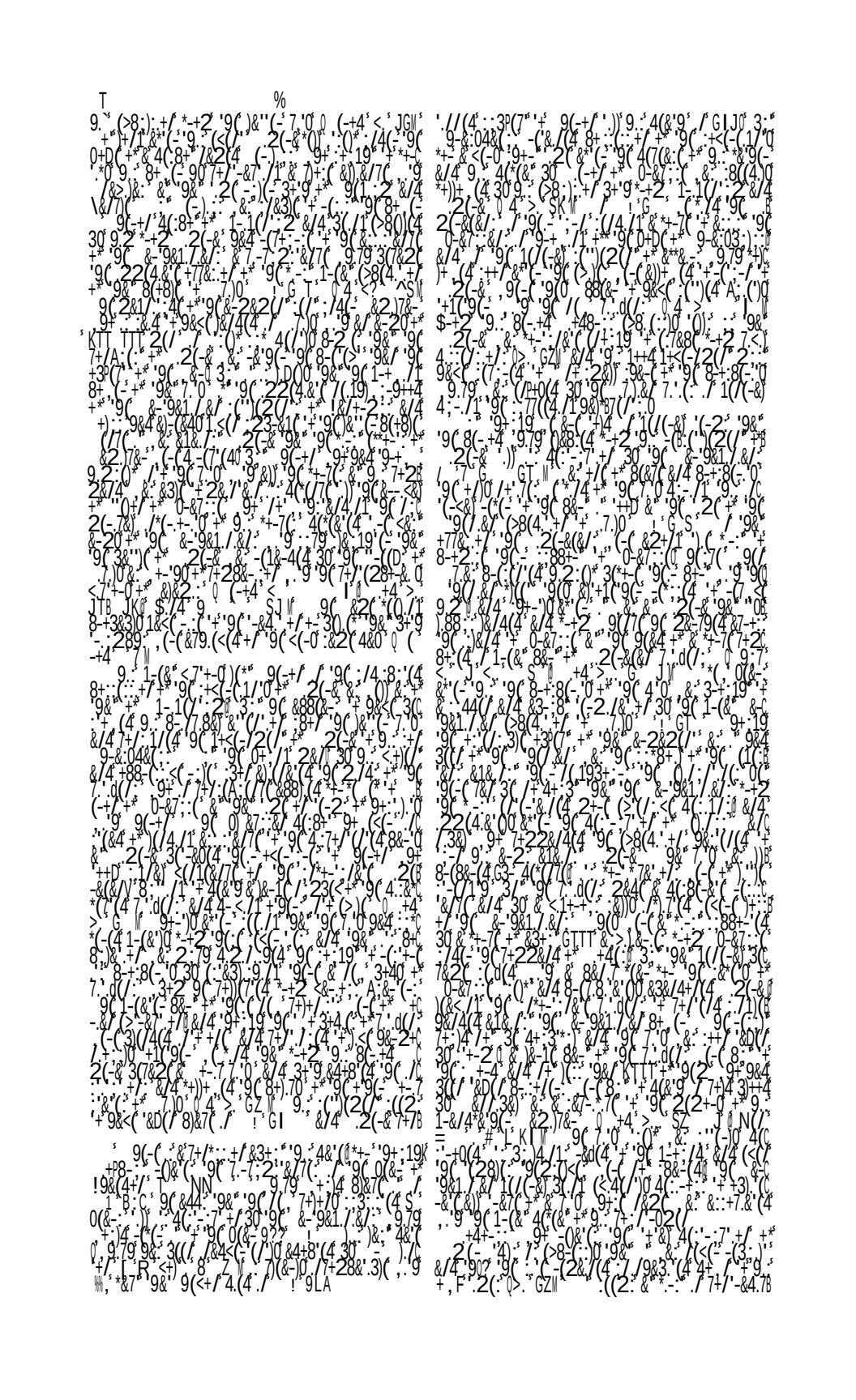

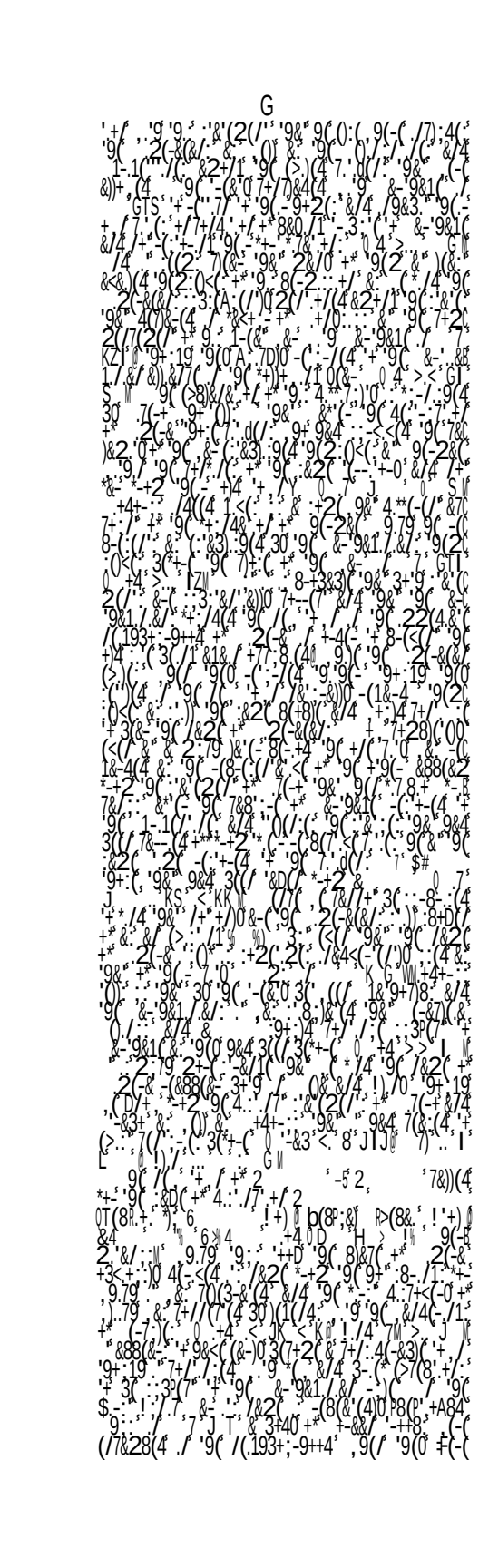

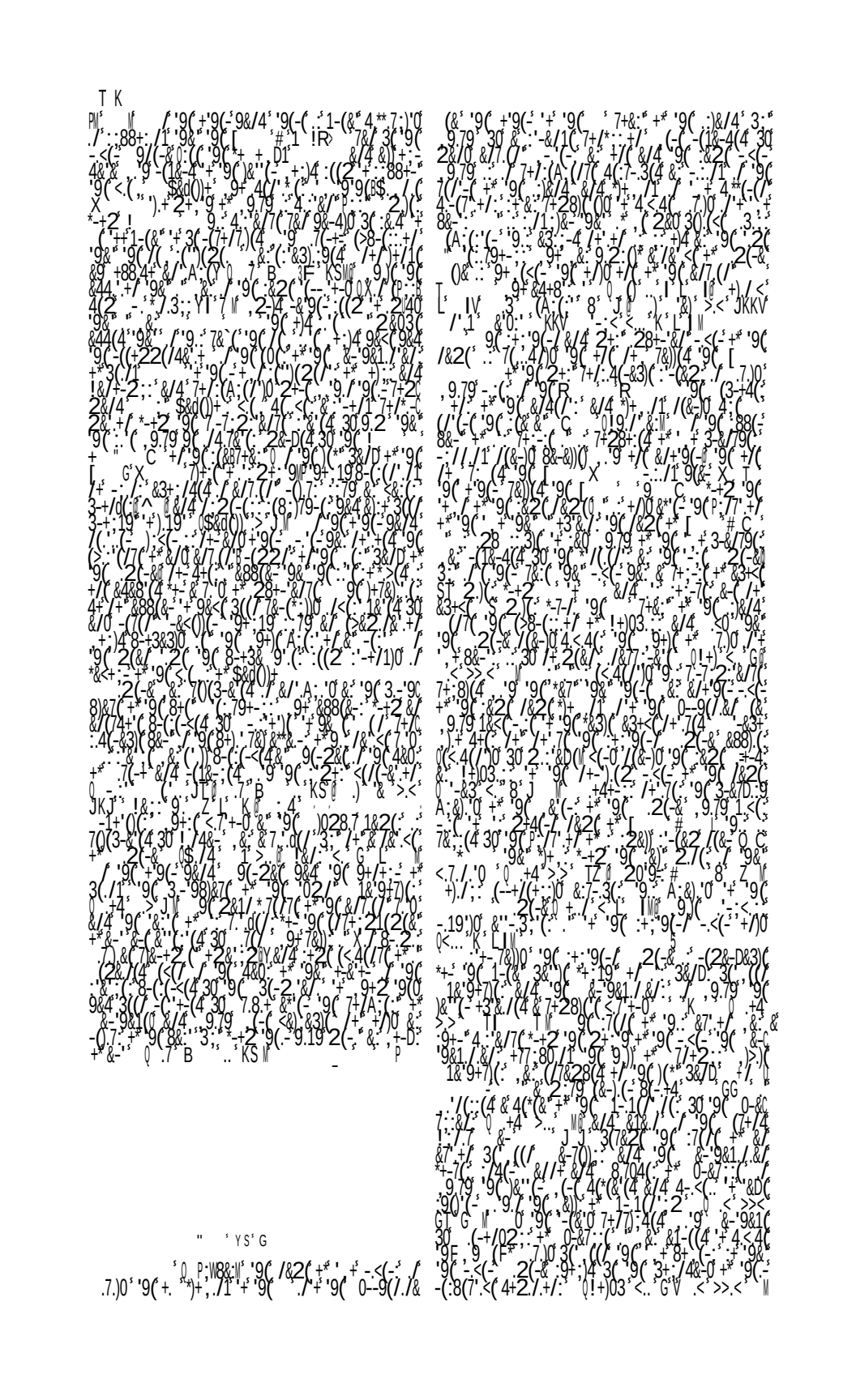

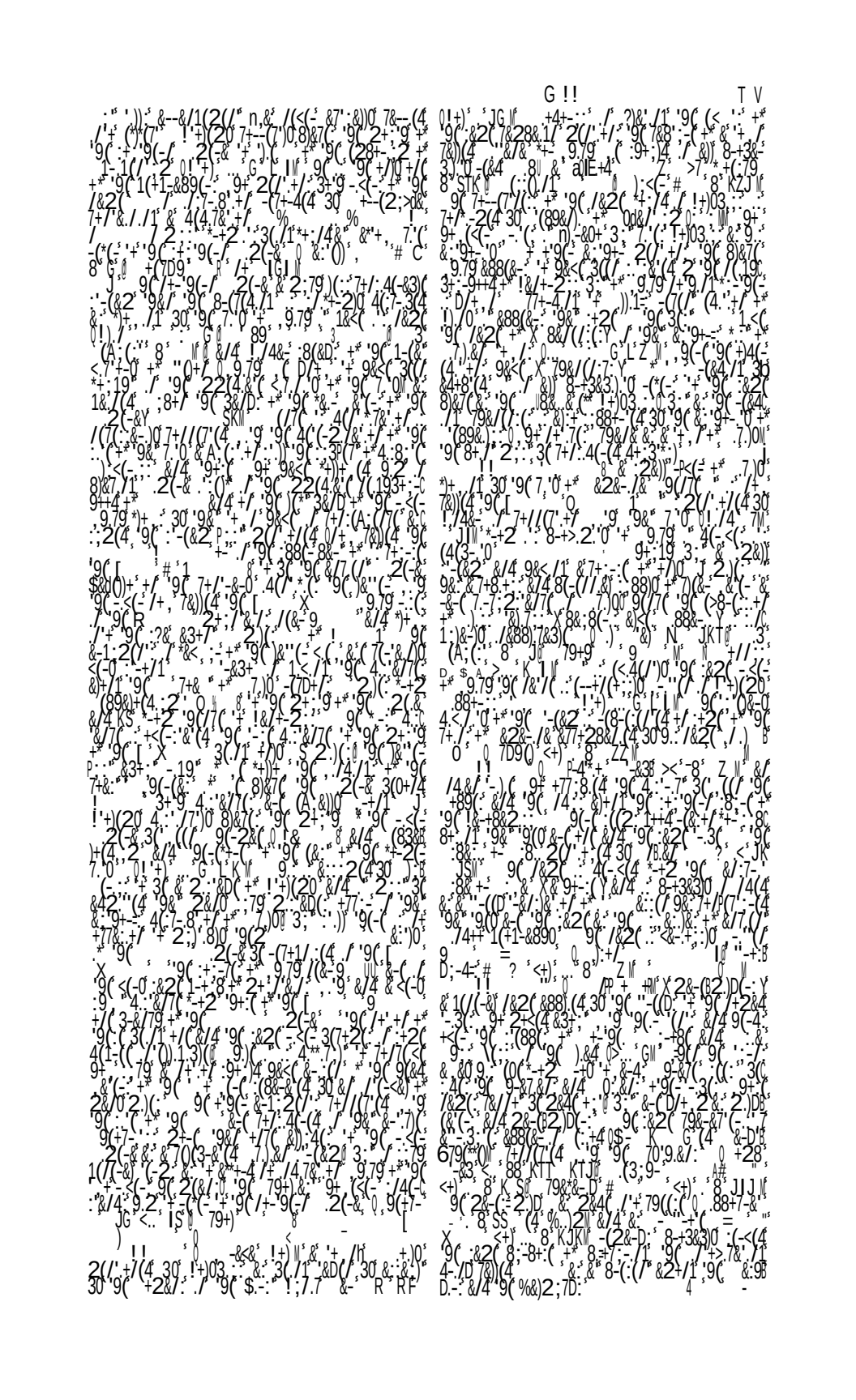

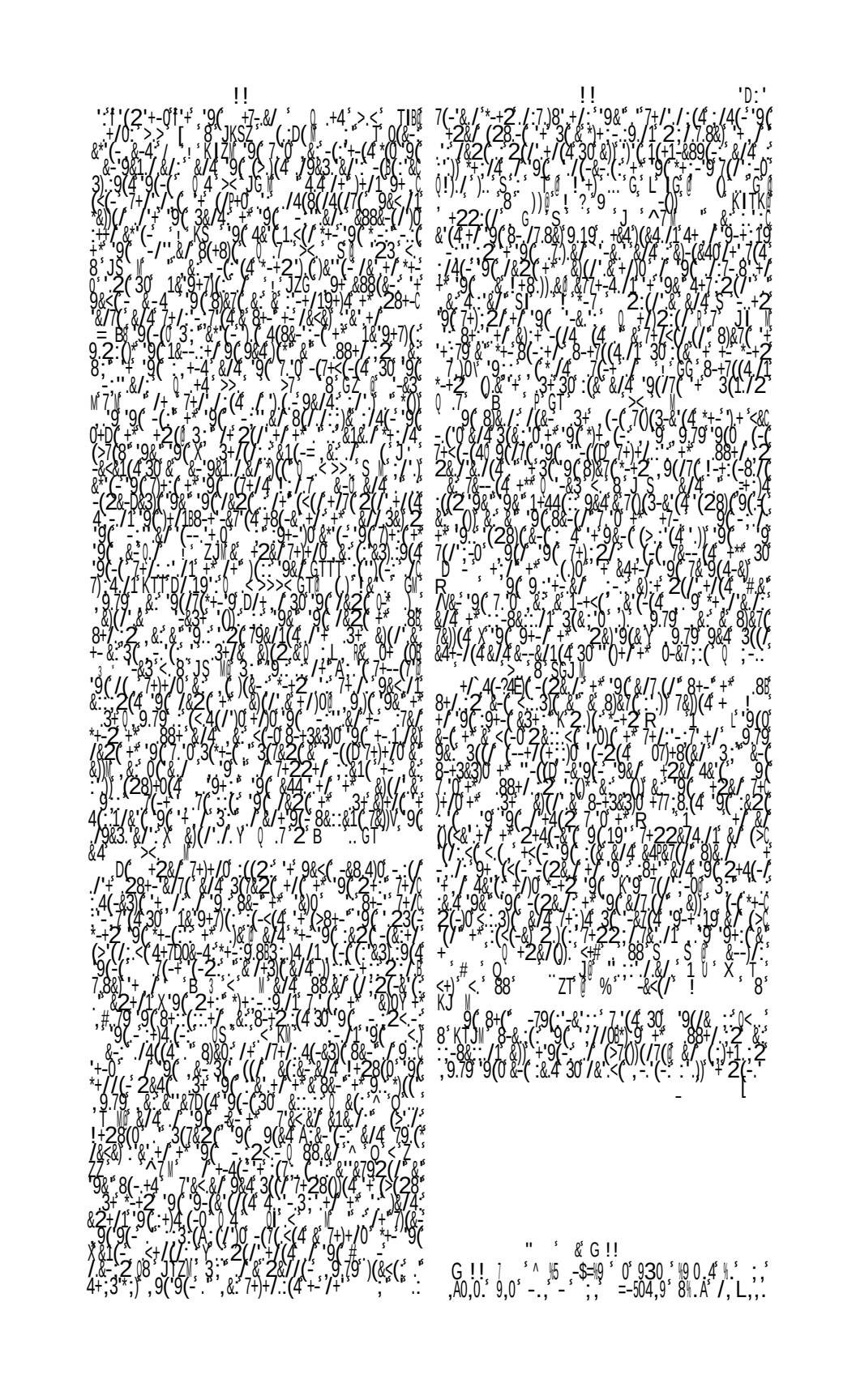

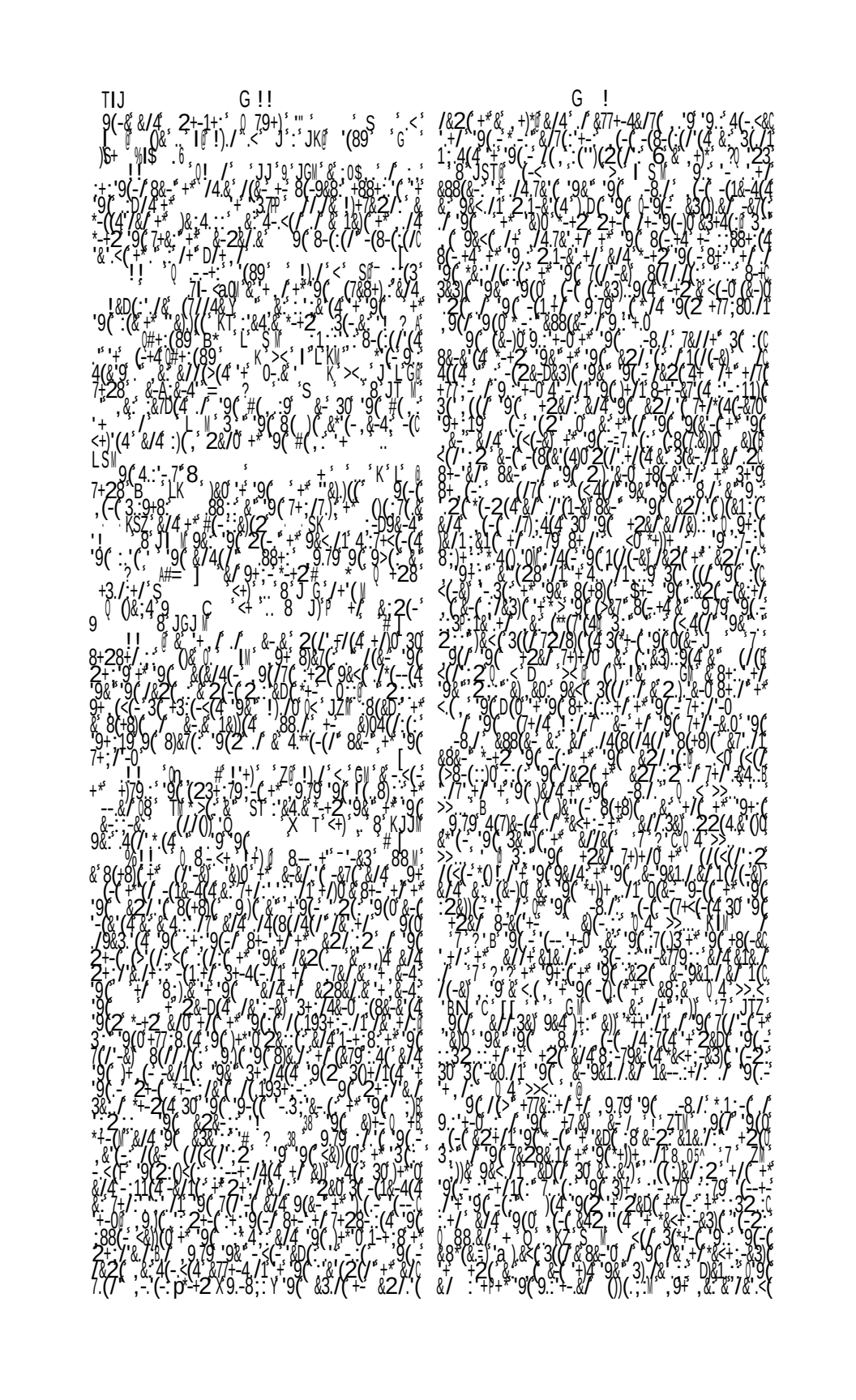

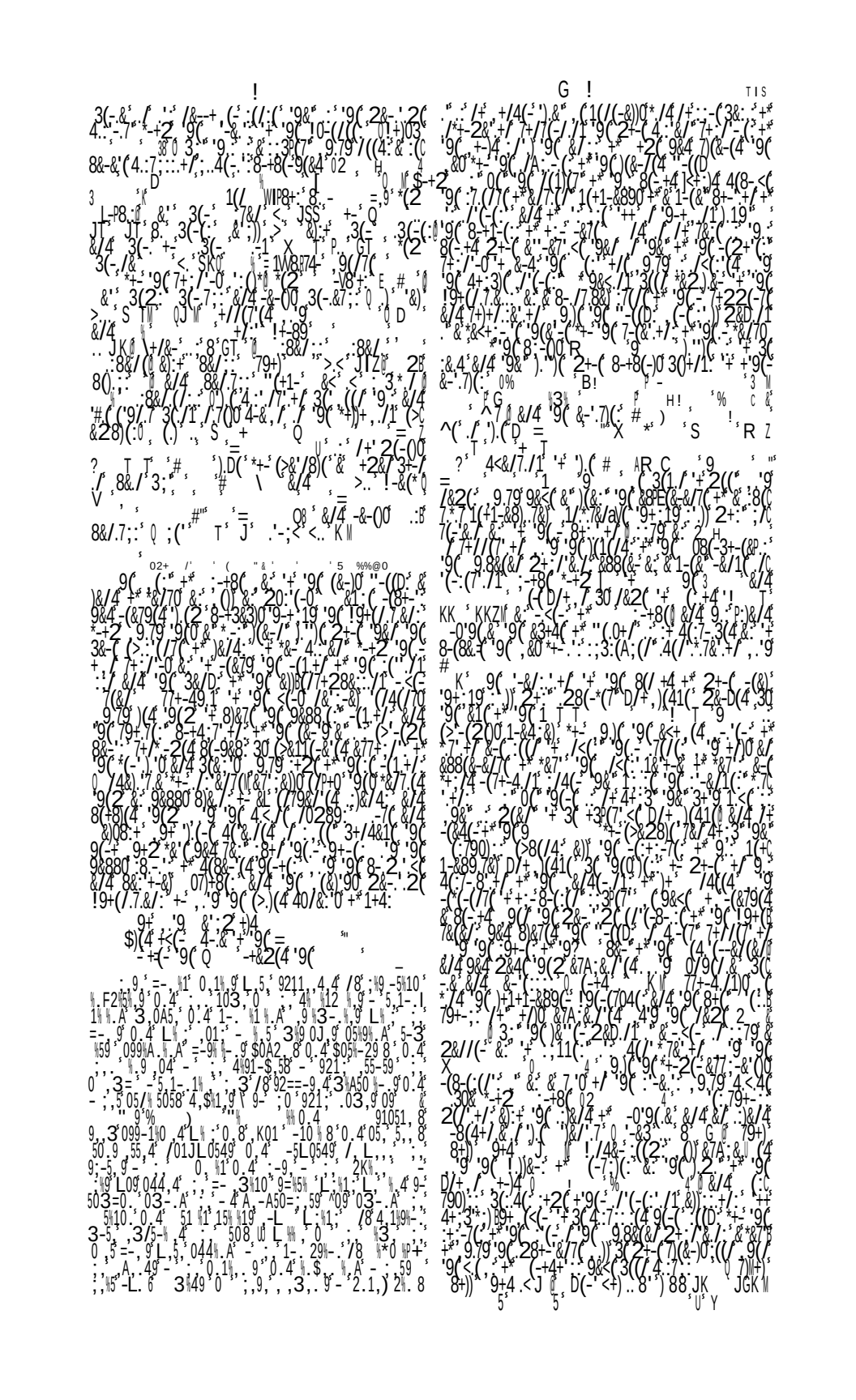

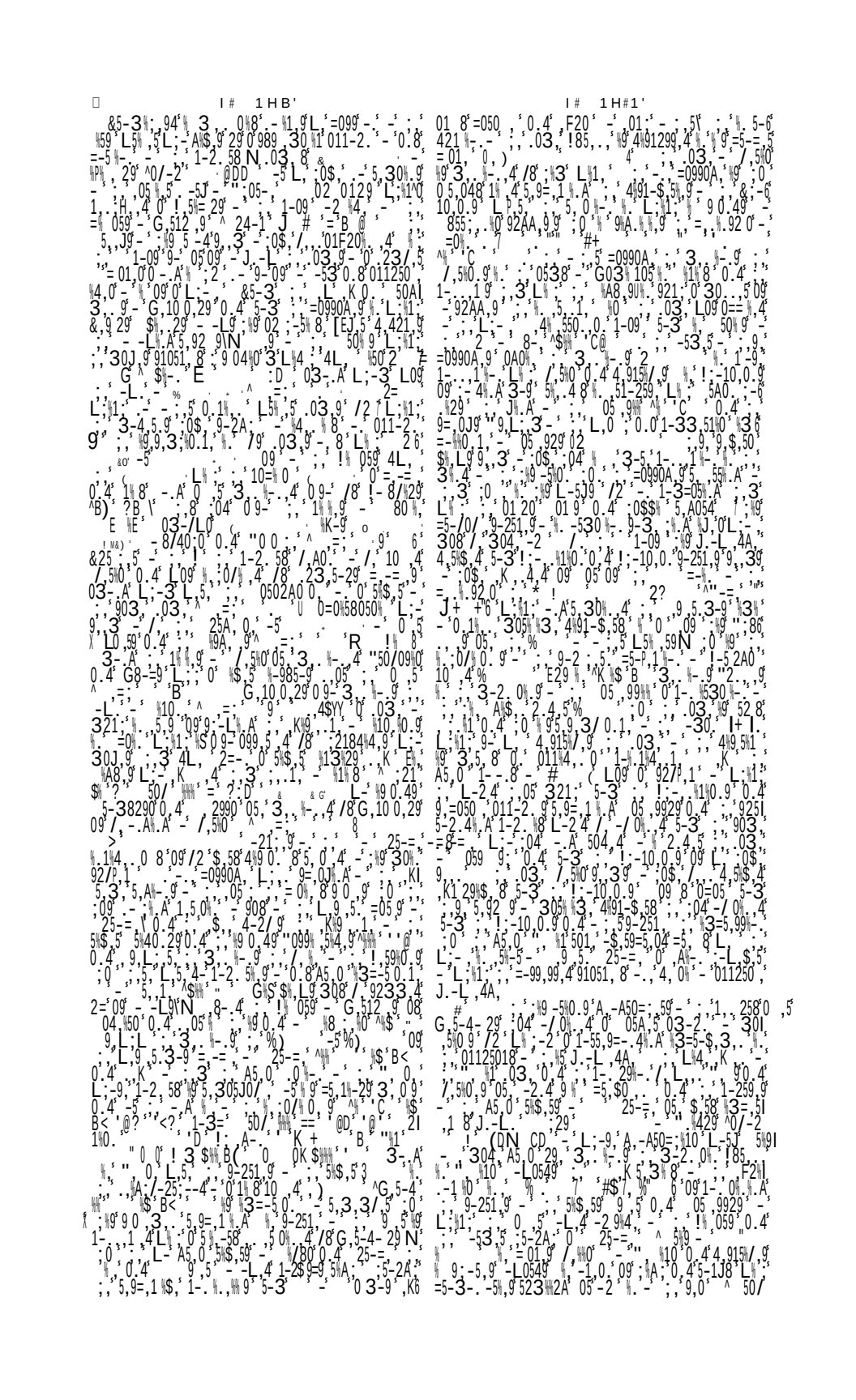

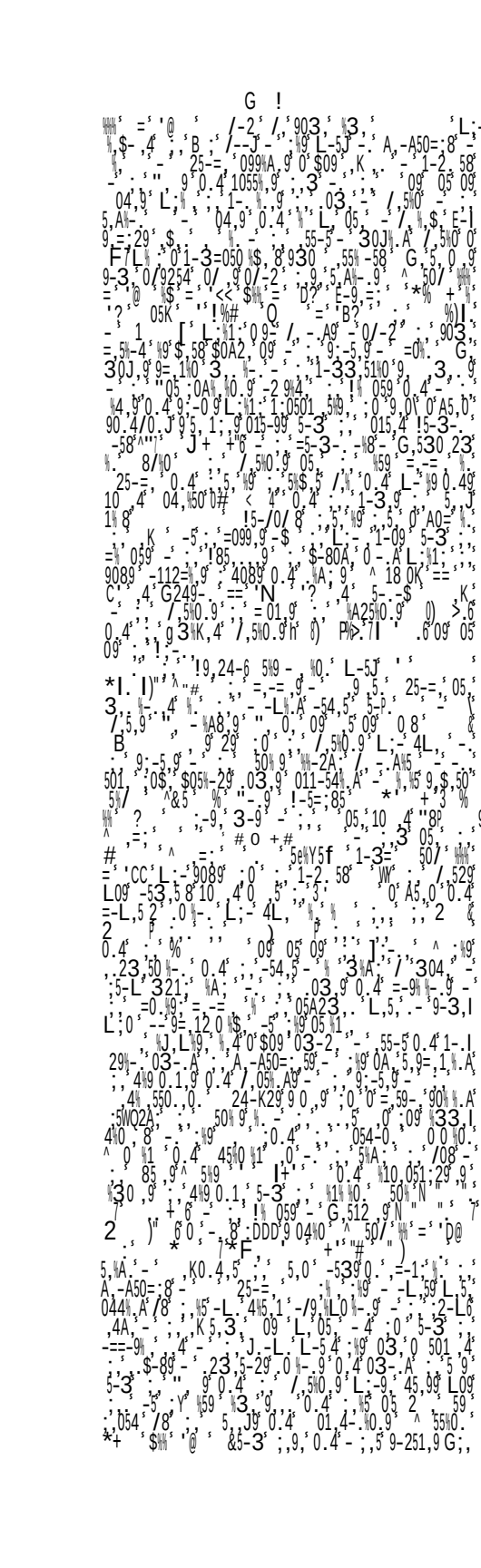

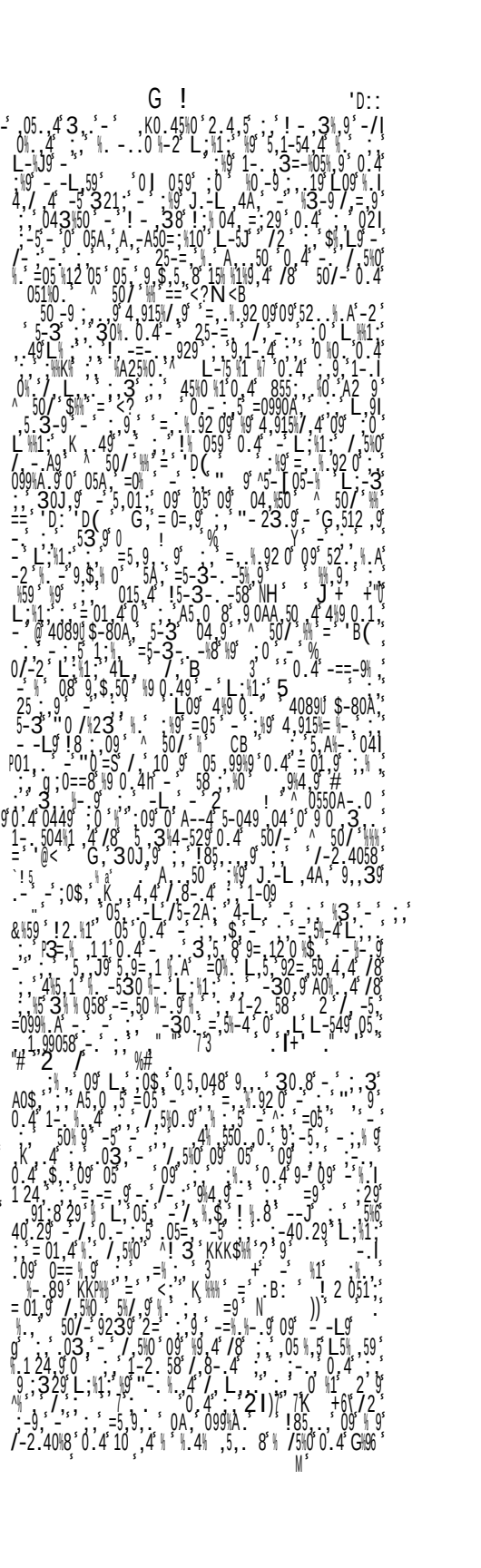

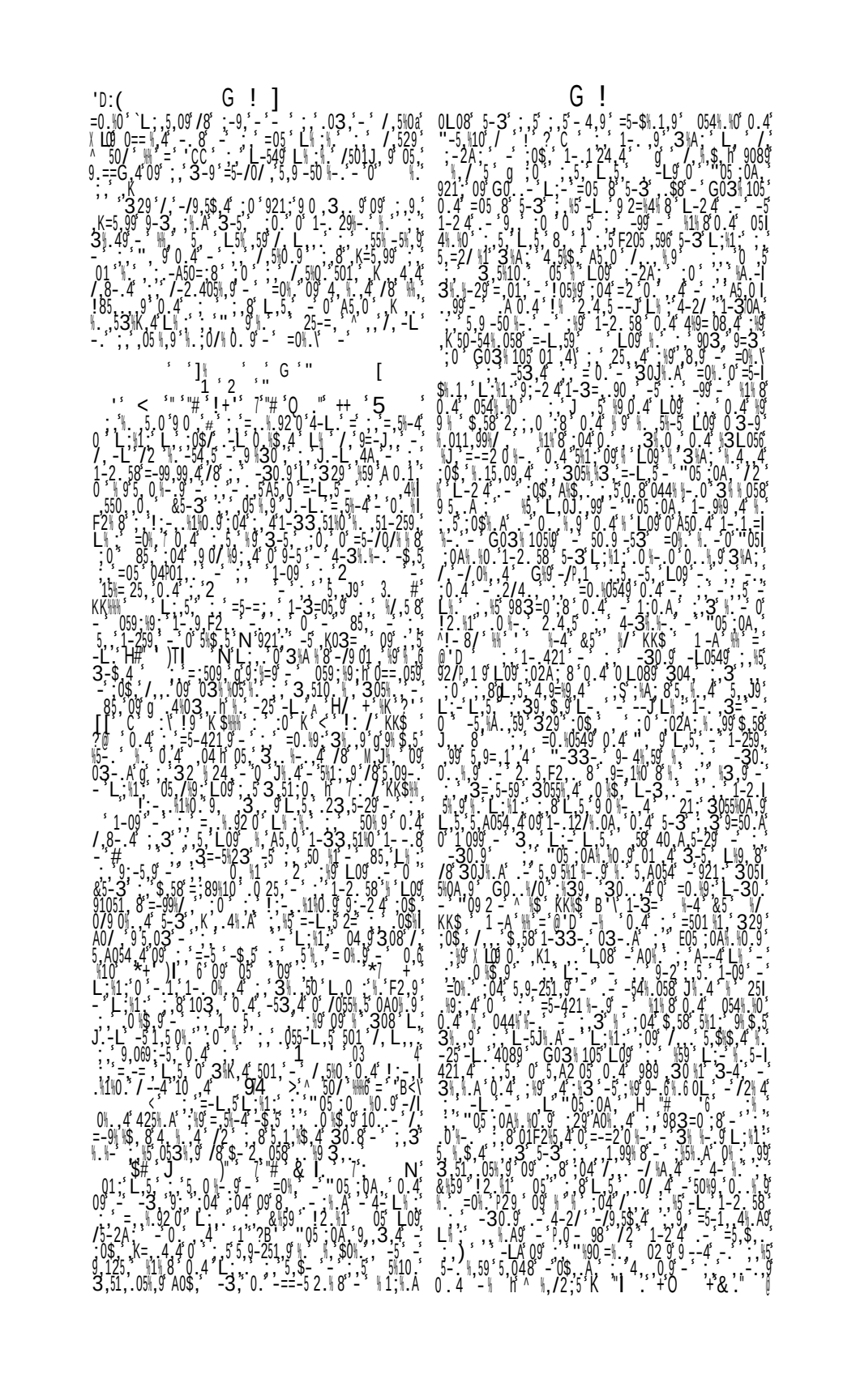

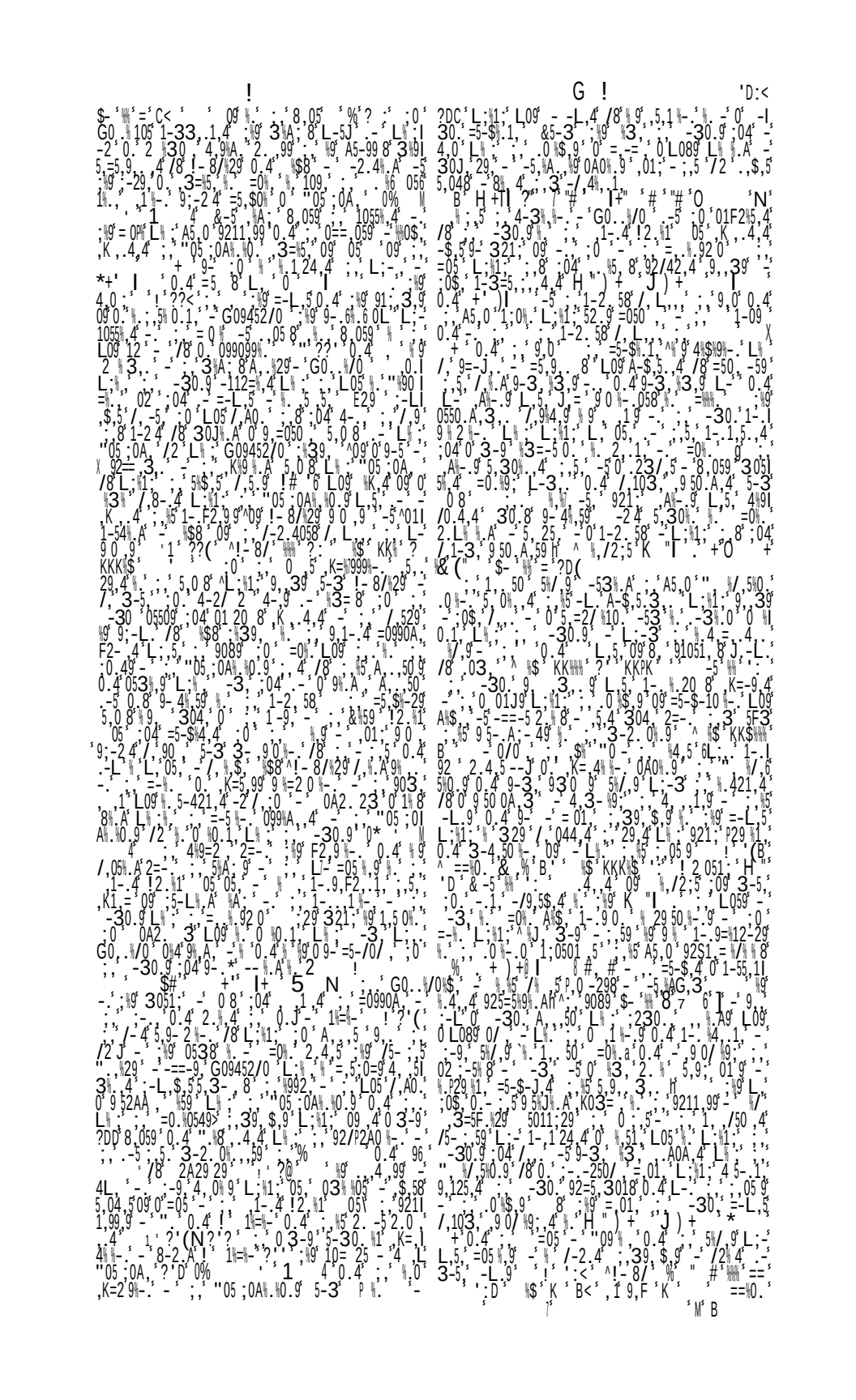

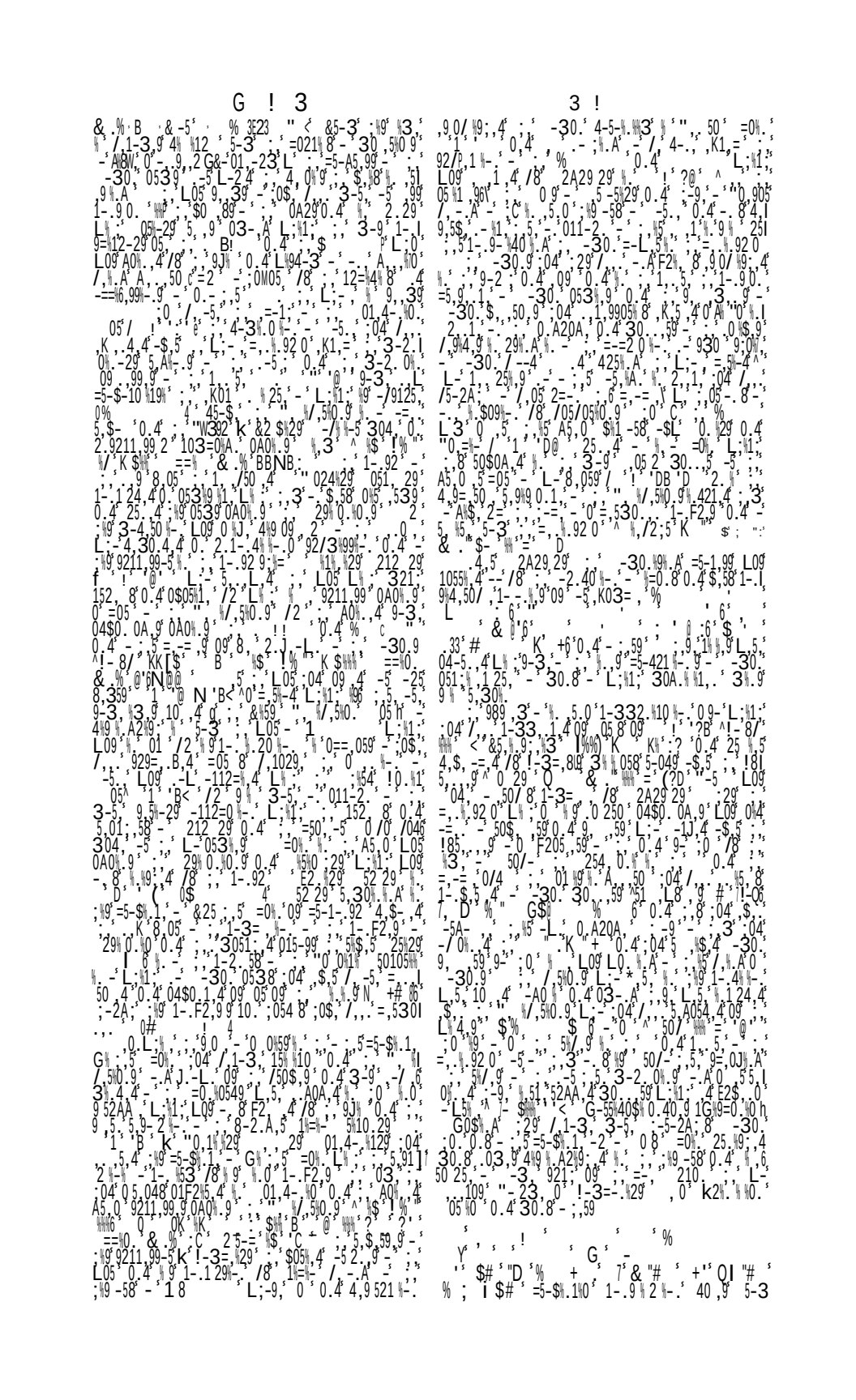

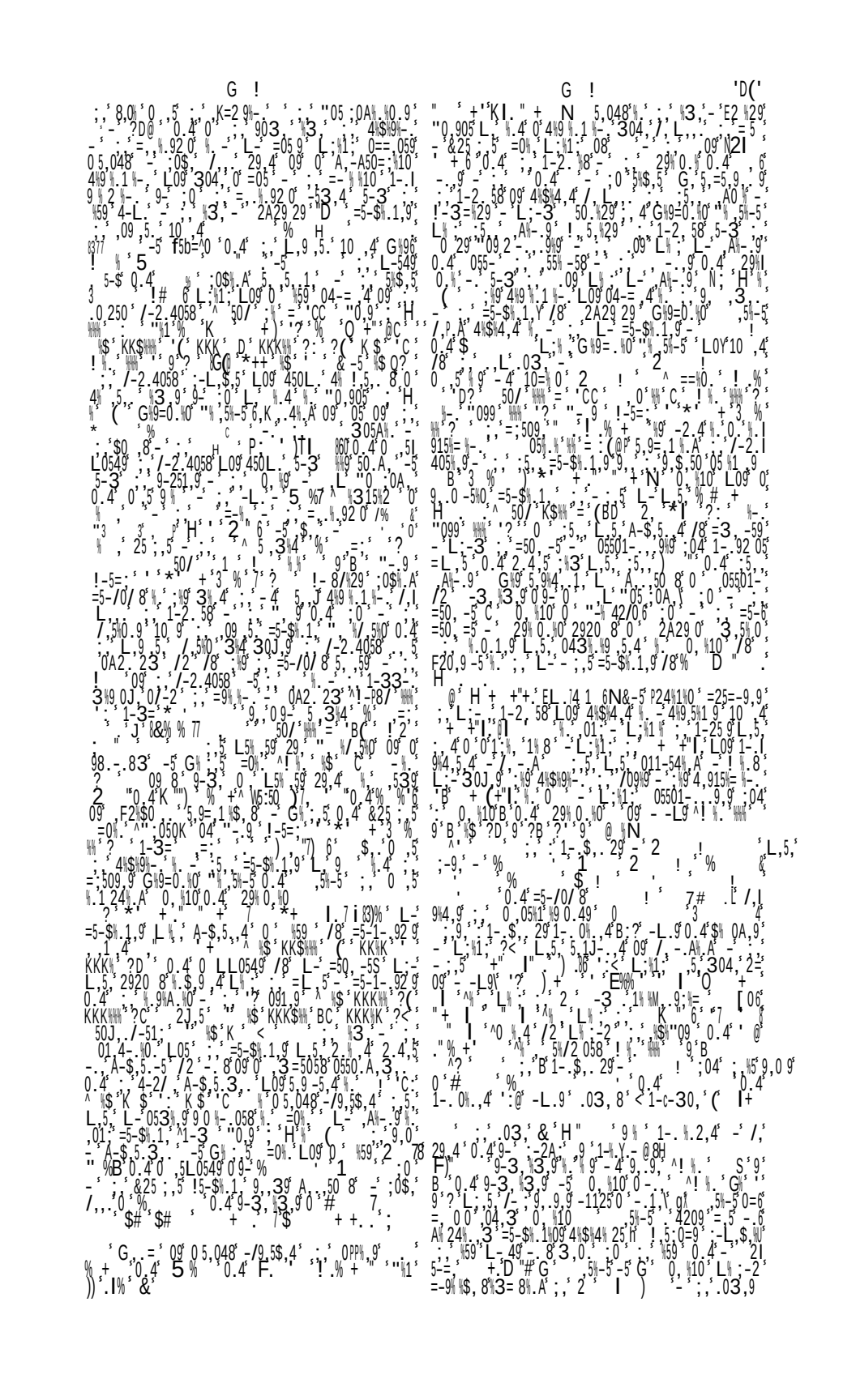

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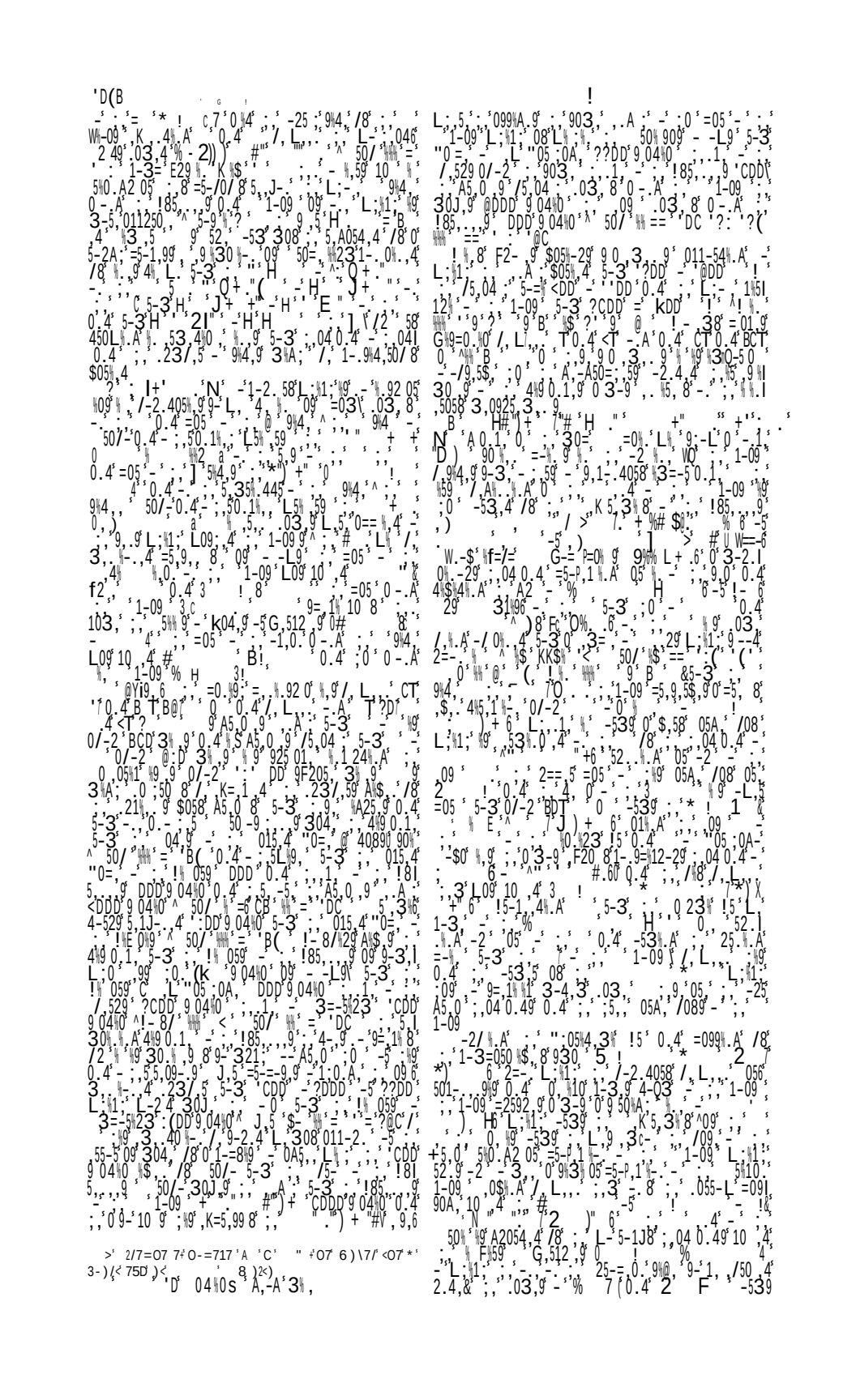

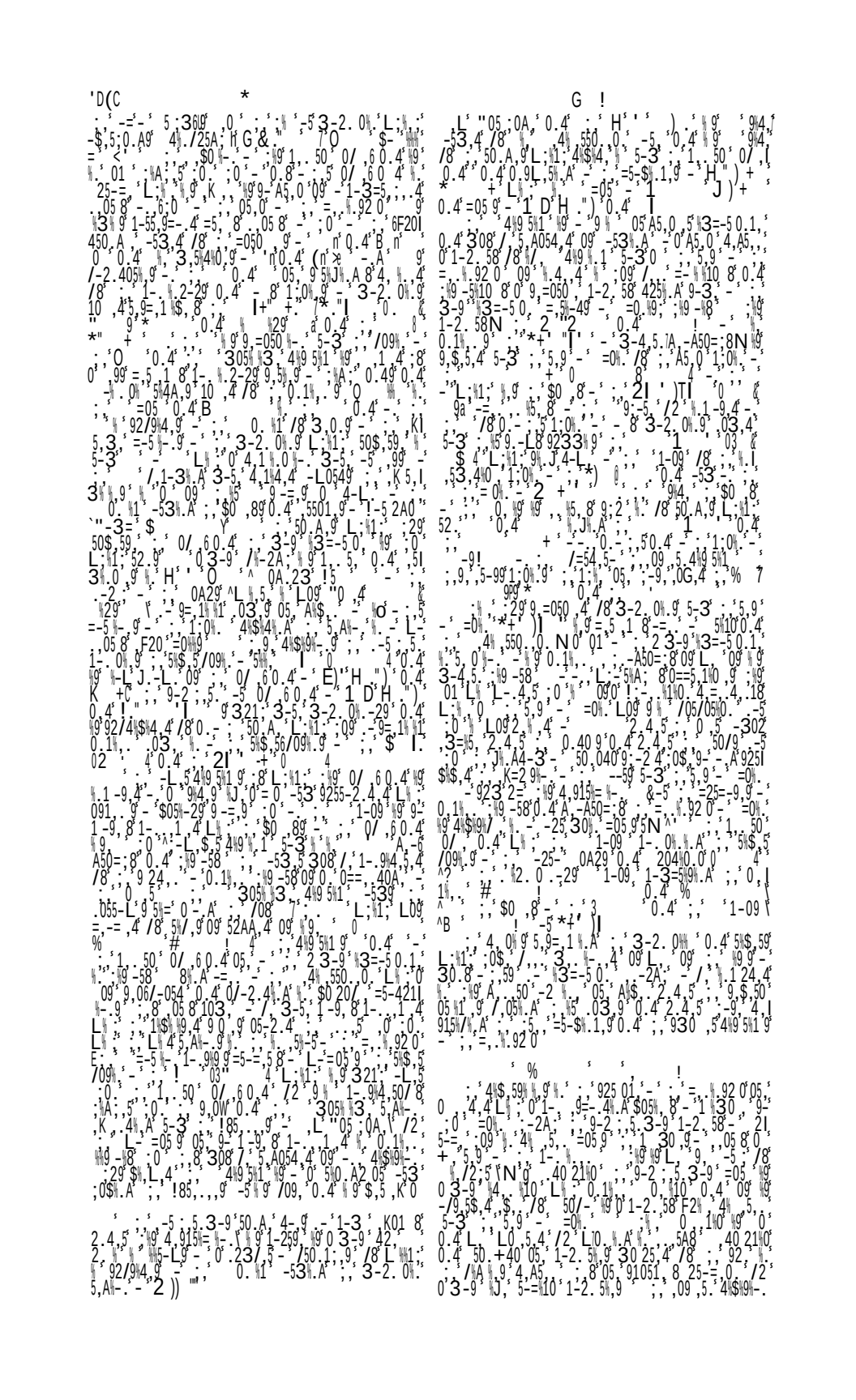

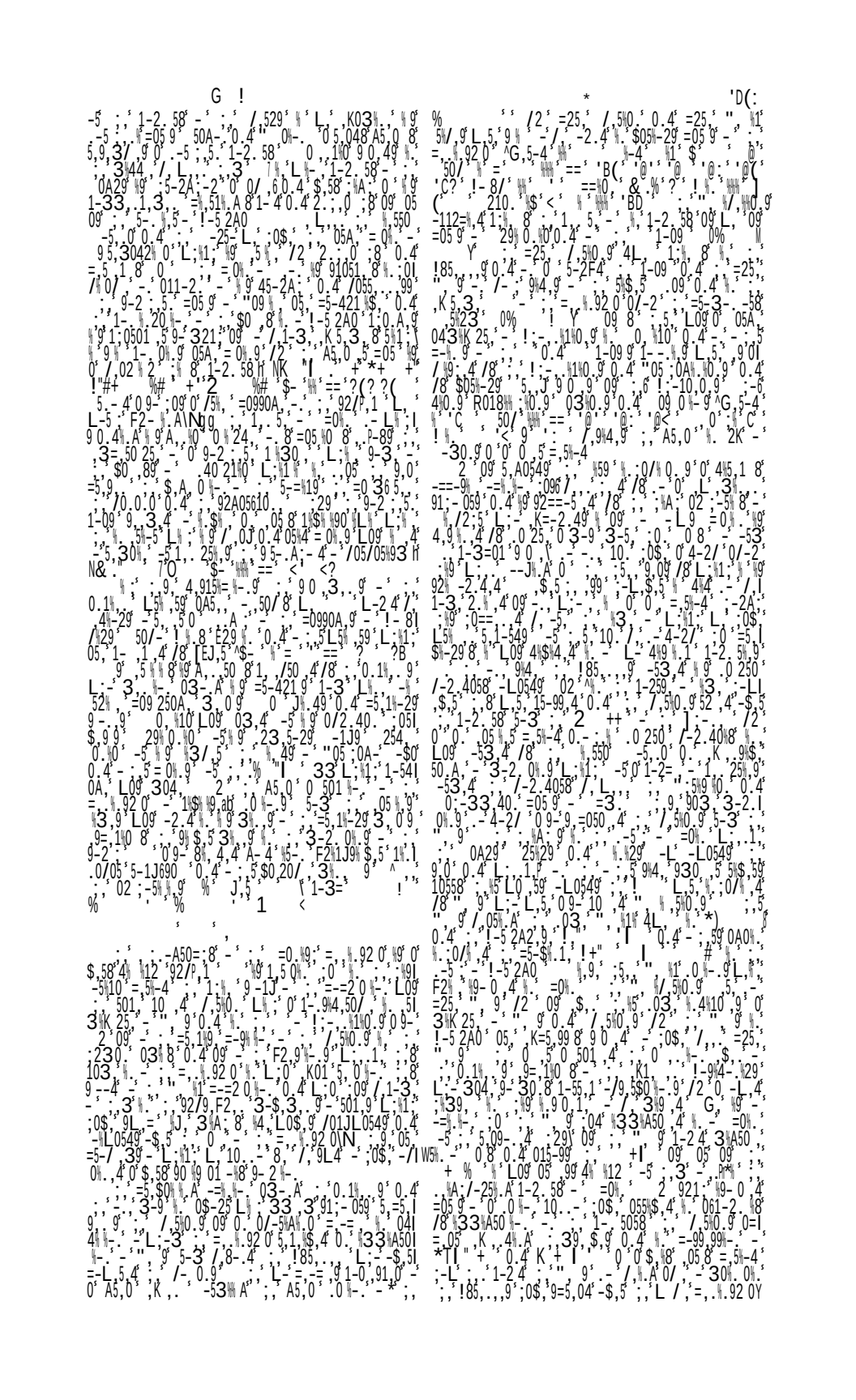

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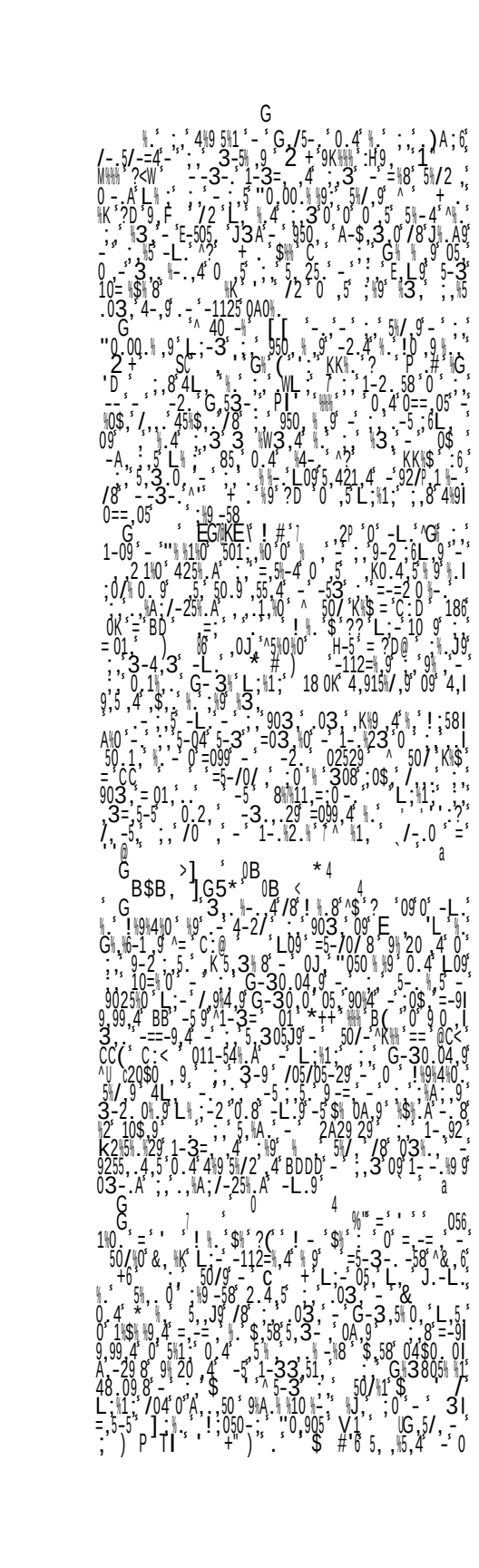
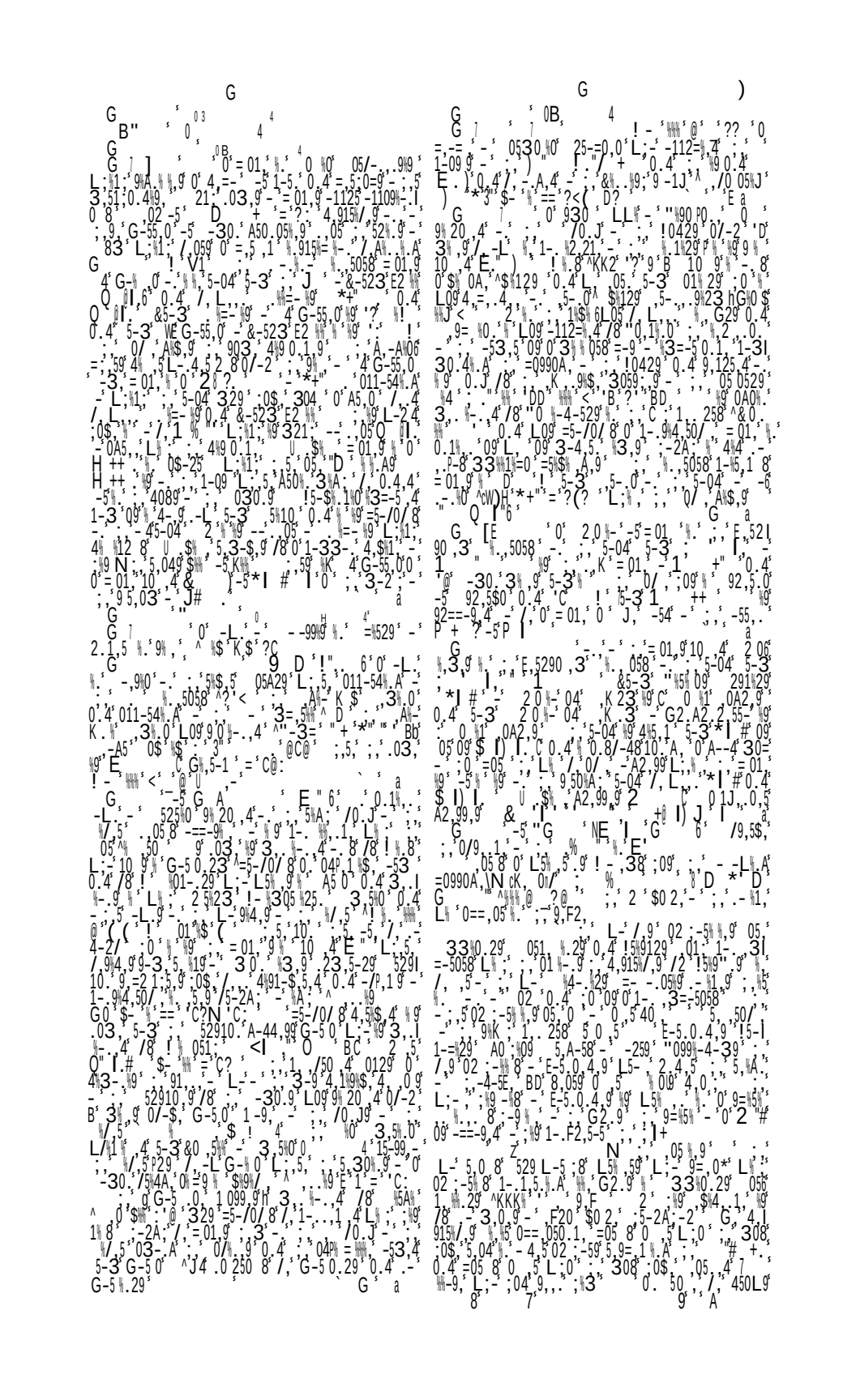
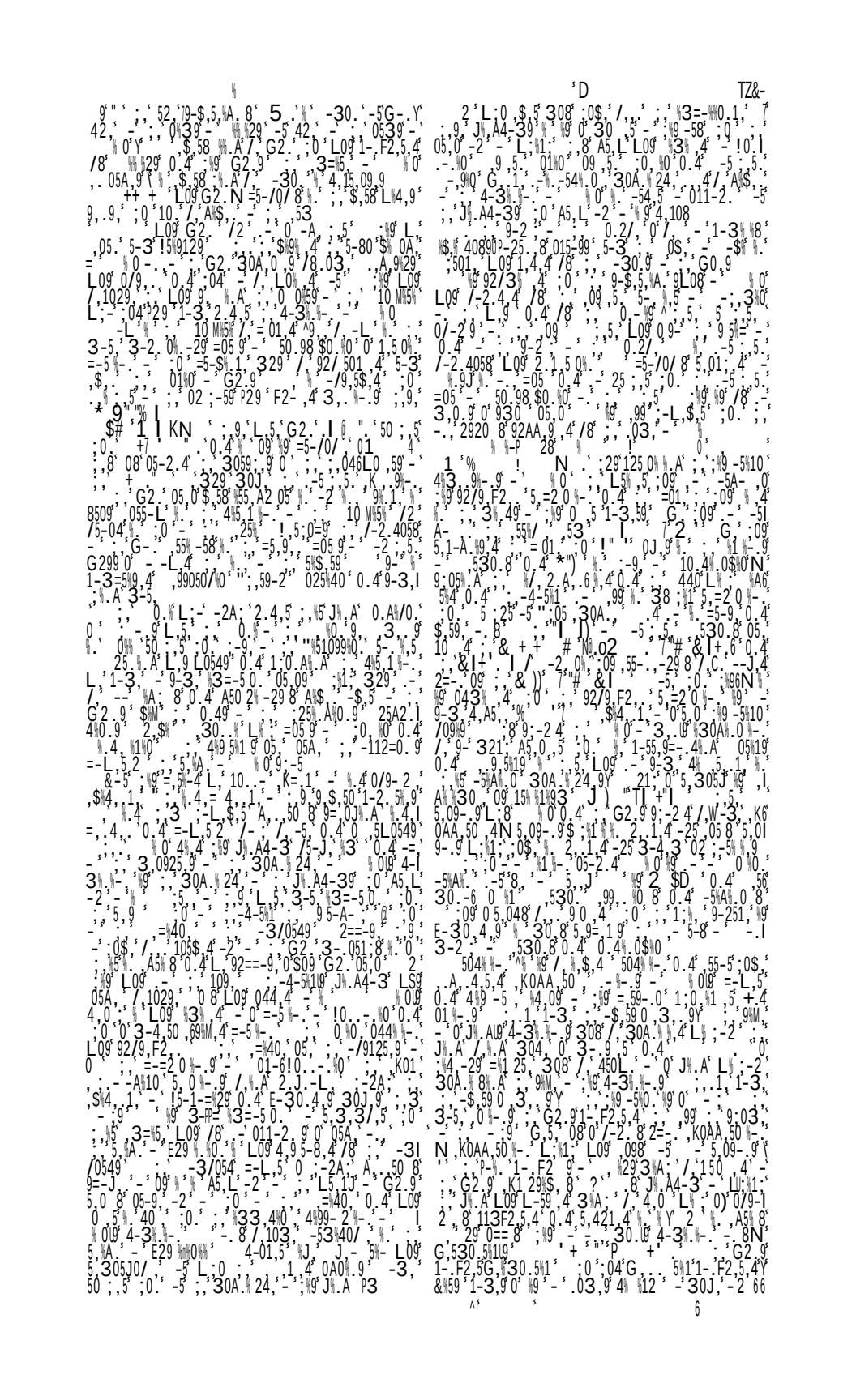
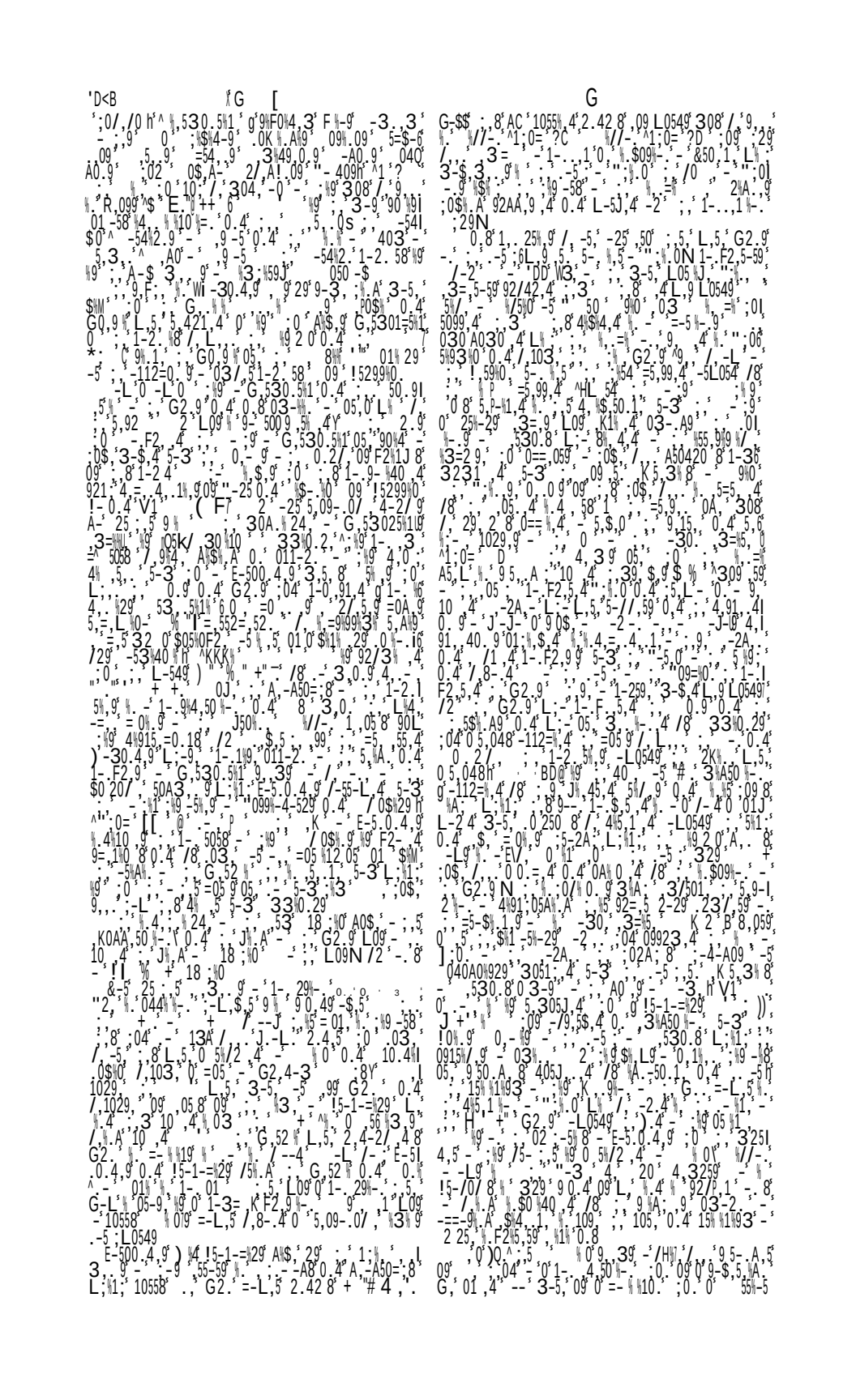
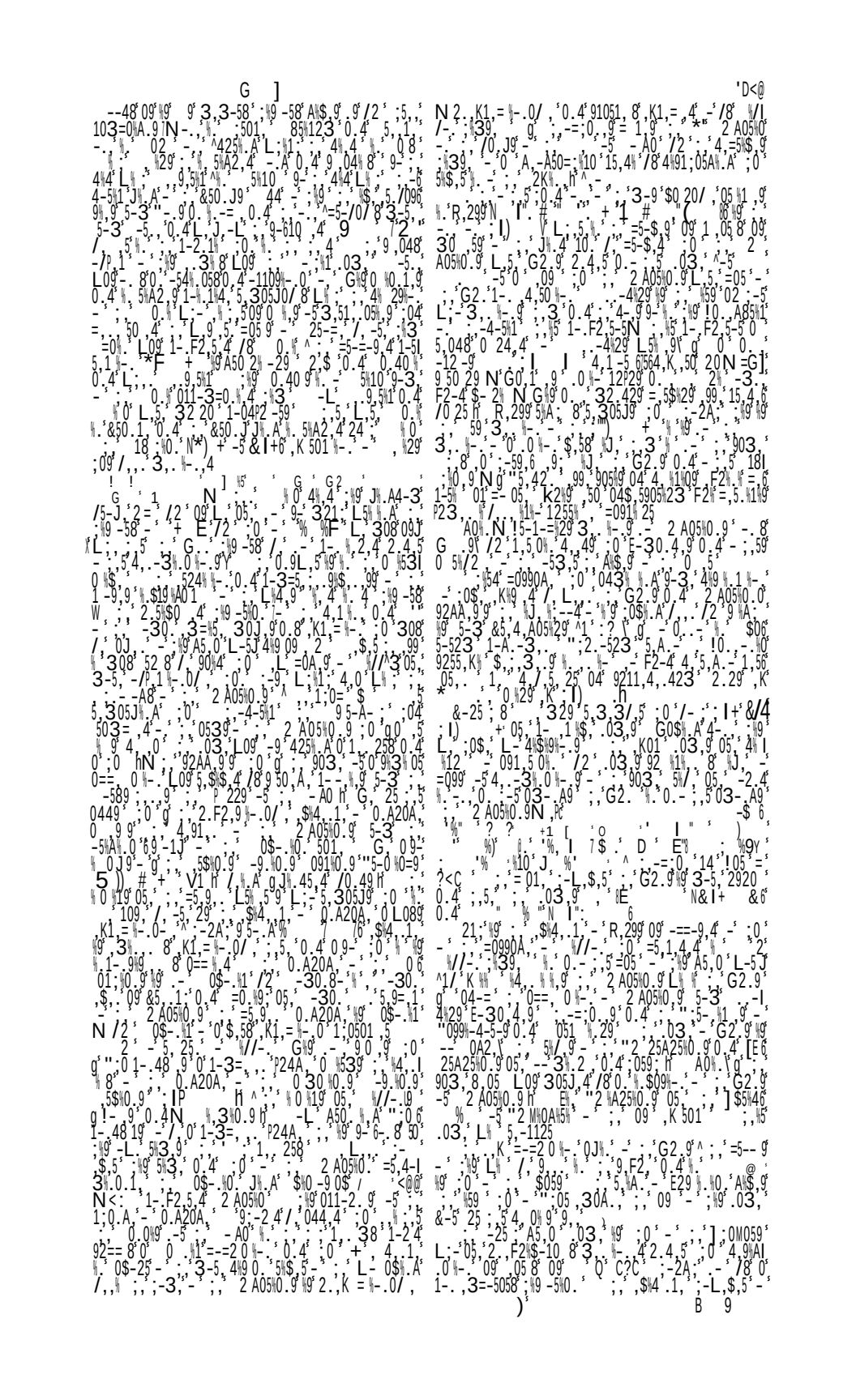
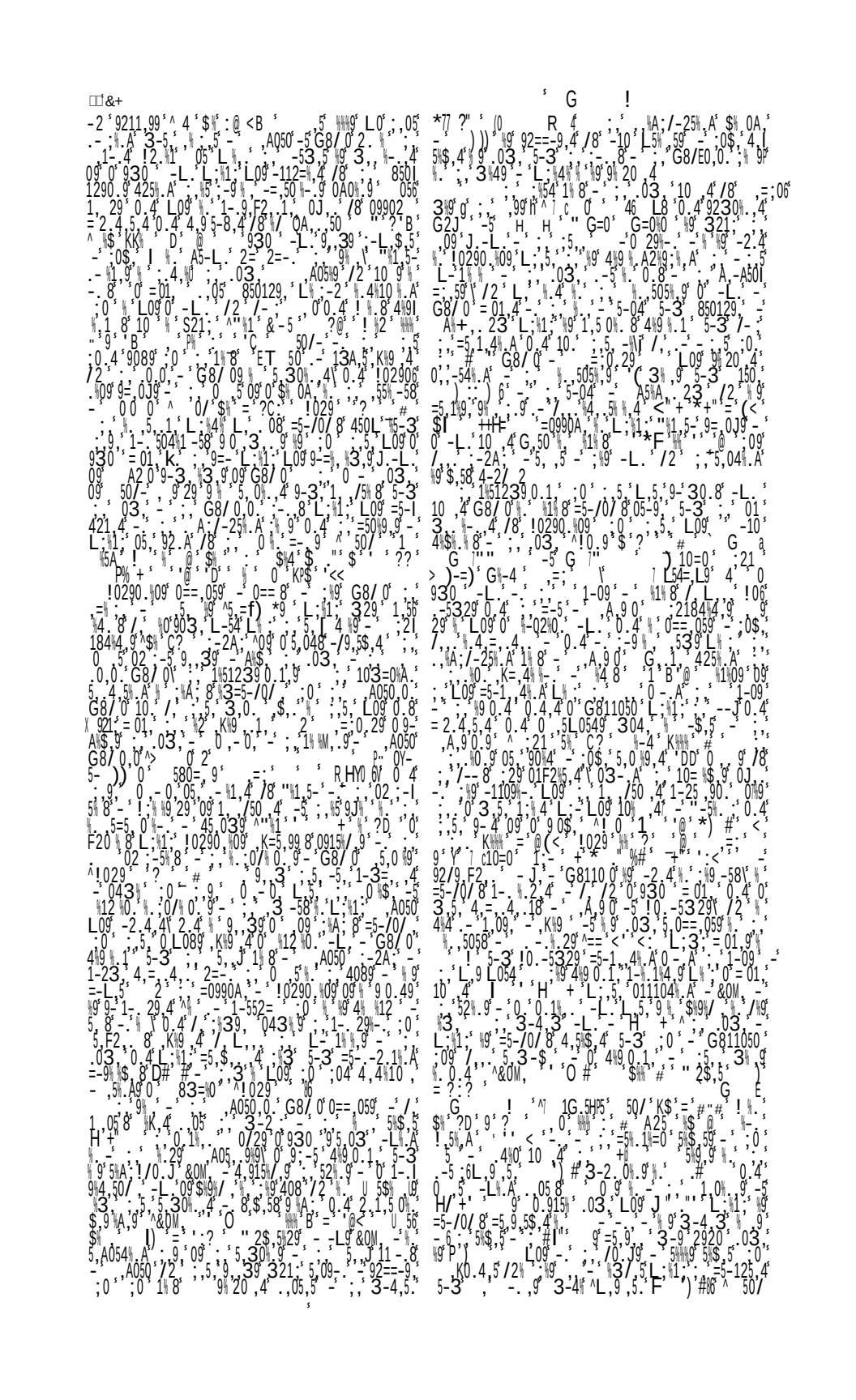


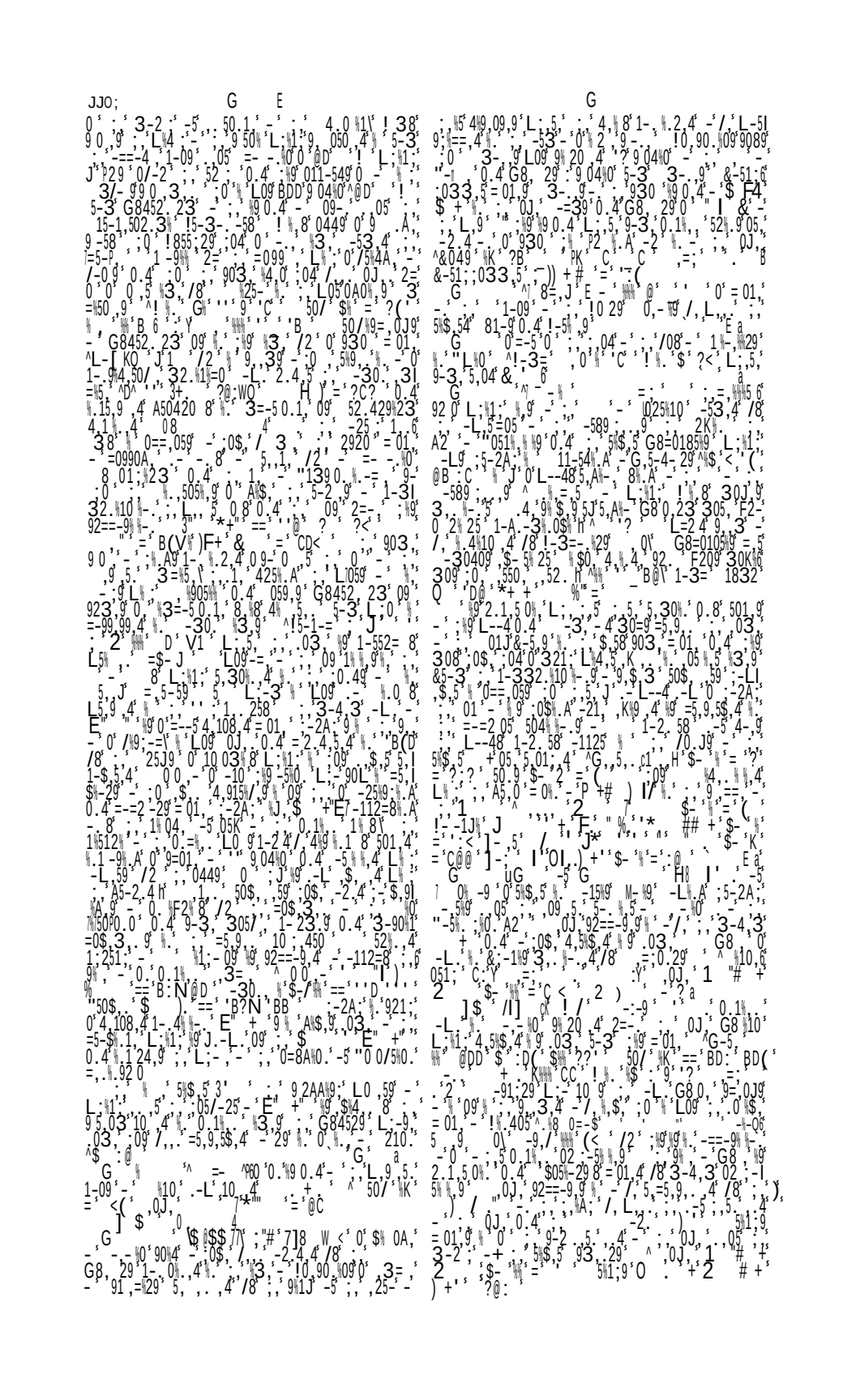


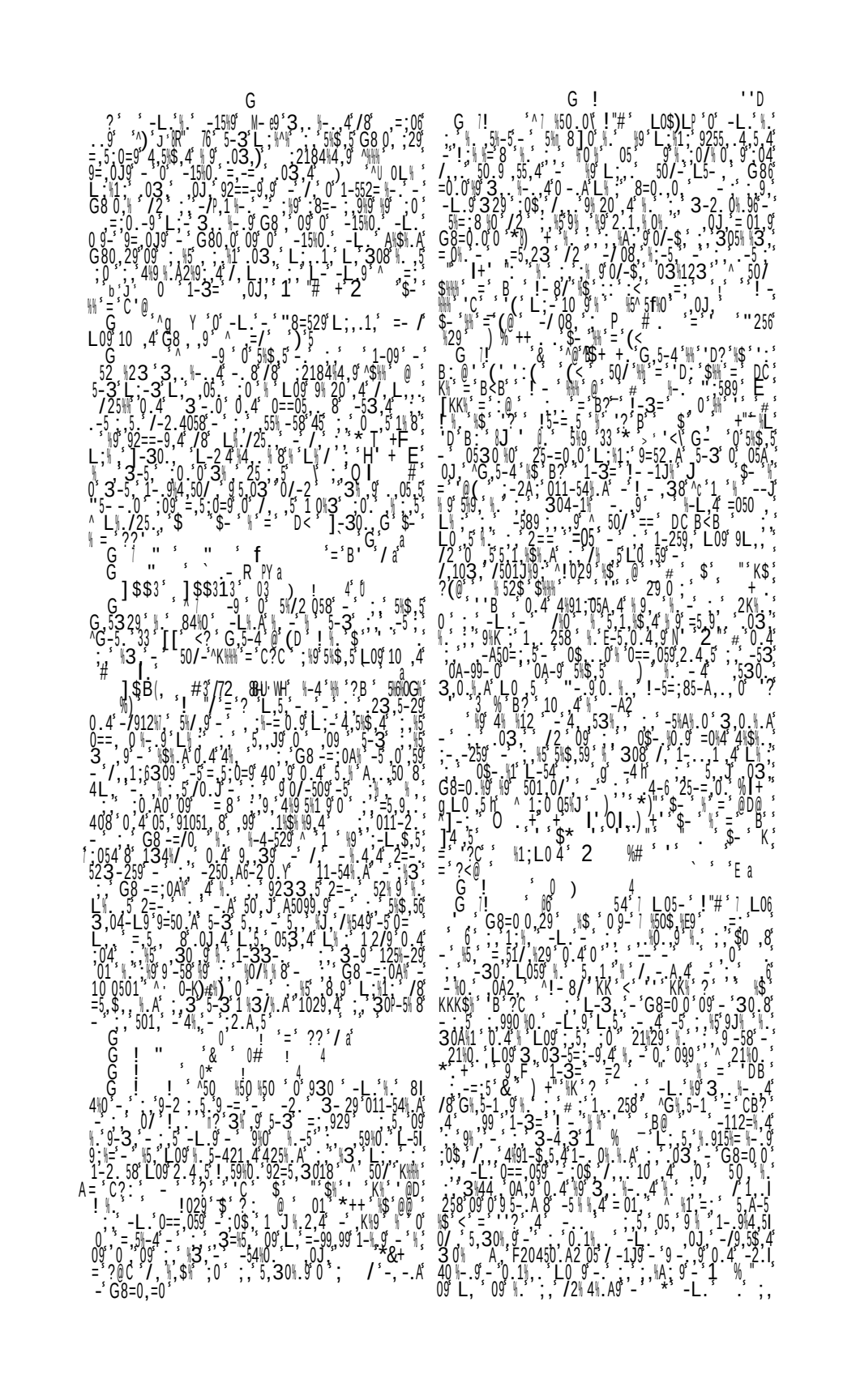


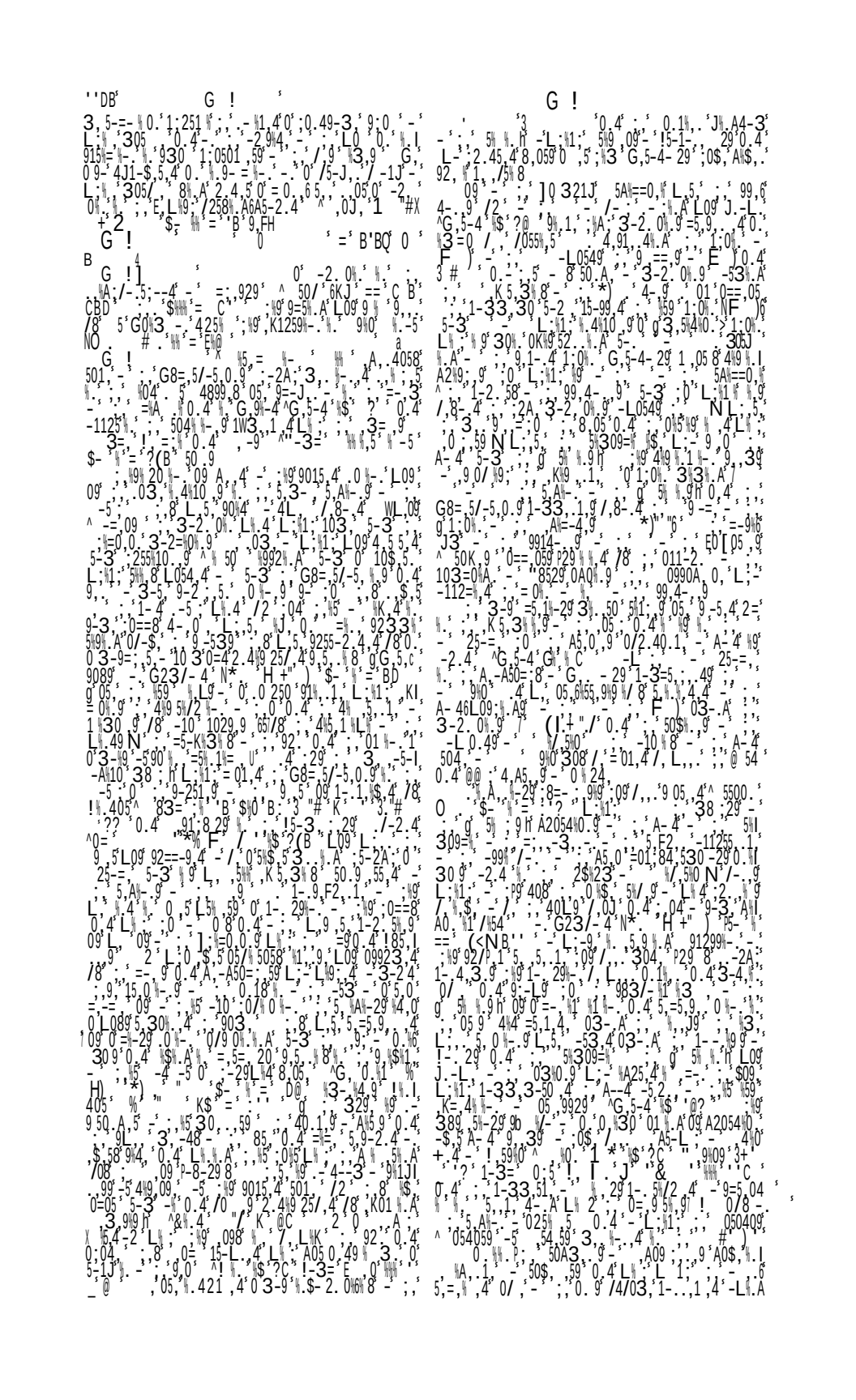


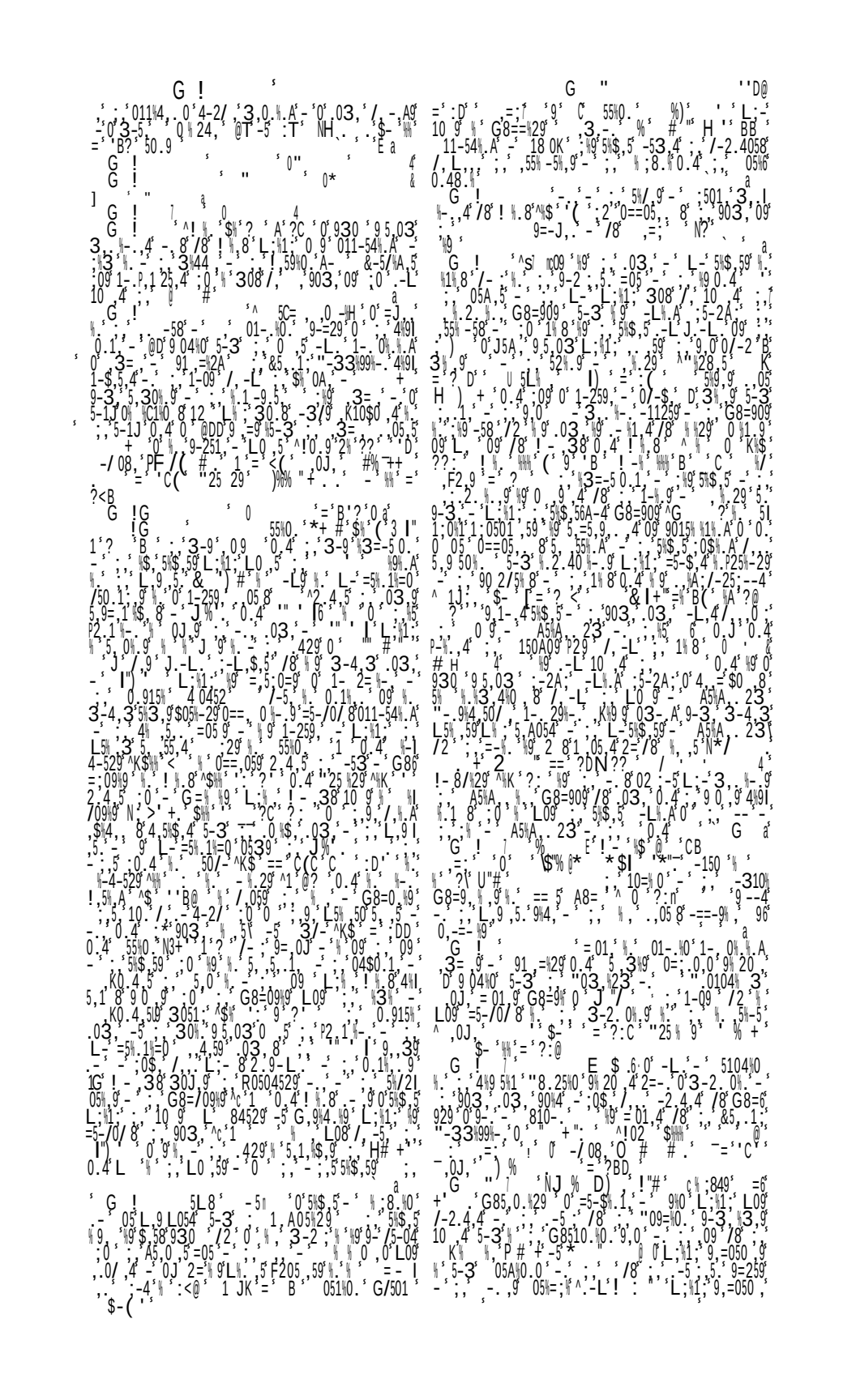


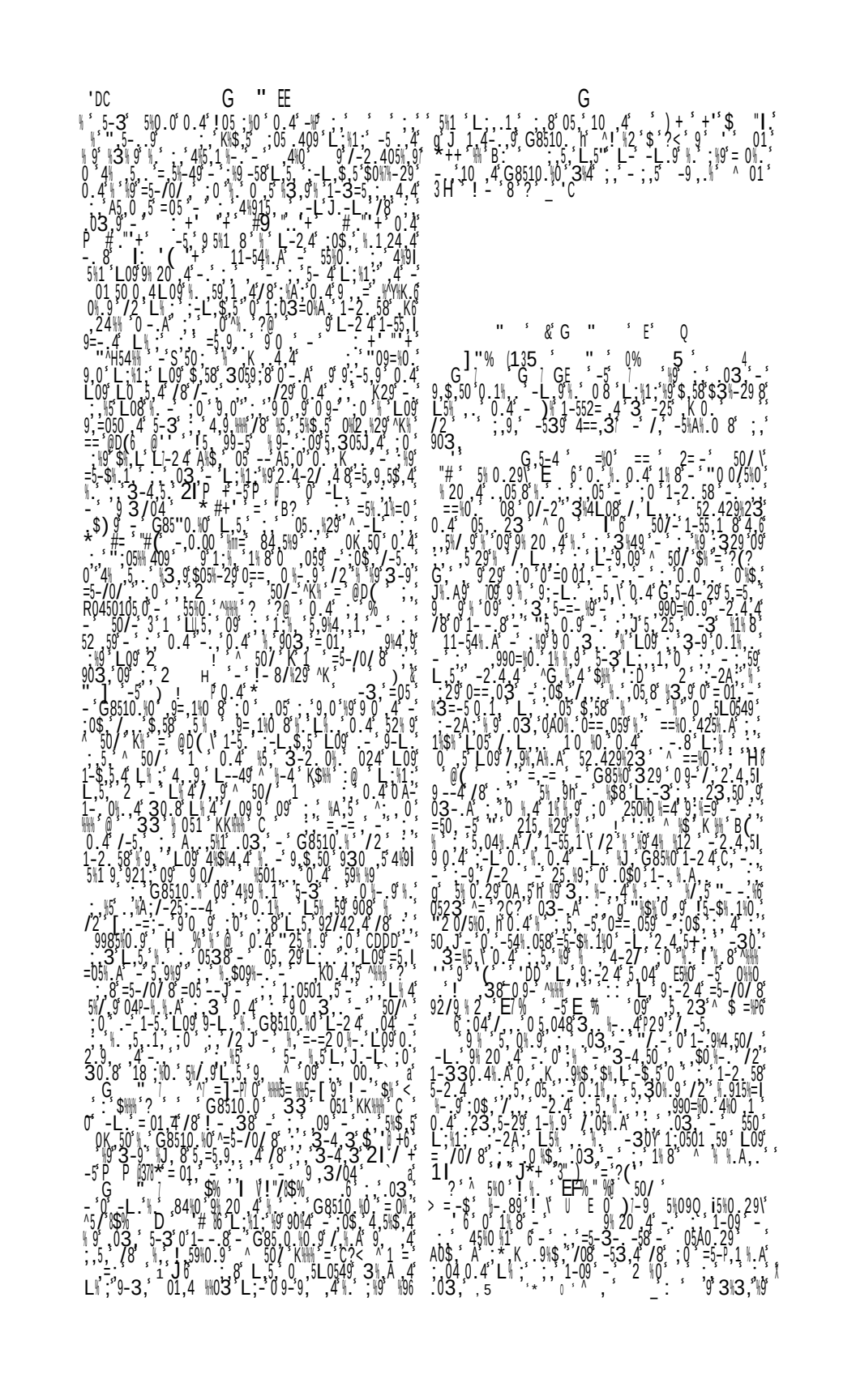






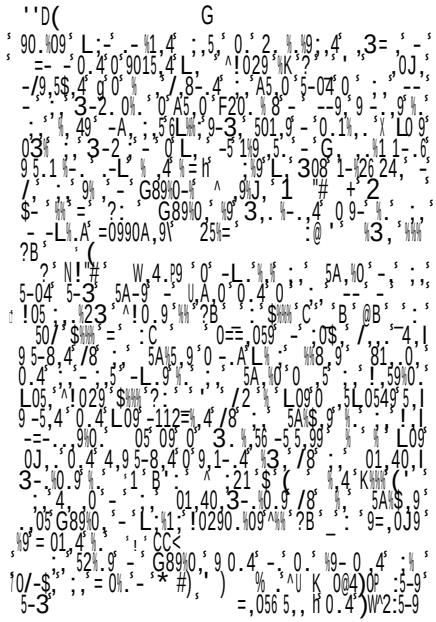


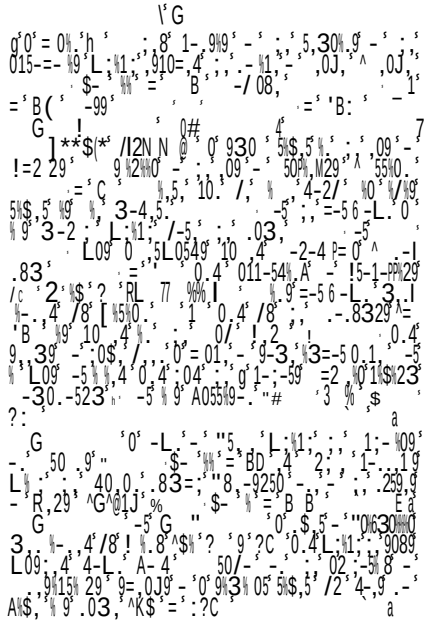




G]

3,. %- . 4 /- .'/8! % 8'0. 4 ! - . 38'03-.,A' . .'1%.9' -. . 0 . %0 .- 5 - 5 : . 5 . . =2 %0 .9 . . -53 .5 ' %1 4 . 4 '0==.,059 . -'= 01 . % . . . =5-3-'. -58 - . 056 A0 29 '/2 . . % =5-/0/ 8 ' - . 8 0 . 0==05 . . .016 % 125018 059%. A' 5-3 ' . . -54 .5 - . 23 .50 %- . 2 ' - 0 . 5L054 % . -'= 1 . 9 . ' . G85 % -'/8 ' L . %1 . ' . % 3=-9 1 9%/ . . 0 ' 10 . 3 . 0 . ' . ; G85 %0 . ' 0 '0/5%0 . ' . %9 A . . 50 ' % 9 ' - . L . 9 ' . - 5 ' - . ' . 1 - .4 . A% . . ' . 5 ' % 9 ' . 3-4 ' . ' ; K= 0 % . A ' . %9 ' K1 . ' . ; /8 92==-9 % . A ' . - / . 0 '9 3= ' . '3 %9 0J . ^ ! . ' % % 9 ' C ! - . % % % . - . % . 8 %9 29 ! . 5 % A . " 9 0 9 - 3 , . %- . 9 G85 %23 ' 09 0 '=05 % 3 . ' 1 % 8 0 . % . . 50 . 1 - - 45 %0 1 . ' . H ^ L . %1 . ' . ' =5-/0/ 8 ' 5 . A054 . 4 ' 09 1-33 . 4 . A ' 0 . ' . =5-3- . -58 - . 0 %A0 . 29 . 0 . 4 . ' %3 . - . 0=8A %0 ' -L054 % . ' . ; ^ % - . 89 . ! " 5 ' ' (D . ' . 1 . ' % 9 1 . 05 8 - . ' . ; =2 %0 . 1 % 8 ' . 0 ' . ' 9= . 0J . A ' . 3 . - . ' . ; % . -2 . 4 ' . %9 -58 % 0 . 4 ' . ' / 9 '42 . - % 9 '=-9 % - . %S4 . 5 % 8 . 4 ' 5-3 ' . 50/- ' L . ; % 9 '29 ' 09 ' . ' %59 ' 1 % 8 ' L . %1 . ' -11255 . 4 ' - . ' % 9 %4 . - . 05A0 . 29 ' 0 . ' 54-2/ . A ' . ' =5-1 3 ' - 58 - . 0 ' . 03 . ' G . 1 . ' L . ' 308 ' = 01 . ' 0=5-K %30 . 8 ' 0 . ' 09 . - . ' . ' O . ' 0 '9 30 ' - L . ' . 0 ' =5-P . 1 . A ' =-% . ' . ' 5 . ' 04 0 . 4 ' 0/-2 ' ?D ' 3 % 9 . ' . J . 0 . 4 . ' 05 . ' . ' 50 . 1 . ' . 0 '90 % 1 L0 . ' 5 ' 0J . ' -5 ' 0A-13 ' 10 . 4 ' K . ' . 9 ' J + ' 0 ' . 03 . ' L . %1 . ' % 9 $. 58 ' =5-/0/ 8 ' - . 8 ' 0 . 1-552= %- . ' - 012 % 9 . 0 . 29 ' ^ -30 . 9 $- . ' = ' ?(. ' - . %9 1 % 8 ' 308 ' =5- %0 / 8 ' / ' 0915 %/ 4 . ' : 1 - % 9 L % . ' . ' . A . 4 ' ! . ' ' J)") H ' = ' < ' - . ' . 5 . 23 ' /8 ' . " . 0 / . 0 . ' . ' . '





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